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Bhadra 2, 1900 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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CONTENTS

No. 28, Thursday, August 24, 1978/Bhadra 2, 1900 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 533 to 537	1—26
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 538 to 552	26—41
Unstarred Questions Nos. 5139 to 5338	41—284
Re. Search of a Member's Residence by the Police	284—90
Papers laid on the Table	290—92
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Minutes *laid*	293
Financial Committees (1977-78)—A Review	293
Message from Rajya Sabha	293
Assent to Bill	293-94
Re. Calling Attention	294
Committee on Leave of Absence from the Sittings of the House—	
Eighth Report	295-96
Committee on Petitions—	
Fifth Report	296
Committee on Subordinate Legislation—	
Eleventh Report	296
Business of the House—	
Shri Ravindra Varma	296—304
Statements under Rule 199	304—49
Shri Raj Narain	323—40
Shri Morarji Desai	340—49
Delhi Police Bill—	
Motion to pass	349-50
Matters under Rule 377—	
(i) Reported Discontentment among the people of Madhya Pradesh over Narmada Tribunal Award—	
Shri Rameshwar Patidar	350-51
(ii) Floods in Bihar—	
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	351-52
(iii) Reported Demolition of shops in Shastri Bazar in South Delhi—	
Shri K. Gopalan	352-53
(iv) Reported corrupt practices adopted by Manufacturers of Soft Drink "Thums-Up"	353-54

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Tobacco Board (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider amendment made by Rajya Sabha—

Shri Mohan Dharia . . . . . 355, 357—60
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu 355-56
Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao 356-57

Motion to agree with the amendment—

Shri Mohan Dharia . . 360-61

Press Council Bill—

Motion to consider—

Shri L. K. Advani . . . . . 361—64
Shri B. K. Nair . . . . . 365—71
Shri Govinda Munda 372-72

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Twenty-third Report 372

Resolution *re.* Public Distribution System to check rising prices 372—87

Shri Mohan Dharia . . . . . 373—80
Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar . . . . . 380—87

Resolution *re.* Reasons for recent resignations from the Council of Ministers—

Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu . . 387-90,417-18
Shri Eduardo Faleiro . . 390—95
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai 395—97
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya 397-98
Shri R. N. Rakesh . . . . . 398—401
Shri Mallikarjun . . . . . 401—406
Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari . . . . . 406—409
Chowdhry Balbir Singh . . . . . 409—12
Shri Ram Dhari Shastri . . . . . 412—16
Shri Morarji Desai 416-17

Resolution *re.* Reclamation of barren and fallow land for distribution to landless persons—

Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak . . . . . 419—23
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai . . . . . 424—27
Shri R. L. P. Verma . . . . . 427—31
Shri R. P. Sarangi . . . . . 431—33
Shri R. L. Kureel . . . . . 433—37
Shri Y. P. Shastri . . . . . 437—42

Business Advisory Committee—

Twenty-fourth Report . . . 442—44

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 24, 1978/Bhadra 2, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Health Service Scheme

*533. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispensaries of the Central Health Service Scheme in Delhi are not functioning properly;

(b) whether due to shortage of medicines therein, the patients are not generally issued the required medicines; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि दवाइयों की कमी के कारण केंद्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों में रोगियों को आमतौर पर अपेक्षित दवाइयां जारी नहीं की जाती हैं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की कुल कितनी डिसपेंसरियां

हैं और उनके माध्यम से कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी लाभान्वित होते हैं ? क्या यह सच है कि उन डिसपेंसरियों के अंतर्गत प्रभावशाली लोग तो अच्छी प्रकार की दवाइयां ले लेते हैं, जबकि छोटे कर्मचारियों को घंटों लाइन में खड़े रहना पड़ता है, मगर उन्हें दवाइयां नहीं दी जाती हैं, जिसका दुष्परिणाम यह है कि छोटे कर्मचारी कई दिनों तक बीमार पड़े रहते हैं और अच्छी दवाई न मिलने के कारण काम पर नहीं जा पाते हैं ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : दिल्ली में इन औषधालयों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:— ऐलोपैथिक औषधालय : 65, जिन में 2 गश्ती औषधालय भी शामिल हैं, होमियोपैथिक औषधालय : 4 (1 युनिट सहित), आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय : 7 (1 युनिट सहित), यूनानी : 1, प्रथम उपचार केन्द्र : 3, मनश्चिकित्सा केन्द्र : 3, चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञ केन्द्र : 37, त्वचा विशेषज्ञ केन्द्र : 14, नेत्र विशेषज्ञ केन्द्र : 9, आंख नाक गला विशेषज्ञ केन्द्र : 9, शल्य चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञ केन्द्र : 4, दंत चिकित्सा: 2, मनश्चिकित्सा: 4, संसद् सौध में स्वास्थ्य जांच केन्द्र : 1, प्रसूति अस्पताल, रामकृष्णपुरम : 1 ।

दिल्ली में 2,16,000 परिवार इस योजना से लाभान्वित होते हैं । जहां तक दवाओं का सम्बन्ध है, कोई छोटा हो या बड़ा, सब के लिए समान दवाओं के वितरण की व्यवस्था है । जिस दवा की आवश्यकता है, चाहे कोई बड़ा हो या छोटा हो, सब को दवा समान मिलती है ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The same medicine for all!

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: I mean, the same treatment.

जिस को जैसी आवश्यकता है उसके अनुसार चाहे गरीब हो चाहे छोटा अफसर हो चाहे बड़ा अफसर हो सब को एक तरह से ट्रीटमेंट किया जाता है । जिस की जिस बीमारी के लिए जिस इलाज की आवश्यकता है उसके अनुसार उसका ट्रीटमेंट किया जाता है ।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह स्पष्ट करेंगे कि इन डिस्पेंसरीज से शिकायती पत्र कितने प्राप्त हुए हैं और क्या उनकी जांच कराई गई है ? यदि कराई गई है तो उन लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, एक वर्ष की कौन कहे मैं तीन वर्ष का हिसाब इन को दे देता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked only for one.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : एक लाइन का उत्तर है । 1973 में 191, 1977 में 139, 1978 में अभी तक 145 शिकायतें आई हैं । इन में से 64 शिकायतों में आपस में मेल हो गया । पांच मामलों पर शिकायत करने वालों ने कार्यवाही नहीं की । दो मामले क्षेत्रीय कल्याण अधिकारियों को समझौते के लिए दे दिए गए । जो मामले बचे हैं वे विचाराधीन हैं । एक मामले में चिकित्सा अधिकारी ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया । पांच मामलों में चिकित्साधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की गई है और पांच मामलों में अभी भी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि दवाइयों की कोई कमी नहीं है । लेकिन क्या यह सही है कि दवाइयां घटिया किस्म की मिलती हैं और क्या किसी मंत्री ने किसी मंत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी को फोन कर के कहा कि इस कम्पनी की दवाई आपको जरूर लेनी हैं ? एक बदनामशुदा कम्पनी दिल्ली की थी, जिसको ट्रायल के तौर पर आर्डर देना था लेकिन उस को पूरा आर्डर दिया गया, क्या यह जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है ? यह फोन पर आर्डर दिया गया, फोन पर कहा गया, माननीय सिकन्दर बख्त के द्वारा कि तुम्हें इनकी दवाई लेनी होगी ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, दवाई लेने की जो हमारी व्यवस्था है उसमें ऐसा है कि 50 हजार से ऊपर हुआ तो डी० जी० एस० ऐंड डी० से हम उसकी आपूर्ति करते हैं और उस के नीचे हुआ तो रेंट कंट्रोलर से करते हैं । अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई स्पेसिफिक केस हमें दे दें तो हम उस की जांच अवश्य कराएंगे ।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि एक साल में कितनी शिकायतें उनके यहां आई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसमें एम पी लोगों की कितनी शिकायतें विगत एक साल में है ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : एम पी लोगों की शिकायत अलग से तो लिखी हुई है नहीं ....

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : जिसने शिकायत की है वह तो स्पष्ट होगा ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : सब की शिकायतें हैं । उसमें एम पी है या नहीं हैं यह मैं नहीं कह सकता । लेकिन एम पी की भी शिकायतें आई हैं, मौखिक, टेलीफोन पर या लिखित शिकायतें भी आई हैं, और जो भी आई हैं उनके ऊपर हमने ऐक्शन लिया है ।

Repatriation of Indians from Sri Lanka

*534. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the decision taken about the repatriation of Indians in Sri Lanka, in the course of negotiations with the visiting Sri Lanka Team led by the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): A Sri Lanka team led by Mr. W. T. Jayasinghe, Defence and Foreign Secretary of Sri Lanka visited New Delhi and held talks with the Indian side on the 26th July 1978, on measures to expedite the implementation of the Srimavo-Shastri Agreement of 1964. The talks were extremely useful in sorting out the various issues which had resulted in delay in the implementation of the agreement.

श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि बातचीत का रिजल्ट क्या रहा। लेकिन 1964 के ऐग्रीमेंट के हिसाब से 1981 तक 3·75 लाख लोगों को वहां से रिपैट्रिएशन होना था लेकिन लास्ट मन्थ तक केवल 2.24 लाख का ही हुआ है और 1.3 लाख लोगों को श्री लंका में सिटिजनशिप राइट मिला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस बारे में जो यूजुअल टाक हुआ है वह क्या हुआ है और जो श्री लंका में रहने वाले भारतीय है उन्होंने इस बारे में भारत सरकार से कोई शिकायत की है? अगर की है तो भारत सरकार की उस के बारे में क्या राय है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बातचीत इस अर्थ में उपयोगी रही कि दोनों पक्षों ने स्वीकार किया कि समझौते को लागू करने में विलम्ब हो रहा है और विलम्ब के लिए दोनों पक्ष उत्तरदाई हैं, केवल एक पक्ष नहीं। दोनों पक्षों ने यह भी तय किया है कि हम उस समझौते को कार्यान्वित करने में शीघ्रता करें। जो व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है।

श्री लंका के भारतीयों को तरह तरह की शिकायतें हैं। ऐसे भारतीय जो भारत के नागरिक हैं उनकी शिकायतों पर हम विचार करते हैं, आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो उन शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में श्रीलंका सरकार से बातचीत करते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में कोई विशेष शिकायत हो, उसका वे उल्लेख करें तो मैं उसका ठोस उत्तर दे सकता हूं।

श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल : मैं शिकायतें तो आपको भेजूंगा लेकिन यह जो 1964 से टाक चल रही है और दोनों पक्षों की कठिनाइयां हैं तो 1964 में जो कमिटमेंट हुआ है, 1964 के एग्रीमेंट के हिसाब से हो हम इन कठिनाइयों को दूर कर लेंगे या 1981 में जो समझौता होने वाला है उससे भी आगे जायेंगे?

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी श्री लंका में जो नया संविधान (संशोधन) पास हुआ है उसमें भारतीय नागरिकों के बारे में कुछ कहा गया होगा, अगर कहा गया है तो वह क्या है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्रीलंका के नये संविधान में भारतीय नागरिकों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

MR. SPEAKER: They are being given ten years right. They are given some additional rights. That is what the newspaper reports say.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This has nothing to do with the question.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Under the new Constitution, whether some rights have been taken away,

and whether both will follow the guidelines in the agreement.

MR. SPEAKER: Under the new Constitution, no right has been taken away.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I can understand the difficulty of the hon. Minister of External Affairs in this matter as it concerns the relations of two countries. By the Shastri-Srimavo Agreement, 1964, 9 lakhs of stateless people were to be repatriated to our country. But I understand, under an agreement, they accepted 10,000 people to be repatriated per year. The hon. Minister cleverly answered that there were certain difficulties in the agreement. If I remember aright, when these people came, they were not allowed to bring with them whatever they had earned there but they were allowed to bring only a meagre amount. They had left their properties there. And that stood in the way. So, I want to know what is the number of the people who have so far come to this country as per the agreement? What is the condition that was imposed by the Government of Sri Lanka regarding the properties and wealth they acquired there? There is a feeling that our Government has not taken proper steps to protect the interests of these people. What steps the hon. Minister is going to take in this regard? Had he had any talk with the present team that visited India recently on this issue?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Till the end of June, 1978, we had repatriated some 2.29 lakh people of Indian origin from Sri Lanka. This figure is not according to the agreement. But as I explained in my earlier reply, there are difficulties on both the sides.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: What are the difficulties?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I seek the indulgence of the House? The matter is being discussed. I can relate all the difficulties but if in relating difficulties, some more difficulties are created that will not be proper. We have taken up certain matters. We have pointed out that the Indian Passport holders face problems in regard to collection of their provident funds, gratuities, salaries etc., and clearance of foreign exchange formalities. They also face difficulties in getting transportation and railway facilities for journey to India. When the hon. Minister for External Affairs of Sri Lanka was in New Delhi, these problems were discussed and the issues were taken up. Then we decided to appoint an official Committee which met recently and now we are taking steps to expedite the matters on our side and we hope that similar action will be taken by our friends in Sri Lanka.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister regarding this so-called Shastri-Sirimavo Pact...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why 'so-called'?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I am sorry, I correct myself. I want to know whether it was reviewed during these negotiations regarding the number of people—those of Indian origin—who have been repatriated to India and the number of people who got citizenship in Ceylon, and whether the people who have been repatriated are still hankering and suffering hardship on Indian soil. I would also like to know whether the Government of India has taken any steps to relieve the difficulties that are being faced by the people who have been repatriated to India and whether it will get citizenship for those people who are still hankering in Sri Lanka. I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has got any plan to go to Sri Lanka to discuss this matter because it is a very tricklish question which should be tackled only at the level of Foreign Ministers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I wanted to visit Sri Lanka, but something happened here which prevented

me from going there. The Government of India stands by the Sirimavo-Shastri Agreement. So, the expression "so-called Agreement" should have been avoided.

MR. SPEAKER: That expression he has called off.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have got all the details. I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member that those who returned from Sri Lanka are not getting rehabilitation facilities that should have been provided to them and that is the main reason why we have informed our Sri Lanka friends that unless we are ready to receive more people, they should cooperate with us and not insist on sending all the people at one and the same time, and I am happy to say that they understand our difficulty. We have contacted all the State Governments concerned. The Government of Tamil Nadu is also involved.

SHRI K. GOPAL: The major burden is on Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: Naturally, because most of them are Tamil people.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are impressing upon the State Governments to make proper arrangements for the rehabilitation of these people who will be coming. If they have not come so far, that does not mean that they will be allowed to remain in Sri Lanka. We stand by the agreement. We are prepared to take them back and we have to make proper arrangements for their rehabilitation in our country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Please allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. 535.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I have been standing up for the last ten minutes, but...

MR. SPEAKER: You are an experienced Parliamentarian. You know very well. You will have other opportunities. Qn. 535.

Emigration Rush to Australia

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*535. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published by *Hindu*, Madras, dated 24th July, 1978 under the caption "EMIGRATION RUSH TO AUSTRALIA"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes Sir. Government have seen the news item in the Hindu, Madras, of 24th July, 1978, as also press reports regarding emigration of job seekers to Australia.

(b) Besides the press reports, some further details were also made available to the Ministry by an official of the Australian High Commission who had visited Punjab. According to the official, the Australian High Commission had been getting a large number of applications, mostly from Punjab, after the recent announcement of their immigration policy. As the Mission suspected that the unusually large number of applications were received by them on account of a job racket, they deputed an official to visit Punjab to focus the attention of the people and the authorities on the existence of such a racket operated by unauthorised agents. Government are already in touch on the question of unauthorised agents with the State Governments and Government of Punjab have been asked to look into the racket referred to in the press reports.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us, whether it is or it is not a fact that Australian emigration policy at the present moment provides for entry of only spouses, minor dependant children and in certain cases the parents of residents of Australia. The only

other category of entry related to applicants who possess certain specialised technical, professional and semi-professional skills and this policy as far as non-white races are concerned in different from what it is for the white races.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Well, the Government of Australia has liberalised the emigration policy. They have announced that they will take 2,10,000 more emigrants within three years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly answer my question.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Ask them to take Mr. Bosu.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not in a position to relieve him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: However this liberalisation policy would permit only, as the hon. Member has pointed out, the close relatives and aged parents of earlier emigrants as also the persons with certain professional and technical skills.

I thought he will concentrate on racket; that is why, I do not have all the information which he has asked.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: I have known Mr. Vajpayee for a decade and I have known him to be a good person. I did not know that he has fondness for rackets. I change my opinion. I will come to that in that case to satisfy you.

Is it or is it not a fact that hundreds of applications that they have received from prospective emigrants had been identical in form and appear to have emanated from three or four centralised sources only?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I will find out. I am grateful for the information given by the hon. Member.

श्री लाल जी भाई : अध्यक्ष जी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गत तीन वर्षों में पासपोर्ट पर कितने लड़के और कितनी लड़कियां विदेशों में गये ? उन के नाम मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not arise: this is only about Australia.

श्री लालजी भाई : यह प्रश्न खुलासा नहीं हुआ है कि जो लड़के-लड़कियां हिन्दुस्तान से गये क्या उन राष्ट्रों ने उन्हें मंगाया था या वे अपने आप से वहां गये ? अलग अलग देशों में अलग अलग पदों के अनुसार लड़के-लड़कियां मंगाये जाते है । जिन शर्तों के अनुरूप ये लोग वहां गये, उन शर्तों के अनुरूप उनको क्या वहां काम मिला ? ऐसा देखा गया है कि विदेशों में जाने पर वहां उन व्यक्तियों के सामने रोजगार का प्रश्न पैदा हुआ । जब यह प्रश्न पैदा हुआ तो लड़कियों का तो गलत काम में प्रयोग हुआ और लड़कों के पास रहने के लिए मकान और जमीन नहीं थी और साथ ही उन्हें काम भी नहीं मिला । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जो लोग काम के इरादे से विदेशों में जाते हैं उन्हें वहां शर्तों के अनुसार काम मिले और वे वहां जा कर मुसीबत में न पड़े ? क्या सरकार इस मामले में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, उसको रोकने का आश्वासन देगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech. (*Interruptions*).

The question is only about migration policy. (*Interruptions*). No. I am not allowing it.

श्री लालजी भाई : जो यहां से विदेशों को जाते है, उनको वहां शर्तों के अनुसार काम मिले । वे लोग जो वहां मुसीबत में है, उनकी मुसीबत को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly confine your answer to Australia only.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम ने पासपोर्ट देने नियम सरल कर दिये हैं लेकिन इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि जो भारतीय आस्ट्रेलिया जाना चाहते हैं वे यह निश्चित किये बिना ही वहां चले जाएं । उन्हें यह निश्चित कर वहां जाना चाहिए कि वे वहां जा कर कौन-सा रोजगार करेंगे या अन्य क्या करेंगे । किसी एजेन्ट या एजेन्सी के बहकाने में आकर वे यहां से चले जाएं, इस के लिए उन्हें सावधान होने की जरूरत है । अगर आप सब हमारी मदद करेंगे तो हम भी उन्हें सावधान करने में उनकी मदद करेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: Your question has nothing to do with the listed question. Don't record. (*Interruptions*)**

श्री राम कुंवर बघेल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न आस्ट्रेलिया के मामले में है । लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पासपोर्ट देने की प्रक्रिया को जितना सरल बनाया गया है, उतनी ही संख्या में एजेन्ट लोग पनप गये है और रोजाना लोग पकड़े जाते है ? ये एजेन्ट लोग पासपोर्ट आफिस के लोगों से मिले होते है और इसी कारण से बहुत गड़बड़ियां होती है ।

मैंने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के एक मियां जी का पासपोर्ट बनवाया था लेकिन उसमें फोटो एक सरदार जी का लगा दिया गया । मियां जी के नाम से सरदार जी के पासपोर्ट का कोई तालमेल नहीं बैठता । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने एजेन्ट लोग है जिनको आपके आफिस के लोग जानते हैं ? क्या आप इस मामले में कोई सुधार लायेंगे जिससे लोगों को परेशानी न हो और गरीब लोग जो हमारे पास आ कर रोते हैं, वे इस सब से बचें और वे एजेन्टों के पैसे के चक्कर में न आयें ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर गलत फोटो लगा कर पासपोर्ट देने में कोई भूल हुई है तो उसका सुधार होना चाहिये । माननीय सदस्य अगर मुझे लिख कर दें तो मैं मामले की जांच कराऊंगा । मैं यह मानता हूं कि कहीं कहीं पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी भी बाहर जो एजेंसियां या एजेंट सक्रिय है उनके साथ जुड़े रहते हैं । कुछ मामलों में हम उन्हें पकड़ने में सफल भी हुए हैं । हम इस मामले में और कड़ाई कर रहे हैं । लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि लिखकर शिकायत देने में लोगों को संकोच होता है और इसलिए एक दम कार्रवाई करना थोड़ा मुश्किल होता है ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, the Government has devised a very good method for emigration of the persons to Gulf countries through the Labour Ministry. I would like to know from the Minister whether the same procedure will be adopted in the case of other countries also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is a suggestion for action. It will be taken into account.

Indian Workers on Strike in Kuwait

*536. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian workers in Kuwait have been on strike;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike; and

(c) whether the Government of India took any action in the matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The workers of the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. and its associates were on strike from 12th July to 27th July 1978.

(b) The strike started following an altercation on 11th July, in which a worker was alleged to have been beaten.

**Not recorded.

(c) Our Ambassador in Kuwait remained in touch with the Government of Kuwait, the E.P.I. and the labour leaders with a view to persuading the workers to withdraw the strike and restore normalcy in the Project. The Labour went back to work on 27th July.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Sir I have given a Calling Attention Notice on this matter. I want to know whether it has been admitted or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that it has come up before me yet.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I gave the notice twice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. You know last week was a very busy week for all of us. Now, first supplementary by Mr. Saugata Roy.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The problem regarding this question is that it relates to External Affairs Ministry. It also relates to the Industry Ministry and the Labour Ministry. Of the 60,000 employees in Kuwait, a majority of them do all sorts of manual work and sending foreign exchange to our country. Peple working in the E.P.I. are very badly paid. They have been paid 1½ dinars per day which is very low according to Kuwait standard. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Indian Embassy in Kuwait has informed him of the very low payment made to the Indian workers in E.P.I. and also whether they have informed that these workers are employed by the sub-contractors who do not even pay them the notified pay as a result of which there is a lot of discontent among the workers working in E.P.I.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The hon. Member has rightly pointed out that this project is being looked after by the Ministry of Industry. I had written a letter to my friend, Mr. George Fernandes to be present when this question comes up. But he is held up in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI K. GOPAL: He is mediating.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: All mediation has been given up during the Question Hour. So, Sir, it will not be correct to say that the workers working in the Project in Kuwait are being paid less because the wages were fixed before the workers decided to start work. We have taken the contract and then there are sub-contractors also.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: All the workers are recruited through them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is the whole difficulty. We are thinking in terms of setting up a Directorate at the Central level to recruit workers. But I would like to make one thing very clear. Once the wages are fixed, there are other facilities also; they are getting housing facilities. They are getting food at reduced prices. They are also getting medical facilities. Once they decide to go out and if they create trouble there, it is not a question of Kuwait only, the whole policy of the Government will be defeated, if people abroad feel that having Indian workers is like inviting trouble. But in this case, there has been some dereliction of duty on the part of our high officials also. An inquiry is being conducted and I hope that everything will be all right. But those who go abroad, they must understand that if they want to go on strike, then let them remain here.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I welcome the Minister's statement regarding the Central Government's thinking for setting up a Directorate to recruit Indian labour on the projects abroad, because this sub-contractor system is very inhuman system. I also want to know—this project where 2000 houses are to be built is a prestigeous project. We got it in the face of very tough competition from foreign firms —whether the Ministry has got any information that the aim of this Kuwait strike was to smear the name of India in gulf countries; and some workers were instigated by some foreign firms who are in competition

with EPI; and whether the Minister has any information regarding the names of the foreign firms and the foreign countries who have done this instigation work of Indian workers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The possibility of certain foreign firms who would like to create difficulty for India provoking some of our workers cannot be ruled out. But it will not be proper for me to disclose the names of any country.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister has mentioned that high officials were involved in this case. About 78,000 Indian workers were sent abroad. Nearly 10,000 of them are working as maid servants; and in Kuwait the number is the highest. I know that this is a problem arisen out of the world competition for getting labour contracts in order to earn foreign exchange, but at the same time we should not forget the fate of those poor employee who are employed there to earn gold. In this particular case, the workers of Engineering Projects India Ltd. are ill-paid; and to stay in a poor living condition, some of them are to stay even in open air, no shed. Sir, I would like to know it from the hon. Minister what was the ground on which their due demands, according to Residence-cum-work-permit, were not considered and fulfilled before the strike held on 12th July, 1978. (B) What were the terms and conditions at the time of issuing passports to the workers? It is reported in the newspapers that after teargas and batton-charge on 27th July, 403 workers of Engineering Projects India Ltd. were arrested and severally beaten up in jail. Later on, 185 of them had been released. I would like to know whether the rest of the workers 218 are still behind prison bars, whether there is any proposal to return back those workers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: As per the latest report received from the Project Authorities in Kuwait, out of 403 workers arrested, 188 workers have been released and they have returned to the camps. After screening the list of 256 persons who were not willing to work as per conditions and terms of the contract between the workers concerned and the associate contractor, a fresh list has been prepared. This includes 218 persons who are still in police custody.

AN HON. MEMBER: In jails.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Now they are in the police custody, according to the information available with us, 221 workers have been repatriated to India so far. As far as some of the grievances of the workers are concerned, they are brought to the notice of the management and negotiations have been started; and some of the demands which were quite reasonable, for example, payment of wages on the stipulated date, were immediately accepted. But even then a section of the workers decided to go on strike. Possibly some of the workers acted in a very undesirable manner. The police had to be called.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Anglo-American Company gave them a beat up. You have been wrongly informed.

MR. SPEAKER: This is simply to inform you. You take the information.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am replying on the basis of information that I have received.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I have categorically asked regarding their housing problem. They are lying in the open.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is not correct. Nobody is staying in the open.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : जो सूचना मुझे मिली है, जिसे मैं मंत्री जी को देने जा रहा हूं उसके बारे में उनसे जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह सही है, और अगर सही है तो वह क्या स्टैप ले रहे हैं? सूचना यह है कि यहां के प्रोजैक्ट के जो हैड आफ मैनेजमैंट हैं,

शायद कोई वर्मा हैं जो कि रिटायर्ड आफिसर हैं, वह वर्करों को भड़काते हैं कि तुम स्ट्राइक करो, तुम्हारा बेटर प्रोस्पैक्ट हो जायेगा, अगर नहीं करोगे तो कुछ नहीं होगा। क्या उनका वहां पर वर्करों को इस तरह से भड़काना सही है, अगर सही नहीं है तो क्या आप इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे और क्या स्टैप लेने जा रहे हैं, यह बतायेंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य एक जिम्मेदार सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने बड़ी गम्भीरता से आरोप लगाया है और हम इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से छानबीन करेंगे।

श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर : यहां से जो मजदूर कुवैत जाते हैं और जो कंट्रैक्टर्स उनको यहां से ले जाते हैं, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि वह सब कंट्रैक्टर्स उन मजदूरों को यहां से ले जाने से पहले ही उनसे काफी रुपया, 5, 5 हजार रुपया ले लेते हैं ?

वहां पर उन मजदूरों का जो वेतन तय होता है, उसमें से वह रुपया काट लिया जाता है जिसकी वजह से उन लोगों को वहां वेतन कम मिलने के कारण उनके साथ ज्यादतियां होती हैं। वही कंट्रैक्टर्स वहां की स्थानीय गवर्नमेंट को कहते हैं कि उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लो। क्या यह बात सही है, क्या मंत्री जी इसकी जांच करायेंगे और यहां से जाने वाले मजदूरों की व्यवस्था आपके माध्यम से हो, क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था करायेंगे ?

क्या यह भी सही है कि सरकार को बाध्य होकर वहां से काफी मजदूरों को अपने खर्च पर अपने देश में वापिस लाना पड़ा है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जी हां, कुछ मजदूरों को हमें अपने खर्च पर वापिस लाना पड़ा है। इस तरह की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि कंट्रैक्टर्स या सब-कंट्रैक्टर्स मजदूरों को भर्ती करने से पहले उनसे रुपया लेते हैं, लेकिन इस मामले में अगर कोई निश्चित शिकायत मिलती है, तो हम उसकी जांच करते हैं। हम ऐसे कंट्रैक्टर्स को ब्लैक लिस्ट कर भी चुके हैं और आगे भी करेंगे, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि कंट्रैक्टर वाला मामला ही ऐसा है कि जो अगर जारी रहा तो गड़बड़ होगी। लेकिन सरकार को प्रबन्ध करना पड़ेगा सब तरह के मजदूरों की मांग को पूरा करने का और यह प्रबन्ध जिस दिन हम कर लेंगे, उसी दिन संभव है इस कंट्रैक्टर पद्धति से छुटकारा मिल जाये।

Report Captioned "Plot to Down-Grade India at U.N."

*537. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in "The 'Hindustan Times' of 1st August, 1978 'plot to down-grade India at United Nations'; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is not aware of any plot to down-grade India in the United Nations. The question of Indian representation in the United Nations Secretariat in constantly reviewed by Government and continuous efforts are made to ensure adequate representation by indians at higher level posts in the United Nations Secretariat.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We were holding the post of Under-Secretary-General. Now, recently we got Assistant Secretary-General's post. That means, our position has been downgraded there. What is the reaction of the Government to this?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Till now, Shri C. V. Narasimhan was working as Under Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs and is due to retire soon. Lt. Gen. Prem Chand who was working on Assistant Secretary-General's post had already been retired. Now, in place of these two individuals, as a result of our talks, persuasion and some pressurization, we have been able to secure two important posts. Dr. A. Ramachandran has been appointed as Executive Director of the newly created Centre of Human Settlements in Nairobi with the rank of Under Secretary-General. There is another post. Dr. P. N. Dhar has been appointed Assistant Secretary-General in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. With these two appointments, it will not be correct to say that our position has been downgraded or India has lost some important position in the United Nations Secretariat.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister says that India has not been downgraded. India is already being denied its due in the UN Secretariat. Of the D-II posts, which are the highest after Assistant Secretary-General level, both Sri Lanka and Pakistan hold three each while India has only one. India has a higher percentage of posts in the Secretariat but that is only because of very junior posts held by it. How the Government is going to react to this?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have a long list and even in the D-II posts, we have four posts and in D-1, 14. May I ask the hon. Member not to led by that press report? That press report is not correct.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: India's position in the Comity of Nations and in such organisations mainly depends upon the strategy, negotiations, persuasions and also statesmanship of the External Affairs Minister. It is most unfortunate today that for the last 15 months, we have been observing and after he has made the statement in the United Nations....

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: All persuasion, mediation, negotiation and all diplomatic channels of genuine non-alignment—all this has only created an impression...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, what is your question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The intellectuals of our country have not been properly represented in the United Nations Secretariat. This has created a suspicion in the minds of the people of this country that there is some internal politics in your recruiting, giving promotion and negotiating for proper positions in the United Nations Secretariat. It is deliberate. Therefore, I would like to know whether you will kindly review the situation and see to it that India's image is not tarnished by not properly representing, negotiating, mediating and conciliating.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I emphatically deny the allegations made by the hon. Member. India's presntation in the United Nations has not gone down and if my friend, Mr. Lakkappa would like to come to New York, he can inform me privately and I will make arrangements. Then Mr. Lakkappa can find out that I am not interested in mediation or negotiation or conciliation. I am interested in projecting India's correct image abroad and I have been able to do something in this respect.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I would like to know from the External Affairs Minister why did he allow Mr. P. N. Dhar, who was working with the former Prime Minister and who helped in promulgating Emergency in India.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAPEE: The United Nations wanted an eminent economist and by all standards Prof. P. N. Dhar in an eminent economist, and while selecting people we do not make such type of distinctions which the hon. Member would like us to make.

श्री भारत भूषण : ये जो नाम वहां जाते हैं जिन के लिए हमें प्रेशर इजेशन तक भी जाना पड़ता है, इन नामों को छांटने की जो भी प्रक्रिया हो, वह एकोनामिस्ट बहुत अच्छे हों, लेकिन यह उत्तर तो संतोषजनक नहीं है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने इस देश के अन्दर प्रजातंत्र को मिटाने में मदद की हो और पूर्व-प्रधान मंत्री के साथ मिल कर यहां पर वह तस्वीर उभारी हो जिस से सारा देश त्रस्त हो उठा हो वही एक अर्थ-शास्त्री था जिस को हमें वहां बनाना था ? इस के पीछे कौन से और दूसरे कारण थे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, और कोई कारण नहीं थे । हम ने कई नाम दिए थे । उन नामों में उन का भी नाम था । वह नाम जिन्हें नाम छांटना था, उन्हें अधिक उपयुक्त लगा । हमें भी इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं दिखाई दी । मैं जनता पार्टी के सदस्यों से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि उस समय जो अफसर थे वे सरकार की सेवा में थे । वे अफसर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति पर अमल कर रहे थे । अगर किसी अफसर ने आउट आफ दि वे जाकर के या अतिक्रमण कर के कोई काम किया तो उस के बारे में तो वर्तमान सरकार कार्यवाही कर सकती है, उस अफसर के आचरण का परीक्षण कर सकती है लेकिन सिर्फ इसलिए कि कोई अफसर पुरानी सरकार के जमाने में भी था, इस आधार पर अगर हम भेदभाव शुरू कर देंगे तो हम तो सरकार नहीं चला सकते ।

DR. KARAN SINGH: I think, it is unfortunate that remarks have been made about Prof. P. N. Dhar, a person who is not here to defend himself. I would like to say with full confidence on the floor of the House that when there was big debate going on in the inner-most councils as to whether election should be held in this country or not, Prof. P. N. Dhar played a very important part in the decision that elections should be held and that we should go back to the people. I would, therefore, request the hon. Members on the other side that an individual should not be maligned just because he had been working in a certain place at that stage. He is a competent man and I do not think that any aspersion should be cast on him in the national interest.

MR. SPEAKER: It is only a suggestion.

श्री राज नारायण : अब राज खुल गया । अगर माननीय डा० कर्ण सिंह जी उत्तर न दिये होते . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is a convention that only Ministers should occupy those seats. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: One should first deserve and then desire.

माननीय लक्कप्पा जी पुराने आदमी हैं—फर्स्ट डिजर्व देन डिजायर, पहले कोशिश करिए संसदीय प्रथा की जानकारी करने की और तब यहां सदन में बोलने के लिए उत्सुक हों । (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I take strong objection to the statement made by Mr. Raj Narain. I would like to ask whether he is a Minister now. He should go to his place and put the question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: His seat is still there. It has not yet been changed.

श्री राज नारायण : आफिस को बता देना चाहिए कि अभी मेरी सीट यहीं पर है इसलिए मैं अपनी सीट से ही बोल रहा हूं ।

मैं आदरणीय वाजपेयी जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत ही एक्सपर्ट अर्थ-शास्त्री कम से कम दो प्रकार के तो होंगे ही—एक बुर्जुवा अर्थ-शास्त्री और दूसरे प्रोलिटेरियट अर्थ-शास्त्री । तो बुर्जुवा अर्थ-शास्त्र में श्री पी० एन० धर माहिर हैं या सर्वहारा अर्थ-शास्त्र में माहिर हैं क्योंकि दोनों के नुक्ते-नजर में बड़ा फर्क है । जिस अर्थ-शास्त्र ने तीस साल भारत में गरीबी और बेकारी बढ़ाई उसी अर्थ-शास्त्र को जनता पार्टी की सरकार अगर माने...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलने की कृपा करें ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या माननीय वाजपेयी जी को इस तथ्य और सत्य की जानकारी नहीं है—मैं समझता हूं—कि कुछ लोग खानदानी गुलाम होते हैं, मुगल बादशाह, उनकी जी-हुजूरी, अंग्रेज, उनकी जी-हुजूरी, कांग्रेस, उसकी जी-हुजूरी और जनता पार्टी तो उसकी जी-हुजूरी । (व्यवधान)

मैं चाहता हूं माननीय वाजपेयी जी इस बात का उत्तर दें कि माननीय कर्ण सिंह जी ने जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया है, वे कश्मीर के रहने वाले हैं तो जैसा इन्दिरा जी के राज में चारों तरफ कश्मीर छाया हुआ था वैसे ही जनता पार्टी के राज में भी क्या कश्मीर छायेगा? (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रो० पी० एन० धर स्वयं यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज जाने के लिये इच्छुक नहीं थे । वह यहां पर इंस्टीच्यूट आफ इकानामिक ग्रोथ में डायरैक्टर के रूप में काम कर रहे थे । वह किसी नौकरी की तलाश में नहीं थे...

श्री राज नारायण : यही तो गलती थी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माफ कीजिये, राज नारायण जी, वह बुर्जुवा अर्थ-शास्त्री हैं या प्रोलेटेरियट-वाले अर्थ शास्त्री हैं या राज नारायण जी की परिकल्पना के अर्थ-शास्त्र की व्याख्याता है—मैं इस विवाद में नहीं जा सकता । उन्हें यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज की सेवा के लिये चुना गया है, उन का अर्थ-शास्त्र यहां लागू नहीं होगा ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिये समेकित समाज सुरक्षा योजना

*538 श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिये समेकित समाज सुरक्षा योजना बनाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार कोई समिति गठित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित समिति के निदेश पद क्या होंगे; और

(ग) समिति का गठन कब तक किये जाने की आशा है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यह मामला विचाराधीन है ।

दिल्ली में यकृतशोथ और टाइफाइड के मामले

*539. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : श्री के० भानजा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समाचार पत्रों में छपी खबरों के अनुसार दिल्ली में यकृतशोथ (हिपेटाइटिस) और टाइफाइड ज्वर के मामलों की संख्या चिन्ताजनक सीमा तक पहुंच गई है ;

(ख) क्या यकृत शोथ के उपचार के लिये कोई उपयुक्त दवा खोज निकालने के अब तक के सभी प्रयास निष्फल रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन रोगों से कुछ लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाने के भी समाचार मिले हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन रोगों के फैलने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यकृतशोथ विषाणुओं से पैदा होने वाला रोग है जिसका कोई पूरा प्रभावकारी इलाज उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) दिल्ली में जनवरी से मार्च, 1978 के बीच संक्रामक यकृतशोथ के कारण दो व्यक्तियों की मौतें हुई और जनवरी से जून, 1978 के बीच टाइफायड से एक मौत हुई ।

(घ) ये बीमारियां दूषित भोजन और पानी से पैदा होती हैं । पीने के साफ पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोशिश की जा रही है । बीमारी फैलने की स्थिति में काम में लाने के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम के पास पानी साफ करने वाली गोलियों का काफी भण्डार है । टाइफायड ज्वर को बेक्सीन अनुरोध करने पर उपलब्ध कराई जाती है ।

India-China Boundary Dispute

*540. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication has been sent to, or received from the Chinese Government on the subject of resolving the India-China boundary dispute through direct, peaceful negotiations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any date and venue have been set for negotiations between the two Governments or in the alternative for preliminary talks on the issue; and

(d) if the answer be in the negative, the present position with regard to the solution of the boundary dispute?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (d). While no exchanges have taken place in recent years between the two Governments on this subject, it is my hope to discuss this and other bilateral problems during my forthcoming visit to China as part of our efforts to improve bilateral relations with China.

All India Working Class Consumers' Price Index

*541. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of All India working class consumers' price index for industrial workers (base 1960=100) for the last four months commencing from 1st April, 1978 and twelve-monthly averages thereof;

(b) the items which are included in compiling the price index; and

(c) the names of places from where figures of prices are collected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Three statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2673/78].

Demands of Hutti Gold Mines Union Workers

*542. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Hutti Gold Mines Union had recently submitted on behalf of the workmen a charter of demands regarding revision of their pay scales, promotional avenues etc.;

(b) whether he is also aware that there is wide disparity between the pay scales etc. of the workers in Hutti Gold Mines and those of the Kolar Gold Fields;

(c) whether he is aware that the 3400 workmen of the company went recently on a one-day strike and also undertook a relay hunger strike for a month in batches in pursuance of their demands; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The main demand of the Hutti Gold Mines Staff and Employees' Union relates to the revision of wage structure and grant of other benefits like Dearness allowance and House-rent allowance.

(b) The lowest paid employee in the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. (Kolar Gold Field) is getting a consolidated amount of Rs. 314/- P.M., inclusive of dearness allowance, while his counterpart in the Hutti Gold Mines is in the scale of Rs. 202—4—230, consolidated. However the Management of Hutti Gold Mines supplies free food grains which works out to Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 per month depending upon the size of the family of the worker.

(c) About 3400 workmen went on one days' strike on 18th July, 1978 on their demands. They also resorted to hunger strike in batches of five from 23rd June, 1978 to 12th August, 1978. The relay hunger strike was called off from 13th August, 1978, following mediation by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Hyderabad and the intervention of the Labour Minister of Karnataka.

(d) The Central Industrial Relations Machinery intervened in the dispute. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Hyderabad has been holding discussions with the Union and Management at the highest level for effecting a settlement. Labour Minister, Karnataka has also held discussions with the Union representatives. An amicable settlement is expected soon.

जन स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता

*543. श्री राघव जी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि :

(क) देश में अब तक, राज्यवार, कितने जन स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता भर्ती किये गये हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे ग्रामों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें इन कार्यकर्ताओं की सेवाओं का लाभ मिलेगा; और

(ग) शेष राज्यों के ग्रामों में यह लाभ दिलाने के लिये सरकार को लगभग और कितना समय लगेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना केरल-कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु और जम्मू व कश्मीर को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में चलाई जा रही है । चरणबद्ध रूप से इस योजना का विस्तार करने का विचार है । दूसरे चरण के अक्तूबर, 1978 से शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है । ऐसी योजना बनाई गई है कि 1981-82 तक सारे देश में लागू हो जाये ।

विवरण

30 जून, 1978 तक जितने जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को चुन कर प्रशिक्षण दिया गया उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	चुने गए प्राथ स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र	प्रशिक्षित जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक (बैचों में)			कुल
			प्रथम	द्वितीय	तृतीय	
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	98	1960	1960	1960	5880
2.	असम	10	195	187	189	571
3.	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2	16	13	36	65
4.	बिहार	31	567	560	560	1677
5.	चंडीगढ़	1	23	—	—	23
6.	दादरा व नगर हवेली	1	20	20	18	58
7.	दिल्ली	3	—	44	47	91
8.	गोवा, दमन और दीव	3	60	—	—	60
9.	गुजरात	103	2060	2060	2060	6180
10.	हरियाणा	25	504	523	496	1523
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	230	181	241	652
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	45	819	852	825	2496
13.	महाराष्ट्र	97	1612	1940	1940	5492
14.	मणीपुर	13	266	—	—	266
15.	मेघालय	3	59	61	40	160
16.	मिजोराम	3	70	30	27	127
17.	नागालैंड	3	45	35	—	80
18.	उड़ीसा	13	268	260	260	788
19.	पांडिचेरी	3	57	36	60	153
20.	पंजाब	22	505	600	471	1576

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	राजस्थान	27	540	540	544	1624
22.	सिक्किम	4	37	52	50	139
23.	त्रिपुरा	3	60	—	—	60
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश .	184	3683	3744	3826	11253
25.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	15	287	—	300	587
	कुल	724	13943	13698	13940	41581

यद्यपि गांवों की सही-सही संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है तथापि यह अनुमान है कि लगभग 41581 गांवों में रहने वालों को सेवाओं से लाभान्वित हो रहे होंगे । गांवों की राज्यवार संख्या का अनुमान वही है जो पूर्व-पृष्ठ पर कालम "कुल" के नीचे दिया गया है ।

थाईलैंड,इंडोनेशिया बर्मा और सिंगापुर में भारतीय संस्कृति को पुनर्जीवित करना

*544. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या थाईलैंड, इंडोनेशिया, बर्मा, सिंगापुर तथा अन्य देशों में अनेक बौद्ध मंदिर तथा भारतीय धर्म एवं संस्कृति के अन्य प्राचीन अवशेष हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन देशों में बहुत अधिक संख्या में भारतीय भी रह रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन देशों में भारतीय संस्कृति को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए अब तक कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): (क) यह सच है कि समूचे दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में ऐसे अनेक प्राचीन स्मारक हैं जो कि इस बात के प्रतीक हैं इस क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ भारत का बहुत पुराना सांस्कृतिक संबंध रहा है । ये स्मारक इन देशों के लोगों की राष्ट्रीय धरोहर हैं ।

(ख) जी हां । इनमें से कुछ देशों में, विशेष रूप से बर्मा और मलयेशिया में, भारतीय मूल के लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं ।

(ग) विगत वर्षों में सांस्कृतिक सहयोग के संवर्द्धन और भारत को दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के देशों के साथ जोड़ने वाली सामान्य सांस्कृतिक परम्परा के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा इस दिशा में और अधिक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

Construction of Quarters for Labourers in Delhi

*545. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses for industrial workers in Delhi and the total number of labourers in Delhi;

(b) how many new houses for industrial workers have been built by Government and by the different industrial houses in the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to force the mill owners to spend a part of their income for the construction of the quarters for labourers every year;

(d) if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) what specific steps Government propose to take to see that the quarters for labourers are constructed in large number every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (e). Presumably the reference is to the allotment of houses to workers in Delhi under the "subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community". According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the total number of industrial workers eligible for allotment of houses under the subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community is 1,20,000. The number of houses so far constructed under this scheme for industrial workers in Delhi is 5,347, out of which 4,844 have been constructed by Delhi Administration, 445 by the employers and 58 by the co-operative societies.

2. Some employers have also constructed 4,598 houses for their workers for which they have not obtained financial assistance from the Government under the scheme.

3. The main difficulties at present faced by the Delhi Administration appear to be the increase in the cost of construction and scarcity of land and resources.

4. There is no proposal at present to bring forward any legislation to force the mill owners to spend a part of their income for construction of houses for the labourers. The practical difficulties for such mill owners to construct houses for their workers could be want of land and other resources.

5. There is already provision for construction of houses for industrial workers by the State Government, employers and cooperative societies under the "Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and economically weaker sections of the community". The scheme is in the State sector and is being implemented by the State Governments/ Union Territories administrations. From 1-4-69, the central financial assistance for all state sector programmes including housing is released by the Ministry of Finance in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various state sector schemes, including housing, according to the priorities as determined by them.

Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Employees' Union

*546. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a letter dated the 28th July, 1978 from Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Employees' Union, Delhi in connection with the Annual General Body Meetings of the said Union and the annual election held on 1st July, 1978 has been received; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and what help, assistance and facilities are proposed to be rendered to the Union?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A letter dated 28th July, 1978 from the General Secretary, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Employees'

Union intimating the list of its office bearers elected on July 1, 1978 and offering co-operation to the hospital authorities in maintaining good industrial relations was received by the Delhi Administration. The Union is not registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The management however, has been consulting the Union on matters relating to grievances of class III and class IV employees of the hospital.

Shortage of Staffe in Telephone Exchanges of A. P.

*547. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh are not sufficiently staffed; and

(b) what arrangements have been made to maintain promptness in duty during periodical, seasonal and unavoidable absentism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There are shortages in the cadres of Telephone Operators, Technicians, RSAs and Junior Engineers in some of the Telephone Exchanges. Sufficient number of candidates have since been selected. They will be appointed after completion of prescribed training.

(b) The staff is engaged on overtime. Short Duty Telephone Operators are also employed.

C.G.H.S. Facilities for Common Man

*548. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefits of the Central Government Health Scheme are also available to common man;

(b) if so, the names of the dispensaries with their locations where such facilities are available;

(c) the conditions laid down for a common man to be eligible for becoming the beneficiary of the scheme; and

(d) the time by which this facility is proposed to be made available to the people living in the areas not served by such dispensaries at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A scheme to afford medical facilities to the members of public and such members of the families of Central Government employees who are not entitled to the medical facilities under Central Government Health Scheme, is in operation in the areas covered by 14 selected CGHS dispensaries in Delhi, viz., Laxmibai Nagar, Moti Bagh, Kidwai Nagar, Andrewsganj, North Avenue, South Avenue, Constitution House, Chanakyapuri, Hauz Khas, Pandara Road, Nauroji Nagar, Telegraphs Lane, Wellesley Road and R. K. Puram II.

(c) Members of the public residing in the aforesaid areas can enrol themselves as members of the Scheme on payment of the prescribed contribution.

(d) At present, it is not proposed to extend the CGHS facilities to the members of the public generally in the areas covered by other dispensaries under the C.G.H.S. in Delhi.

Grant of Telephone connections in Ratnagiri City

*549. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious delays in getting telephone connections in the Ratnagiri city, the headquarter of the District, have taken place and reasons for the same;

(b) the number of applications of intending subscribers pending since

1975 and total amount of deposit collected from intending subscribers (year-wise) since 1975; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) All applicants registered under OYT category upto 31-3-77 and under non-OYT category upto 31-3-75 have been provided telephone connections. Applicants registered subsequent to these dates could not be provided telephone connections mainly due to inadequate exchange capacity which could not be expanded due to shortage of switching equipment in the country.

(b) Information regarding number of applicants on waiting list since 1975 and amount deposited towards advance for telephone connections is as follows:—

Year	Applicants registered but not provided with telephone connections.	Amount of deposit collected
		Rs.
75-76	16	12,800
76-77	28	22,400
77-78	56	60,000
After 1-4-78 to 15-8-78	42	33,600

(c) Existing exchange is being expanded by 100 lines which will permit telephone connections to all those who registered their demands upto 31-3-77, during the current financial year.

It is hoped to expand this exchange by another 100 lines by 1981.

Production of Slag in Bokaro Steel Ltd.

*550. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of slag produced from the blast furnace and steel melting shop per day in the Bokaro Steel Ltd. and the way of its disposal; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to make cement from slag at Bokaro, if so, facts in details, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The average arising of blast furnace (BF) slag and steel melting shop (SMS) slag at the 1.7 million tonne stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant is of the order of 4290 tonnes per day and 890 tonnes per day, respectively. At present these are being dumped in the slag dump.

(b) With a view to utilise the blast furnace slag, a slag granulation plant of 1.35 million tonne capacity is being set up at Bokaro. The granulated slag would be sold to various cement manufacturing units for production of Portland Blast Furnace Slag (PBFS) cement. There is no proposal at present to make cement from slag at Bokaro, but this matter will be given further consideration as soon as an adequate source of suitable limestone close to Bokaro is located.

Representation to Organised Trade Unions on various Committees

*551. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any machinery to give proper representation to representatives of organised trade unions on various committees and bodies concerning their problems and welfare at the central level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government have been making nominations on such committees and bodies on ad-hoc basis without taking recourse to democratic process?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). General verification of membership of central trade union organisations is done from time to time through the agency of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. The verification so done is for the purpose of giving representation to labour on international and national tripartite bodies and conferences. The latest verified figures available are however as on the 31st December, 1968. Many changes have happened since then. A fresh verification, as on 31-12-77, has been ordered.

District and State Committees for Efficient Working of Telephones

*552. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government propose to constitute District and State Committees with officials and non-officials to have constant check on the working of the telephones and to recommended to the concerned authorities taking proper action for the efficient working of the telephones in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): Yes, Sir.

49 such Committees have already been formed for the States and Telephone Districts.

Passport Racket

5139. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigations has caught men of the leading parties red handed in Delhi who were operating a big racket at the office of the Regional Passport Officer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any further investigation was conducted in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and further action taken, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (d). On 29-6-78, a member of the public had lodged a written complaint with the Central Bureau of Investigation to the effect that a tout at the Regional Passport Office, New Delhi had demanded a bribe from the said member of the public and had offered that he could get his passport issue within 15 days. On the basis of this complaint, a case RC 24/78-GOW Delhi U/S 162 IPC, had been registered by the CBI and investigations taken up by them. The CBI had also laid a trap and it is alleged that the said tout had been caught red handed, accepting the bribe. The bribe money was also reportedly recovered from the tout. During investigations, the tout is stated to have furnished names of some other persons said to be involved in the racket.

The CBI are continuing the investigations.

Works Order by IISCO to M/s Mondal and Co.

5140. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an IISCO Burnpur Works Order No. TA/C-5/957 dated the 17th May, 1978 was issued to M/s Mondal & Co.;

(b) whether M/s M. S. Mondal & Co. had originally quoted Rs 30,000 less than the next lowest tenderer for the above works order;

(c) whether after opening of quotations for the above order, M/s M. S. Mondal & Co. were allowed to increase their price by Rs. 9,000.

(d) whether M/s M. S. Mondal completed the job under above works order on time or extension of time was given to them beyond the stipulated time; and

(e) if extension of time was given whether it was given with or without the permission of the Tender Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir, except that the work order was dated the 17th May, 1977.

(b) The quotation of M/s. Mondal and Co. was Rs. 32,750 less than that of the next lowest tenderer.

(c) An increase of Rs. 8,500 was allowed by IISCO after the opening of bids as the party had made a bona fide error in calculations.

(d) The work was not completed in time. IISCO had to grant an extension of time as they could not supply bitumen and other materials to the contractor, in terms of the contract.

(e) Extension was given by the competent authority as per the delegation of powers.

दिल्ली के अस्पताल में ठीक व्यवहार न किया जाना

5141. **श्री हरी शंकर महाने** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीमती भाकरी देवी को 15 जुलाई, 1978 को रात 9 बजे विलिंगडन अस्पताल (डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल) के आपात कक्ष में इलाज के लिए लाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस औरत का कुछ माह का गर्भ था और वह पेट के दर्द से चिल्ला रही थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दो घंटे के बाद उस औरत का कोई इलाज किए बिना उसे सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल (कलावती) जाने को कहा गया जहां उक्त अस्पताल वालों ने उसे भरती करने से इन्कार कर दिया तथा उसे इर्विन अस्पताल जाने के लिये मजबूर किया; और

(घ) यदि भाग (क) से (ग) का उत्तर 'हां' में है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (घ) यह सही नहीं है कि श्रीमती भाकरी देवी को डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के इमर्जेंसी विभाग में इलाज के लिए लाया गया था और न ही उसने 15 अथवा 16 जुलाई, 1978 को सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल में रिपोर्ट की थी। ऐसा कोई रोगी 15-7-78 को इर्विन अस्पताल (लोक नायक जयप्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल) में भर्ती नहीं किया गया था।

बिहार में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

5142. **श्री फादर एन्थनी मुर्मू** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री बिहार में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना के बारे में 16 मार्च, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3122 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कितने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं और जिला-वार वे किन किन स्थानों पर हैं ;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के निर्माण के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोई सहयता प्रदान की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है; और

(ग) बिहार में किन किन स्थानों पर प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के लिए भवनों का निर्माण किया गया है, किन किन स्थानों पर निर्माण कार्य अधूरा है, किन किन स्थानों पर कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है, किन किन स्थानों पर उनका निर्माण-कार्य अधूरा है और किन-किन स्थानों पर उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की जिलावार सूची अनुबन्ध-I में दी गई है। (**अन्यालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या**, एल टी 2694/78)

(ख) और (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Increasing Powers of Telephone Advisory Committee

5143. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the powers of the Telephone Advisory Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The restoration of the function of TAC for assisting the department in deciding the allotment out of turn connections to certain categories of applicants, which was withdrawn during October, 77 is now under review.

Definition of "Cola"

5144. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the definition of "Cola" under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act;

(b) whether cola nut extract must be present in an aerated water to call it a 'Cola';

(c) if so, what is the minimum per cent of cola nut extract necessary to call it a 'Cola'; and

(d) what per cent of ice cream is mendatory to call a drink "Ice Cream Soda"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Cola drinks have not been defined in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules. These are covered under the broad category of sweetened aerated water containing no fruit juice/pulp.

(b) and (c). This is receiving attention.

(d) Ice cream is not added to the bottled beverage 'ice cream soda'. It contains ice cream soda flavour only.

Regional Passport Office in Himachal Pradesh

5145. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demand for setting up a regional or sub-regional passport office in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the office will be set up; and

(d) the criterion for opening a regional or sub-regional office in a State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have received communications from Members of Parliament, public associations from Himachal Pradesh and others requesting the opening of a passport office in the State in order to provide greater convenience to the passport applicants. These requests are under consideration of Government.

(c) and (d). The criteria for opening a Regional Passport Office are:—

(i) the number of passport applications expected to be received by it from the area under its jurisdiction.

(ii) the inconvenience to the public in States which do not have an office there already, or at a nearby location;

(iii) considerations of economy in expenditure, particularly non-plan expenditure.

These criteria also apply generally in the case of sub-regional passport offices, with the difference that the number of passport applications received from areas to be covered by the sub offices is expected to be smaller. In the case of Himachal Pradesh a total of 3407 passort applications had been received in 1977 and the inflow for the period from 1st January 1978 to 31st July 1978 was 1855.

The question of opening a passport office in Himachal Pradesh will be kept under review and a decision to open an office there taken as soon as the criteria mentioned above so justify.

Cola

5146. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Cola' is a vegetable;

(b) whether 'Cola' is a fruit; and

(c) whether 'Cola' is a special category by itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Cola has not been defined in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules. Cola nuts are seeds of the tree cola acumineta and cola intida. The seeds are contained within a seed pod up to ten being present at maturity. The tree is cultivated in Brazil and West Indies.

Belgrade Conference

5147. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries who were invited as guests at recent conference of non-aligned countries held at Belgrade in July, 1978;

(b) whether there was no unanimity about inviting a number of countries as guests; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The following countries attended the recently-concluded Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries held in Belgrade in July, 1978 as guests:

Austria, Finland, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Sweden and Switzerland.

The UN Council for Namibia also attended as guest.

(b) and (c). Of the countries which attended as guests, two countries, Pakistan and San Marino, attended in this capacity for the first time. They were invited to attend as guests as there was consensus in favour of permitting them to attend in this capacity. The U.N. Council for Namibia was also invited to attend as a guest since there was consensus in favour of this. In all these cases India supported the consensus.

Connecting of Baroda with Poona, Rajkot etc.

5148. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Baroda will be connected with Poona, Rajkot, Indore, Nagpur, Calcutta, Bangalure etc. on the STD Net-work of the country; and

(b) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Baroda is likely to be linked with Poona, Rajkot, Indore and Nagpur through the STD network during 1979. Baroda is expected to be connected with Calcutta, Bangalore etc. on the STD network of the country towards the end of current Roll-on-Plan.

(b) An integrated Trunk Automic Exchange network is being builtup with Trunk Automatic Exchanges at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Indore, Calcutta, Bangalore etc. and the various stations mentioned above are being connected to one of these Trunk Automatic Exhanges for providing interdialling among themselves.

Investment Plan for Steel during 6th Plan

5149. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) details of the investment plan for the steel industry during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether any new steel plant projects are proposed to be initiated during the Plan period; and

(c) if so, where and with what capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83 envisages a total outlay of Rs. 2,546.53 crores for the development of steel industry, as per details given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c). A provision of Rs. 200 crores has been made for New Steel Plants during this period. The feasibility of setting up three port-based steel plants at Visakhapatnam, Paradeep and Mangalore is under consideration at present. No final decision regarding investment or capacity of these plants has so far been taken.

Statement

Steel Industry—Outlay for 1978-83

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Plant Outlay (Rs. in crores)
I.	Continuing Schemes	1521·98
1.	*Bhilai Steel Plant*	
	(a) 4 m.t. expansion	700·00
	(b) other Schemes—Dalli Mechanised Mines, Second Sintering Plant, Refractory Plant etc.	28·93
2.	*Rourkela Steel Plant*	
	Addl. Naptha reformer, modernisation of hot strip mill, second MSDS, med. pressure boiler plant, etc.	50·27
3.	*Bokaro Steel Limited*	
	(a) 1·7 m.t. stage	25·11
	(b) 4 m.t. stage	530·00
	(c) Slag Granulation Plant	7·05
4.	*Indian Iron and Steel Company* (IISCO)	
	(a) Plant rehabilitation scheme	9·30
	(b) 10th Coke Oven Battery	24·50
	(c) Chasnalla Open Cast Mine	5·70
	(d) Ramnagore Open Cast Mine	3·75
	(e) Double Flanged Screwed Pipes	1·50
5.	*Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur*	
	Addl. melting facilities	7·95
6.	*VISL, Bhadravati -Forge Plant*	1·35
7.	Salem Steel Ltd., Stage I	108·70
8.	R& D various projects	17·87
II.	Additions, modifications, replacements technological innovations, township, etc.	46·60
9.	Bhilai Steel Plant	100·00
10.	Durgapur Steel Plant	100·00
11.	Rourkela Steel Plant	75·00
12.	Bokaro Steel Plant	10·00
13.	IISCO	140·00
14.	ASP, Durgapur	20·00
15.	VISL	15·00

1	2	3
III.	*New Schemes* :	
	16. CRGO Project, Rourkela	108·85
	17. Bokaro—4·75 m.t. stage	50·00
	18. New Steel Plants .	200·00
	19. Cement Plants	50·00
	20. Captive Power Plants	100·00
	21. Sponge Iron (India) Ltd.	5·70*
	22. Others—New Schemes at DSP, ASP, VISL, R & D, MOIL, Refractory Plants and Misc. provision for HSCL, MECON, SAIL, etc. .	50·00
	GRAND TOTAL	2546·53

*Central Government contribution only.

Blind Children in India

5150. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the blinds in India are children and if so, their number;

(b) whether in the absence of adequate quantity of vitamin 'A' in the diets of Indian children, they become blind for ever; and

(c) whether some definite specific measures will be taken to prevent blindness and if so, when with details thereof and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Vitamin 'A' is essential for sight and its acute deficiency often leads to blindness.

(c) Government of India has launched a programme of "Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vit. 'A' deficiency among children between 1 to 5 years of age", which consists in giving a dose of Vitamin 'A' in oil every six months to protect children from developing Vit. A deficiency. The scheme was started in Southern and Eastern States during 1970-71 and was later extended to the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. During 1976-77, the programme was extended to all the States.

The Government has also launched a National Programme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness with the following features:-

(i) Health education to community in eye care measures so as to preserve sight and prevent visual impairment.

(ii) Provide immediate eye relief through mobile units which will undertake comprehensive eye care services in the remote areas and also undertake survey of the community including pre-school and school-going children for early detection of visual impairment.

(iii) Develop permanent infrastructure for comprehensive eye health care services at the PHCs, Taluka and District Hospitals, Medical Colleges and the Regional Institute of Opthal-

mology. The Government of India have also identified Dr. R. P. Centre for Opthalmic Sciences, AIIMS, New Delhi, for development as an apex organisation under the National Programme. The development of such permanent infrastructure would provide eye care services from the peripheral level to the highly specialised apex Centre.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं

5151. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि छात्रों को एम० बी० बी० एस० की उपाधि तभी दी जाये जब वे 3 या 5 वर्ष तक गांवों में जनता की सेवा कर चुके हों।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : जी नहीं।

जामनगर जिले के सोदमर गांव में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

5152. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के जामनगर जिला के जामजोधपुर तालुक की सोदमर ग्राम पंचायत ने 2 जून तथा 10 जून, 1978 को अहमदाबाद, राजकोट और धोराजी के टेलीफोन अधिकारियों को नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग करते हुये पत्र लिखे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पंचायत की क्या मांग है तथा इसे टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह मांग दर्ज नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि पार्टी ने भुगतान नहीं किया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं ही उठता ।

Handing over of Mail Motor Service to Private Contractors

5153. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision to handover the P & T Mail Motor Service to private contractors; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No such decision has been taken.

Gram Panchayats in Orissa without Post Offices

5154. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that, after 30 years of independence, there is no Post Office in every Gram Panchayat Headquarter in Orissa State;

(b) if so, in which Gram Panchayat headquarter in Orissa State there is no Post Office upto date (District-wise); and

(c) what is the programme to open Post Office in every Gram Panchayat Headquarter and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Out of 3,826 Gram Panchayat Headquarter villages in Orissa State, 834 are without post offices. District-wise number of Gram Panchayats Headquarter villages without post offices as on 30-6-78 is given in the attached Statement. The names of these villages are being ascertained and the information will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) 337 Gram Panchayat Headquarters villages in Orissa State which fulfil the condition of distance from the nearest existing post offices have been earmarked for opening post offices during the Sixth Plan period i.e. 1978—83 provided the other condition of minimum guaranteed income expected from the proposed post office is satisfied. During the current financial year, it is proposed to open 150 post offices in Gram Panchayat Headquarters villages in Orissa State.

Statement

District-wise number of Gram Panchayats Headquarters in Orissa with and without Post Office as on 30-6-78

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Gram Panchayats Headquarters villages as on 30-6-78	
		With Post Offices	Without Post Offices
1	2	3	4
1	Balangir	182	31
2	Balasore	222	81
3	Cuttack	404	183
4	Dhankanal	196	35
5	Ganjam	338	61
6	Kalahandi	185	41
7	Keonjhar	142	16
8	Koraput	329	148
9	Mayurbhanj	205	50
10	Phulbani	141	11
11	Puri	268	109
12	Sambhalpur	258	57
13	Sundergarh	122	17
	TOTAL	2992	834
	GRAND TOTAL	3826	

भारत-बंगलादेश समुद्री सीमा

5155. **श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सुमन :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत और बंगलादेश के बीच समुद्री सीमा के सीमांकन के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डु) : भारत और बंगलादेश के बीच समुद्री सीमा निर्धारित करने के बारे में वार्ता का अंतिम दौर 22-23 मार्च, 1978 को नई दिल्ली में हुआ था। दोनों पक्षों की स्थितियों पर पुनर्विचार की दृष्टि से यह वार्ता लाभदायक रही। इस बात पर सहमति भी हुई थी कि अगली बातचीत परस्पर सुविधाजनक तारीख को ढाका में होगी।

Constitution of Cell to look after the interest of SC/ST

5156. SHRI MAHI LAL:
SHRI KACHRULAL
HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in fulfilment of Government Assurances Implementation Cell for looking after the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in matters of reservation in recruitments and promotions etc. have been created in his Ministry headed by a person belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Category;

(b) if so, constitution of the Cell; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when the Cell will be created?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Labour to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with following constitution:

Liaison Officer (Deputy Secretary, Adm).	One
Under Secretary	One
Section Officer	One
Assistant	One
L.D.C.	One

The instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel and A. R.) do not provide that the Cell should necessarily be headed by a person belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Community.

(c) Does Not arise.

लालसोट को सवाई माधोपुर से सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन से जोड़ना

5157. **श्री मीठा लाल पटेल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जयपुर डिवीजन के लालसोट और सवाई माधोपुर (कोटा) को एक सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन से जोड़ने की काफी समय पूर्व स्वीकृति दी गई थी ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त लाइन पर कार्य अभी तक आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण है और इस पर कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहिर प्रसाद मुलदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं। लालसोट को सवाई माधोपुर से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव सिद्धान्त रूप से हाल ही में मई 1978 में स्वीकृत किया गया था।

(ख) जी हां। अभी भंडार सामग्री प्राप्त करनी है, इसलिए लाइन पर वास्तविक रूप में काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है। इस

काम को इस वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक समाप्त करने के लिए एक विशेष प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

Plot given to Steel Workers Union, Bhilai

5158. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) has the management of Bhilai Steel Plant given any plot/land in sector-IV of BSP township on lease to steel Workers Union (INTUC); and

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions of the lease and the area of the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Revenue earned from Advertisements by Telephone District/Circle

5159. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by each Telephone Distt./Circle on advertisement on (i) Telephone Directories (ii) Telex Directories from the Present and previous issue;

(b) whether Government have also engaged some Extra Departmental Agents or advertisement agents for the purpose; and

(c) if so, on what terms and conditions and the number of such agents, Circle/District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Heads of Telecom. Circles/Telephone Districts and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

अभी तक निलम्बित कर्मचारियों की संख्या

5160. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संचार विभाग तथा दिल्ली में विभिन्न डाकघरों में ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो अभी तक निलम्बित हैं तथा जिनके मामलों पर विभाग द्वारा निर्णय नहीं लिया गया ; और

(ख) विभाग में अनिर्णीत पड़े विभागीय जांच के मामलों का निपटान करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) अनुशासन प्राधिकारियों के पास अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई संबंधी मामले अनिर्णीत रहने के कारण 9 कर्मचारी निलम्बित हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त 13 मामले पुलिस तफतीश के कारण और 28 मामले अदालती कार्रवाई के कारण अनिर्णीत पड़े है।

(ख) जांच अधिकारियों से कहा गया है कि वे 9 कर्मचारियों के मामले में जिनके अनुशासनात्मक मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े है, अपना जांच कार्य शीघ्र पूरा कर लें।

Grant of Out of turn Telephone connections

5161. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) in what circumstances he uses his discretionary powers for out of turn allotment of telephones to applicants seeking telephone connections;

(b) in how many cases has this power been used by him between March, 1977 and July, 1978 for out-

of turn allotment in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras; and

(c) what are the names/addresses and the circumstances in which out of turn allotment was made to each allottee referred to in part (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Out of turn sanctions are issued in following types of cases:

(i) Airlines, Tourist Hotels, Industrial Units, etc., opening office for the first time.

(ii) Public Institutions like schools, colleges, nursing homes, hospitals etc., which are newly set up and are without telephone facilities.

(iii) Cases recommended for out-of turn priority by Central or State Governments.

(iv) Individuals who need telephones urgently on medical or other compassionate grounds.

(v) Distinguished persons.

(b) and (c). Records are not maintained on this criteria. It is difficult to supply the particulars of such cases between March, 1977 and July, 1978.

Indians Missing Flight to Kabul

5162. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled "76 Indians miss flight to Kabul" appearing in the 'National Herald' dated the 4th August, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) On receiving information that a group of Indian nationals was illegally emigrating to Kabul, the Protector of Emigrants carried out the necessary emigration check at Palam airport on August 3, 1978. During the check, 76 Indian nationals, who had initially declared their purpose of visit to Kabul to be "tourism", were found, on further enquiries, to have been trying to emigrate for employment abroad. As they had not completed the formalities required for taking up employment abroad, prescribed under the Emigration Act, 1922, they were therefore not allowed to depart.

They were also informed that they could collect their passports from the office of the Protector of Emigrants on August 5, 78, and that on completion of emigration formalities, they would be allowed to depart. Out of the 76 Indian nationals prevented from leaving, 75 have already collected their passports.

टेलीफोन सुविधाएं वाले गांव

5163. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार की घोषणानुसार 1 जनवरी, 1977 से 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने गांवों में टेलीफोन तथा तार घर की व्यवस्था की गई है

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने गांवों में उक्त व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साए) : (क) और (ख). जिन गांवों में 1 जनवरी, 1977 से 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक टेलीफोन और

तार सुविधायें दे दी गई हैं और हर एक राज्य में जिन गांवों में छठी योजना के दौरान ये सुविधायें देने का प्रस्ताव है उनको दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) ये सुविधायें दूर संचार के विकास के संबंध में विभाग के समूचे कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में दी जाती है और सही सही यह बताना कठिन है कि उपर्युक्त योजना में कितने व्यक्तियों को नौकरी पर लगाया जा सकेगा। प्रचालन और रख रखाव के लिये भी ये सुविधायें दूर संचार के राष्ट्रीय कार्यजाल का एक भाग होती है।

विवरण

जिन गांवों में 1-1-77 से 31-7-78 के दौरान टेलीफोन और तार सुविधायें दी गई हैं और जिन गावों में छठी योजना अवधि में ये सुविधायें देने का प्रस्ताव है उनकी संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण पत्र।

राज्य का नाम	जिन गांवों में 1-1-77 से 31-7-78 के दौरान सुविधायें दी गई हैं, उनकी संख्या		छठी योजना के अवधि में जिन गांवों में टेलीफोन सुविधाये देनी हैं उनकी संख्या
1	2		3
	टेलीफोन	तार	
1. आन्ध्र	337	362	3300
2. बिहार	347	273	2250
3. गुजरात, दादर व नगर हवेली, दमण, दिउ	295	219	550
4. जम्मू व कश्मीर	32	32	125
5. कर्नाटक	564	319	600
6. केरल, लक्षद्वीप समूह	138	450	450
7. मध्य प्रदेश	286	295	600
8. महाराष्ट्र	142	124	1200
गोआ	1	—	
9. असम	41	41	150
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8	8	
मणिपुर	5	5	
मेघालय	15	15	

1		2	3	
		टेलीफोन	तार	
	मिजोरम .	15	15	
	नागालैंड .	10	10	
	त्रिपुरा .	8	8	
10.	पंजाब	27	29	
	हरियाणा	82	84	750
	हिमाचल प्रदेश	25	31	
11.	उड़ीसा	60	54	150
12.	राजस्थान .	91	98	450
13.	तमिलनाडु, पांडिचेरी	499	384	1350
	पांडिचेरी	1	1	
14.	उत्तर प्रदेश	550	550	2675
15.	पश्चिम बंगाल . .	258	282	
	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3	2	1400
	सिक्किम	2	2	
	योग	3834	3371	15000

सफाई के काम के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

5164. **श्री राम देव सिंह :**
श्री मनोहर लाल :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों, जो झाड़ू तथा सफाई के कार्य के लिए रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपना नाम दर्ज करवाते हैं, को कई वर्ष तक अपना नाम दर्ज करवाने के बाद भी नौकरी नहीं मिलती है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसे अशिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है और उन्हें कई वर्ष बाद यह सूचित कर दिया जाता है कि वे अशिक्षित है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनका ध्यान 6 अगस्त, 1978 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो सात वर्ष के बाद भी नौकरी न दिए जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों, विशेषकर उन अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को झाड़ू तथा सफाई का काम करना चाहते हैं, को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है।

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) रोजगार कार्यालयों के पास पंजीकृत उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार प्राप्त होने से पहले कितनी इन्तजार करनी पड़ती है, इससे सम्बन्धित आंकड़े रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा नहीं रखे जाते हैं। रोजगार कार्यालय रैफरल एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य करते हैं जो नियोजकों की मांग पर ऐसे उम्मीदवारों का संप्रेषण करते हैं, जो नियोजकों द्वारा विहित योग्यताओं/अनुभव इत्यादि को पूरा करते हों। रिक्तियां होने पर अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों के नामों का भी सम्प्रेषण किया जाता है, जहां पर नियोजकों द्वारा किसी प्रकार की शैक्षिक योग्यताओं का उल्लेख न किया गया हो।

(ग) "नवभारत टाइम्स" दिनांक 6 अगस्त, 1978 की रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित आवेदक का नाम दो भिन्न भिन्न नियोजकों को रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा दो बार सम्प्रेषित किया गया था। अन्तिम चयन नियोजक पर निर्भर करता है।

(घ) 1978–83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में ग्रामीण विकास और निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यापक निवेश द्वारा और क्षेत्रीय आयोजन द्वारा पूर्ण रोजगार के लिए योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रमों द्वारा पर्याप्त मात्रा में रोजगार अवसरों के सृजित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इन उपायों से पिछड़े वर्गों के व्यक्तियों सहित सभी बेरोजगारों और [illegible] योजित व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

Opening of a Medical College in Tripura

5165. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no medical college in the State of Tripura, if so, whether there is any proposal for setting up one under the Annual Plan 1978-79 or under the current 5th Plan.

(b) if there is no such proposal, the reasons for not setting up a medical college in the State even though it is a remote tribal inhabited area; and

(c) whether the lack of such facility for the State is not likely to come in the way of smooth and quick development of this tribal area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no medical college in the State of Tripura, nor is there any proposal for setting up one in the near future.

(b) There is a Regional Medical College at Imphal which caters to the needs of the States in the region i.e. Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. Tripura State gets its due share of admission in that college.

(c) No. The State of Tripura has sufficient facilities for admission of the eligible students to the MBBS in the regional Medical College, Imphal and the students from Tripura are also being admitted to other medical colleges in the country by the Government of India through nominations.

गांधीनगर और मेहसाना के बीच 'नो डीले' टेलीफोन सेवा

5166. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सर्किल में गांधी नगर और मेहसाना के बीच 'नो डीले' टेलीफोन सेवा चालू है परन्तु वह महीने में अधिकांशत: बन्द रहती है और एक वर्ष के प्रत्येक मास में वह कितने दिन बन्द रही; और

(ख) क्या राज्य का मेहसाना मुख्यालय है और गांधीनगर एक महत्वपूर्ण मुख्यालय है और सरकारी काम काज के लिये इस सेवा का दिन-रात चालू रहना आवश्यक है और यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में तत्काल प्रयास किये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरी प्रसाद सुखदेव भाय) : (क) मेहसाना और गांधीनगर के बीच 'नो डिले' सेवा काम कर रही है । चूंकि गुजरात में सभी जिला मुख्यालयों से गांधी नगर को की जाने वाली 'नो डिले' कालें अहमदाबाद के सामान्य उपस्कर के जरिए लगायी जाती हैं, इसलिए कभी कभी कुछ कठिनाइयां होने की सम्भावनाएं है ।

(ख) यह सेवा दिन-रात चालू रहती है । खराबियां दूर करने और सेवा में सुधार लाने के लिए कारंवाई की जा रही है ।

Homoeopathic Ear Drops

5167. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unlike Homoeopathy Ear Drops viz MULLIEN OIL are afloat in the market and their use encourage amongst Homoeopaths by the manufacturers of these ear drops;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such ear drops are not permitted to exist *vide* Article Nos. 185 and 203 of 'Organon of Medicine' of its footnotes;

(c) what action Government propose to take to completely stop the manufacture, sale and use of such anti-pathic medications which are harming the people; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take against those who permitted the manufacturers to manufacture, sale and service with these hazardous medicines in the name of Homoeopathy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, ear drops know as 'MULLIEN OIL' is available in the market.

(b) Dr. Hahnemann had not mentioned about the use of Homoeopathic ear drops. However, Dr. Hahnemann had stated *vide* Article 289 and 290 of the 'Organ of Medicine' that every part of the body that possesses the sense of touch is capable of receiving the influence of medicines and of propagating their power to all other parts, and that the parts that are destitute of skin, wounded or ulcerated spots permit the powers of medicine to exercise almost as penetrating an action upon the organisms as if the medicine had been taken orally.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Homoeopathic Hair Oils

5168. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Arnica Hair Oil is being manufactured, sold and their use encouraged by publicity alongwith Homoeopathic treatment pretending it to be a Homoeopathic

Hair Oil and which does hinder the Homoeopathic treatment under Article, 185 to 203 of 'Organon of Medicine' and therefore defamatory and injurious to the Science of Homoeopathy; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to stop this unhealthy trade article of the vested interest, not residing under the jurisdiction of the 'Organon of Medicine'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) 'Arnica Hair Oil' is being manufactured and sold and its use is also recommended by the Homoeopathic profession. However, no mention has been made specifically about the use of Arnica Hair Oil in Section 185 and 203 of the 'Organon of Medicine'. Dr. Hahnemann had favoured the external application in certain cases as may be seen from his various writings like 'Materia Medica Pura'. He had stated vide Section 289 and 290 of the 'Organon of Medicine' that every part of the body that possess the sense of touch is capable of receiving the influence of medicines and of propagating their power to all other parts and that the parts that are destitute of skin, wounded or ulcerated spots permit the powers of medicines to exercise almost as penetrating an action upon the organism as if the medicine had been taken internally. Therefore, the use of Arnica Hair Oil does not hinder the Homoeopathic treatment nor does it harm the patients or the Science provided the application of the same is made judiciously.

(b) Does not arise.

Homoeopathic Books

5169. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHVAR RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that original authentic books of Homoeopathy have been changed and reproduced in the name of authors to give rise to de-generated treatment of Homoeopathy by the vested interests of which BOFNNINGHAUSEN's REPERTORY of Anti Psoric Medicines is an example, the original edition contains about 269 pages whereas the current edition contains more than 1206 pages of double area almost Eight Times; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to preserve the originality of the Homoeopathic books as yet available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) It is not correct to say that the original authentic books of Homoeopathy have been changed and reproduced in the names of authors. Most of the books published in India are reprints of the foreign editions. While doing so the names of the authors and their contents are not changed, even though the publishers are changed. Dr. Bofnninghausen had published many of his works especially on repertory of Homoeopathy and Materia Medica, such as "Repertory of Anti-Psoric Medicines" and "Repertory of medicines which are not Psoric" and also his famous matser piece "Therapeutic pocket book." The Hon'ble Member may be perhaps referring to the book entitled "Bofnninghausen's Characteristics and repertory" by Boger,. Bofnninghausen published his earliest repertory known as Repertory of Anti-Psoric Medicines in 1832. Dr. Boger translated this book in English in 1900 and it contains 269 pages. In 1905, Dr. Boger published his Bofnninghausen's Characteristics and repertory. In this book, he not only included essentials of the master piece of Bofnninghausen on Homoeopathic Repertory and Materia Medica but also made it uptodate by including newer remedies. In 1937, Roy & Co. of India published a revised edition of this book comprising of about 1200

pages which was reprinted again in 1952. In 1977, M/s. Jain Publishers have reprinted the same. Dr. Boger is considered to be one of the greatest authorities on Bofnninghausen—hence there is no question of comparing these two books and the question of degeneration in Homoeopathic treatment by publication of such works does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Bills of Supplies of Homoeopathic Medicines to C.G.H.S. Dispensaries, Delhi

5170. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the time generally taken by the Ministry to pass and make payment of the bills for the medicines supplied by the suppliers of Homoeopathic dispensaries of C.G.H.S. in Delhi;

(b) the particulars of bills pending for clearance as on 31st July, 1978 and since when pending;

(c) the particular reasons for withholding payment for such a long time; and

(d) whether due to later payment of their bills the suppliers delay the supply of medicines which cause inconvenience to patients to get medicines in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) About one month.

(b) Particulars of bills pending as on 31-7-78 are as follows:—

S. No.	Firm's Name	Bill No.	Amount	Recd. on
1	M/s. Beck & Koll Lab. Pvt. Ltd.	BKK/78-79/44	440·13	26-7-78
2	M/s. St. George's Homoeopathic Clinic and Pharmacy	1264	1533·75	29-7-78
3	M/s. R. K. Bhandari (Homeo) Pvt. Ltd.	1054	399·00	14-3-78

(c) The bills mentioned against S. Nos. 1 & 2 have been received recently and have already been processed. The bill mentioned at S. No. 3 is pending as there is some discrepancy in the supply order which is being got rectified.

(d) No, Sir.

Potency of Homoeopathic Medicine

5171. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any procedure to verify the potency of Homoeopathic medicines supplied by the suppliers to C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Homoeopathic Medicines

5172. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the medicines at Homoeopathic

C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Gole Market, New Delhi remain out of stock;

(b) if so, the particulars of the medicines which remain out of stock for more than one week and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make available medicines all the time there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Sometimes, a few medicines which are imported and/or contain imported ingredient go out of stock. The same are supplied to the CGHS Homoeopathic dispensaries as soon as the stocks of such medicines are imported and delivered by the suppliers.

Homoeopathic C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Gole Market

5173. SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the accommodation allotted to the Homoeopathic CGHS Dispensary, Gole Market, New Delhi;

(b) the number of doctors in this dispensary;

(c) the rooms occupied by the doctors and the space occupied by the office, store and pharmacist;

(d) whether this accommodation is considered adequate keeping in view the number of doctors and number of patients visiting the Homoeopathic doctors; and

(e) if no, the arrangements proposed to be made to make more accommodation available to this dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). There are four doctors in C.G.H.S. Homoeopathic Dispensary Gole Market which has the following accommodation for the doctors and other staff as also stores:—

Regular rooms	6
Improvised rooms i.e. covered varandah	3
Small room for store	1

(d) The accommodation is not considered adequate.

(e) In view of the shortage of accommodation in this dispensary, Directorate of Estate have been requested to allot suitable alternative accommodation.

Effect of Shortage of Refractories

5174. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that refractories shortage has hit the steel plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Shortages in some critical items of refractories are being experienced for some time.

(b) The principal reasons for the shortages are constraints in rail movement of raw materials and inadequate supply of power to some of the refractory units, and shortage of dead burnt magnesite for the manufacture of basic refractories. To improve the position, the matter has been taken up with the concerned agencies.

बिड़ला काटन स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, दिल्ली में एक औषधालय खोला जाना

5175. **श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिड़ला काटन स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, सब्जी मण्डी दिल्ली, 110007 के हजारों श्रमिकों को तत्काल चिकित्सा सुविधा देने के लिए इसके प्रांगण में कोई औषधालय/अस्पताल नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार श्रमिकों को तत्काल चिकित्सा सेवा देने के लिए इन मिलों के प्रांगण में एक नया औषधालय खोलने का है तथा इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार 500 से अधिक श्रमिकों वाली प्रत्येक मिल में एक औषधालय खोलने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) इस मिल के प्रांगण में कोई औषधालय नही है । तथापि, कारखाना अधिनियम, 1943 के उपबन्धों की व्यवस्था के अनुसार श्रमिकों को चिकित्सा सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए एक एम्बुलेंस रूम है जिसमें निर्धारित उपकरण और चिकित्सा कर्मचारी हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम औषधालय, सब्जी मण्डी, भी इस मिल के प्रांगण के नजदीक स्थित है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

श्री रजनीश पर फिल्म

5176. **श्री राम सेवक हजारी :** क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने बी० बी० सी० तथा अन्य विदेशी फिल्म व टेलीविजन कम्पनियों की श्री रजनीश पर फिल्म बनाने की मांग को रद्द कर दिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : बी० बी० सी० और स्पेन के दूरदर्शन ने भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि उन्हें श्री रजनीश के बारे में फिल्म बनाने की अनुमति दी जाये । लेकिन, यह निर्णय किया गया कि इसकी अनुमति नही दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसी फिल्म से विदेशों में भारत की अनुकूल छवि नहीं उभरेगी ।

जपला सीमेंट फैक्टरी और लाइम स्टोन क्वायरीज के श्रमिकों को मजूरी

5117. **श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोनवाली पोटलैंड सीमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जपला पालामऊ (बिहार) के जपला सीमेंट फैक्टरी एव लाइमस्टोन क्वायरीज बौलिया के श्रमिकों को द्वितीय सीमेंट मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिश के अनुसार पूरा वेतन नही दिया जाता क्योंकि महंगाई भत्ता जाम है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जपला फैक्ट्री और बौलिया लाइमस्टोन क्वायरीज के श्रमिकों की मजूरी में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को पूर्णत: कार्यान्वित नही किया गया है ;

(ख) बोलिया चूना पत्थर क्वारी के सम्बन्ध में 'समुचित सरकार' केन्द्रीय सरकार है। मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन तथा बाद में मजदूरी में वृद्धि; सम्बन्धी एक औद्योगिक विवाद को न्याय निर्णयन के लिए औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद को भेजा गया है।

जहां तक जापला में स्थित सीमेंट कारखाने का सम्बन्ध है, जिसके लिए 'समुचित सरकार' बिहार सरकार है, स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Grievences of Chiriburu Quartizite Mineral Mines Workers

5178. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a representation from the United Mineral Workers Union, Singbhum, Bihar regarding the grievances of the Chiriburu Quartizite Mineral Mines Workers—M/s. Orissa Cement Limited (Dalmia) Singbhum, Bihar dated 11th May, 1978; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Broadly the grievances relate to the non-introduction of Provident Fund Scheme in Quartizite Mines, setting up of a Quartizite Mineral Welfare Cess Fund, increase in rates of minimum wages, provisions of educational, welfare and medical facilities, enforcement of safety under the Mines Act and abolition of contract labour system. The Union have also suggested that a Committee of Members of Parliament should enquire into the working conditions of tribal miners in the mining area. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad has been deputed to inquire into the grievances; initially.

सचेतकों का सम्मेलन

5179. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद् और राज्य विधान सभाओं के सुचारु कार्यकरण के बारे में सचेतकों के सम्मेलन के निर्णय क्या हैं ;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों में यह निर्णय लागू किये गए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सचेतकों की नियमित बैठकें बुलाने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

संसदीय कार्य और श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). भोपाल में नवम्बर, 1972 में हुए आठवें अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों को अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 3817, दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर, 1972 के उत्तर में लोकसभा पटल पर रख दिया गया था। सिफारिशों को राज्यों के सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों, केन्द्र और राज्यों में पीठासीन अधिकारियों, केन्द्र में मंत्रिमण्डल स्तर के मंत्रियों और स्वतन्त्र प्रभारी मंत्रियों तथा संसद् के दोनों सदनों में राजनीतिक दलों/ग्रुपों के नेताओं को परिचालित कर दिया गया था। सामान्य परिपाटी के अनुसार की गयी कार्रवाई अथवा प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई का विवरण अगले सम्मेलन में प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा।

(ग) अगले सम्मेलन की तारीख और स्थान के सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Steps for Prevention of Blindness in India

5180. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government are taking to prevent, remove and helping the blinds in India which is having 2nd largest number of blinds in the world;

(b) what is the State-wise number of blinds in the country with causes in each State, giving each year number;

(c) is it under active consideration of Government to start blind houses in large number so as to cope with the requirement for treatment, help, guide so that millions of these people may have good life all round; and

(d) the amount spent on blinds giving 3 years figures and what is budget grant allocation for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Government of India have launched a National Programme for prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness with the following features:—

(i) Health education to community in eye care measures so as to preserve sight and prevent visual impairment.

(ii) Provide immediate eye relief through mobile units which will undertake comprehensive eye care services in the remote areas and also undertake survey of the community including pre-school and school-going children for early detection of visual impairment.

(iii) Develop permanent infrastructure for comprehensive eye health care services at the PHCs, Taluka and District Hospitals, Medical Colleges and the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology. The Government of India have also indentified Dr. R. P. Centre for Opthalmic Sciences, AIIMS, New Delhi, for development as an apex organisation under the National Programme. The development of such permanent infrastructure would provide eye care services from the peripheral level to the highly specialised apex Centre.

(b) Since blindness is not a notifiable disease as such it is not possible to give State-wise number of blind in the country. A few studies conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research have indicated that cataract, trachoma and infections, glaucoma, nutrition deficiencies, injuries, smallpox, some systematic diseases like diabeties, tuberculosis, leprosy, STD etc. and certain congenital conditions like optic atrophy are responsible for the visual impairment and blindness.

(c) No. However the Government have decided to set up a National Institute for Visually Handicapped at Dehradun. The Institute will be composed of the following divisions:—

1. Research Division.
2. Training Division.
3. Book Division.
4. Aids and appliances Division.
5. School Division.
6. Industrial Psychology Division.

(d) Government gives assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped including blind. Separate figures for assistance to the blind are not available. The following amounts were sanctioned to the voluntary organisations for the handicapped during the last three years:—

1975-76	Rs. 65 lakhs
1976-77	Rs. 90.82 lakhs
1977-78	Rs. 80.33 lakhs

The current year's total plan provision for the handicapped is Rs. 275 lakhs which includes the provision for the blind.

भारत में इस्पात का उत्पादन करने वाले कारखाने

5181 **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 31 मार्च, 1978 को ऐसे कारखानों की संख्या कितनी थी जिनमें नियमित रूप से इस्पात का उत्पादन होता था ;

(ख) क्या इस्पात की वर्तमान उत्पादन लागत को कम करने हेतु सरकार ने कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : (क) सम्भवत: संकेत सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानों से है। देश में इस प्रकार के 6 कारखाने हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत में कमी करना एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है जो उत्पादन और उत्पादिता में वृद्धि करके, क्षमता का बेहतर उपयोग करके, अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार करके, मंहगी आदान सामग्री के उपयोग में कमी करके, बरबादी और कच्चे माल की कमी पर बेहतर नियंत्रण आदि करके प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Backward Districts of Orissa and Provision of Postal Facilities

5182. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the backward Districts of Orissa where Government propose to provide postal facilities on a priority basis; and

(b) what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) (i) Keonjhar district whole.

(ii) Koraput district whole.

(iii) Kalahandi district whole.

(iv) Sundergarh district whole.

(v) Mayurbhanj district whole.

(vi) Dehnkanal (Seven Sub Divisions).

(vii) Phulbani District (Three Sub Divisions).

(viii) Daspalla Tehsil of Puri District.

(ix) Aul, Rajkanika and Rajnagar PS areas of Cuttack District.

(x) Nilgiri Sub Division of Balasore District.

(xi) Guma, Rayagada and Rudayagiri blocks of Ganjam District.

(xii) Kuchida Sub Division of Sambalpur District.

(b) The areas where the extent of postal facilities is lower in comparison to the State average or which are declared backward by State Government are generally declared postally backward so as to bring them on par with other areas considered developed from the postal point of view. Relaxed norms for opening post offices are applicable in such areas so as to facilitate postal development.

इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेस के चिकित्सा अध्यापकों को नान प्रैक्टिसिंग भत्ता

5183. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज के चिकित्सा अध्यापकों को भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् द्वारा स्वीकृत नान प्रैक्टिसिंग भत्ते के रूप में वेतन का 50 प्रतिशत भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है और यह भत्ता उसी दर से दिया जाता है जो तीसरे वेतन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन से पहले प्रचलित था यद्यपि ये दरें लगभग सभी स्थानों पर बढ़ गई हैं और देश के बहुत से कालजों में नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग भत्ते के रूप में वेतन की 50 प्रतिशत राशि दी जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है और इसका सम्बन्ध शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय से है । यह पता चला है कि वह मंत्रालय इस मामले पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Shortage of Aluminium

5184. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is all round shortage of E.C. grade aluminium required by the State Electricity Boards for manufacturing ACSR/AAC conductors for their transmission and distribution programmes;

(b) if so, what steps the Government of India are taking to meet this shortage; and

(c) is it possible for the Government of India to import E.C. grade aluminium and making it available to the State Electricity Boards at the same price as the indigenous supplies and also by allowing subsidy at the rate of Rs. 3130|- M.T.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Power cuts imposed on certain aluminium smelters, have resulted in decrease in production of aluminium. Supply of both electrical conductor grade and commercial grade aluminium has, therefore, been affected.

The matter of ensuring adequate power supply for aluminium production has been taken up with the State Government concerned. Arrangements have been made to meet the gap between demand and indigenous production by imports.

(c) No, Sir.

Seniority Lists of Computors and Investigators and Appointment as Assistants

5185. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALLA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota-wise seniority lists of Computors and Investigators in the Ministry of Labour have been finalised and issued as assured in reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8368 on the 27th April, 1978 and if so, a copy each of these lists may please be placed on the Table; and

(b) what steps are contemplated to provide openings for Computors/ Investigators to the Posts of Assistants and Section Officers just as LDC's and UDC's are provided opportunities to become Computors and Investigators in addition to enjoying promotion facilities in their own line, so that justice is done to

Computors and Investigators by providing them also with a double avenue of promotion?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The lists have not yet been finalised.

(b) The Recruitment Rules for the posts of Assistants and Section Officers which have been framed by the Department of Personnel, do not provide for such appointments.

Danger of out-break of Cholera in Delhi

5186. SHRI JANARDANA POOJARY:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in addition to malaria, capital is facing the danger of the outbreak of cholera epidemic; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली

5187. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिये सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में चित्रकूट और अमरकंटक में आयुर्वेदिक वनस्पतियों की उपलब्धता और बाहुल्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष 1978–79 में इनमें से किसी स्थान पर आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति देश में पहले ही लोकप्रिय हो रही है। भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् ने लगभग 20 राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में 100 अनुसंधान संस्थाओं/यूनिटों तथा इन्क्वारियों की स्थापना की है। अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम को तेज करने के अभिप्राय से भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् को पुनर्गठित कर इसे 4 केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषदों में परिणत करने का फैसला किया गया है। ये परिषदें (1) आयुर्वेद और सिद्ध, (2) यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति, (3) हॉम्योपैथी और (4) योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की होंगी। ये नई परिषदें पहले ही पंजीबद्ध सोसाइटियों के रूप में पंजीबद्ध की जा चुकी हैं। योग और सिद्ध की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् की वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति ने हाल ही में विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का पुनरावलोकन किया है और दिल्ली, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम और जम्मू में नये अनुसंधान संस्थान/केन्द्र खोलने की सिफारिश की है।

(ख) राज्य के वर्तमान अनुसंधान एककों को मिला कर चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान आयुर्वेद और सिद्ध की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में एक क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान खोलने का विचार है। यह संस्थान उस स्थान पर खोला जायेगा जहां राज्य सरकार द्वारा बिना किराये के स्थान और अन्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। यह संस्थान राज्य के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों को कवर करेगा जिनमें चित्रकूट और अमरकंटक भी शामिल है।

Allocation of Steel to Tube Industry

5188. SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been faulty allocation and lesser supplies of steel to tube industry which has suffered greatly as a result thereof and are experiencing labour unrest and facing closure;

(b) whether it has resulted in increase in prices of steel pipes; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Because of a temporary fall in indigenous availability of hot rolled coils and skelp, it has been decided to distribute the available quantity to the tube makers and other consumers on the basis of their export commitments, past off-take and the capacity. This ensures equitable distribution to all and is in the best interest of industry during the period of temporary shortages.

(b) and (c). There being no statutory control or surveillance on the pricing of steel tubes, it is difficult to say if there has been any increase in their price.

Delay in Publication of Telephone Directory for Bihar Circle

5189. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Directory is published every year for Bihar Circle;

(b) if so, when it was published last;

(c) the reasons for delay in the publication; and

(d) whether action has been taken against the officials, printing firm and the Advertising agency for such delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bihar Circle Divisional directories (English Edition) were progressively brought out from Dec. 1977 to July, 1978 and those in Hindi from April, 1978 to May, 1978.

(c) Information, as asked for is given in the statement attached.

(d) Official neglect has not been found in this case. However, previous contracts with the printers and Advertising Agents for English edition and the printers for Hindi edition of the consolidated Circle directory have been terminated and fresh arrangements have been made.

Statement

The prior to 1977 issue, the Circle has published one consolidated Telephone Directory including Patna Telephones Distt. both in English and Hindi. This was July 1973 issue and was brought out in February, 1974. No directory could be published during 1975 and 1976 due to the disputes raised by the Printers and the ad-

vertising agents. The Printers delayed the publication on one plea or the other like power cuts, labour troubles, break down of machinery etc. Due to these unwarranted delays and non-cooperation by the printers and advertising agents contracts with them had been terminated in April, 1977.

Patna Telephone Distt. was previously included in the Bihar Circle Directory. In 1977 the Patna Telephone Distt. had published separate Distt. directories both in English and Hindi in January, 1978 and February, 1978 respectively.

Consolidated Circle directory in Hindi, after 1974 could not be got printed due to the fact that the printers were facing a serious litigation with a nationalised bank and they ultimately failed to deliver the copies as a result of which contract with them was terminated.

In regard to printing of divisional directories of 1977 issue in Bihar Circle, the position is as under:—

Name of the Divisions.	Brought out	
	English	Hindi
1. Gaya . .	7-12-77	6-4-78
2. Dhanbad .	7-12-77	6-4-78
3. Darvanga .	13-1-78	8-5-78
4. Ranchi .	2-3-78	15-4-78
5. Patna (T) .	4-5-78	21-4-78
6. Muzaffarpur .	27-6-78	15-4-78
7. Jamshedpur .	7-7-78	16-5-78

The 1978 issue of the Bihar Circle directory both in English and Hindi is expected to be brought out between December, 78 and March, 79.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोले गये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और डाकघर

5190. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में खोले गये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों और डाकघरों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ।

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों और डाकघरों को खोलने के लिये चालू वर्ष के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव माय): (क) से (ग). देहाती इलाकों में वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान खोले गए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों व डाकघरों और जिन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों व डाकघरों के लिए वर्ष 1978–79 के दौरान कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है । उनसे संबंधित राज्यवार सूचना संलग्न विवरण-I और विवरण-II में दी गई है ।

विवरण-I

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान देहाती इलाकों में खोले गये नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज	वर्ष 1978-79 के कार्यक्रम के दौरान खोले जाने वाले नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र	73	40
2.	असम	3	3
3.	बिहार	कोई कुछ नहीं	कोई कुछ नहीं
4.	गुजरात	37	35
5.	हरियाणा	5	6
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	13	8
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	4	5
8.	कर्नाटक	114	45
9.	केरल	30	25
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	25	15
11.	महाराष्ट्र	25	50
12.	मणिपुर	कोई कुछ नहीं	1
13.	मेघालय	कोई कुछ नहीं	1
14.	नागालैंड	1	2
15.	उड़ीसा	7	2
16.	पंजाब	27	11
17.	राजस्थान	28	20
18.	सिक्किम	5	1
19.	तमिलनाडु	103	65
20.	त्रिपुरा	कोई नहीं	3
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	36	40
22.	पश्चिमी बंगाल सह शासित क्षेत्र	33	14
23.	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	2
24.	अरुणाचल	1	1
25.	चंडीगढ़	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं

1	2	3	4
26.	दादर नागर हवेली	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
27.	दिल्ली .	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
28.	गोआ दमण दिउ .	1	कोई नहीं
29.	लक्ष द्वीप .	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
30.	मिजोरम .	कोई नहीं	2
31.	पांडिचेरी .	1	1
	योग	573	400

विवरण—II

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान देहाती इलाकों में खोले गये डाकघरों की संख्या	वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान देहाती इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित डाकघरों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र .	219	230
2.	बिहार .	30	275
3.	दिल्ली . .	27	15
4.	गुजरात	57	300
	दिउ	—	
	दमण	—	
	दादर नागर हवेली . . .	1	
5.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	38	50
6.	केरल	64	115
	लक्ष द्वीप . . .	—	
7.	कर्नाटक	47	175

1	2	3	4
8.	मध्य प्रदेश .	203	750
9.	महाराष्ट्र . .	95	500
	गोआ . .	3	
10.	असम . .	26	450
	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7	
	मणिपुर	4	
	मेघालय	10	
	मिजोरम	3	
	नागालैंड	1	
	त्रिपुरा	13	
11.	पंजाब .	115	175
	हरियाणा	80	
	हिमाचल प्रदेश	89	
	चंडीगढ़	—	
12.	उड़ीसा	85	325
13.	राजस्थान	164	400
14.	तमिलनाडु	88	205
	पांडिचेरी	—	
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	409	670
16.	पश्चिम बंगाल .	115	365
	सिक्किम . .	29	
	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	6	
	योग	2028	5000

फार्मासिस्टों का पंजीकरण नवीकरण शुल्क

5191. **श्री रामधारी शास्त्री :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान फार्मासिस्टों का वार्षिक पंजीकरण शुल्क 3 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 25 रुपये कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को फार्मासिस्टों की ओर से कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है कि इस पंजीकरण शुल्क को पुनः कम किया जाये ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस शुल्क को कम करने का आश्वासन दिया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है और इससे कितने फार्मासिस्टों को फायदा होगा और यदि कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) फार्मेसी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा फार्मासिस्टों के पंजीयन और नवीकरण की फीस निर्धारित की जाती है और यह हरेक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। यह प्रश्न स्पष्टतः दिल्ली प्रशासन से संबंधित है जिन्होंने फार्मासिस्टों की नवीकरण फीस पहली मार्च 1977 से 3 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 25 रुपये कर दी थी।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन की पंजीयन फीश पुनः घटाने के बारे में प्रत्यावदन मिला था।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये श्रम न्यायालयों को निदेश

5192. **श्री शरद यादव :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत चल रहे श्रम न्यायालयों को केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निदेश दिये गये हैं कि विवादों के मामलों को निर्धारित समय में निपटायें; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किसी भी केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-एवं-श्रम न्यायालय को इस प्रकार के निर्देश जारी नहीं किए हैं और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार को किसी राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने श्रम न्यायालयों को जारी किए गए इस प्रकार के निर्देशों का ज्ञान है। तथापि, विवादों को शीघ्र निपटने के मामले पर व्यापक औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक के संदर्भ में विचार किया जा रहा है।

Programmes of Youth Parliament

5193. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of the "Youth Parliament" organised by the Department in various schools is losing its vigour and vitality because of lack of adequate incentive and encouragement;

(b) what steps are proposed to make this programme popular among the young generation in Delhi and other States, increase the number of prizes, help the institutions in preparing manuscripts of the legislative procedures, detail more staff to provide guidance, early distribution of prizes and certificates to the participant students and schools;

(c) the amount presently available and how much increase in allotment is envisaged in future; and

(d) whether the Department had carried on a study on its working the reasons for waning out interest and the suggestions for converting it into a wider, vigorous and enchanting activity to inspire the youth for strengthening and popularising democracy?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Department renders necessary assistance by way of imparting training to the participating schools wherever required. This Department imparts training to officers of the State Governments on their request in organising the Youth Parliament Scheme and where necessary depute its officers to the States for giving practical guidance to the schools. At present, there is no proposal to increase the prizes, etc. A scheme of financial assistance has been circulated to the State Governments under which expenditure incurred by each State/Union Territory upto a ceiling of Rs. 1000 for each Annual Competition will be reimbursed by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India.

(c) An amount of Rs. 45,000 has been earmarked for the programme both in Delhi and other States/Union Territories. Government do not envisage any substantial increase in this amount in the near future.

(d) Opinions of the schools which participated in the 12th Youth Parliament Competition have been invited by way of a questionnaire. The information so collected is intended to serve as 'feed back' for making further improvement in the programme.

Artificial Kidney Machine

5194. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the artificial kidney machines in the Government hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether an inventory of sophisticated machines is now being maintained in the hospital; and

(c) what efforts are being made to cut down the inordinate delay in repairs and coordination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The position of the artificial kidney machines in the Government Hospitals in Delhi is as under:—

Safdarjang Hospital	3
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	9
L.N.J.P. Narayan Hospital	3

A new artificial coil kidney machine has also been procured for Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, which is expected to be commissioned shortly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The artificial kidney machines in all the hospitals are in working order. Suitable arrangements have been made to avoid inordinate delay in the repair of these machines.

Royalty on Ores

5195. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the royalties on Ores have been increased; and

(b) if so, the details of the increase together with the additional amounts that will accrue to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The Government have recently revised royalty rates on iron ore and copper ore with effect from 12th June, 1978. The old and the new rates are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

The additional amount likely to accrue to the States as a result of the increase is estimated at Rs. 5.25 crores.

Statement

Old rates of royalty		Revised rates of royalty	
	Rs. per tonne		Rs. per tonne
1. Iron—		1. Iron—	
(i) Ore—	2·00	(i) one lumps—	
(a) containing more than 62% of Fe.		(a) with 65% Fe. or more	4·00
(b) containing upto 62% of Fe.	1·50	(b) with 62% Fe. or more, but less than 65% Fe.	3·00
(ii) Ore fines in size less than 1·25 cms., produced incidental to mining and sizing of ore.	0·35	(c) with 60% Fe. or more, but less than 62% Fe.	2·00
		(d) with less than 60% Fe	1·50
(iii) Red Oxide	2·00	(ii) Ore fines—	
		(A) fines (including natural fines and fines produced incidental to mining and sizing of ore).	
		(a) with 65% Fe. or more	2·50
		(b) with 62% Fe. or more, but less than 65% Fe.	1·50
		(c) with less than 62% Fe.	1·00
		(B) concentrates prepared by beneficiation and/or concentration of low grade ore, containing 40% Fe. or less than 40%	0·50
		(iii) Red Oxide	2·00
2. Copper Ore	Rs. 3·25 per unit per cent. of copper metal per tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis.	2. Copper Ore	Rs. 4·00 per unit per cent of copper metal per tonne of ore and on pro rata basis.

बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों को चिकित्सा सहायता

5196. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असम, बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में औषधियों और डाक्टरों के पर्याप्त प्रबंध कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) उन औषधियों और अन्य वस्तुओं की कीमत कितनी है जो विभिन्न स्थानों पर पहले ही पहुंच चुकी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अतिरिक्त डाक्टरों की सेवाओं के लिए सरकार ने किस प्रकार प्रबन्ध किया ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति के मूल स्थानों पर कार्य सुचारु रूप से चल रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जहां तक औषधियों का संबंध है, स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय ने असम, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों के स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा मांगी गई सभी आवश्यक औषधियां, रोगाणुनाशी कीटनाशक दवाइयां और वैक्सीनें क्रेडिट भुगतान के आधार पर सप्लाई कर दी है । सप्लाई की जा रही है । चूंकि राज्यों ने डाक्टरों के लिए कोई मांग नहीं भेजी है, इसलिए इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है ।

(ख) यह सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

असम: 10,16,582 रुपये के मूल्य की आवश्यक दवाइयां, रोगाणुनाशी तथा कीटनाशी और 24,493.05 रुपये के मूल्य की वैक्सीनें (हैजा, टी० ए० बी० वैक्सीन और सर्प विष निरोधी सीरम) सप्लाई की गई है ।

बिहार : (1) 3,76,980 रुपये के मूल्य की आवश्यक दवाइयां, रोगाणुनाशी और कीटनाशी तथा 1,35,050.74 रु० के मूल्य की वैक्सीनें (हैजा वैक्सीन और सर्प-विष निरोधी सीरम) सप्लाई की गई है ।

(2) बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को व्यापक रूप से टीका लगाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली से मुजफरपुर (बिहार) को जेट मशीनों सहित एक पेडो-जेट टीका दल भेजा गया है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश : (1) 77,500 रुपये के मूल्य की आवश्यक दवाइयां, रोगाणुनाशी और कीटनाशी तथा 2,16,728 रुपये के मूल्य की वैक्सीनें (हैजा, टी० ए० बी० और सर्प-विष निरोधी सीरम) सप्लाई की गई हैं ।

(2) बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को व्यापक रूप से टीका लगाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली से उत्तर प्रदेश को जेट मशीनों सहित तीन पेडो-जेट टीका दल भेजे गये है ।

(ग) और (घ). चूंकि डाक्टरों के लिए कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी, इसलिए असम, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ पीड़ित राज्यों में से किसी भी राज्य को कोई डाक्टर नहीं भेजा गया है । तथापि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के अपने दौरे के समय निदेशक, नागरिक सुरक्षा (चिकित्सा), स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक ने, जो केन्द्रीय दल के सदस्य हैं, राज्यों के संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को यह सलाह दी है कि बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटरों के चिकित्सा स्टाफ में

उपयुक्त रूप से वृद्धि करने के लिए वे अपने अपने राज्यों के मेडिकल कालेजों के रेजिडेन्ट डाक्टरों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करें ।

International Forums of Disarmament

5197. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more of the Indian proposals on the question of disarmament are under active consideration at one or more of the international forums; and

(b) if so, main indication thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). At the Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament held in New York from 23 May to 30 June 1978, India had a submitted draft resolutions on: (i) urgent need for cessation of further testing of nuclear weapons; and (ii) non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war. (Texts of these draft resolutions are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2695/78] However, since it was generally felt that the Special Session should adopt a single, comprehensive Final Document by consensus and not vote on separate resolutions, India agreed not to press its draft resolutions to a vote at that session but reserved its right to do so at the subsequent regular session of the UN General Assembly.

डाक्टरों को विदेश भेजने संबंधी नीति

5198. **श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक्टरों को विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण हेतु भेजने संबंधी सरकार की नीति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशों में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के डाक्टरों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर विदेश भेजने की नीति गत दो-तीन वर्षों से छोड़ दी गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वास्थ्य योजना के डाक्टरों और विशेषज्ञों के प्रति भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है जबकि राज्य सरकारों की सेवा में रत और रेलवे आदि के डाक्टरों को विदेशों में भेजा जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अपने निर्णय पर पुन विचार करने और केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के डाक्टरों के साथ हो रहे भेद भाव को दूर करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) छात्रवृत्ति कार्यक्रमों के लिए विदेश में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने हेतु विभिन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों के प्रस्तावों को राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच सरकुलेट किया जाता है और उनके द्वारा भेजे गये नामांकनों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय चयन समिति द्वारा चयन किये जाते हैं। वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार डाक्टरों को उन क्षेत्रों में उच्च प्रशिक्षण लेने। अध्ययन करने के लिए विदेश भेजा जाता है जिनकी सुविधाएं भारत में उपलब्ध नहीं होती है, परन्तु शर्त यह है कि यह प्रशिक्षण/अध्ययन परियोजना से संबंधित होना चाहिए और केवल डिग्रीयां प्राप्त करने के अभिप्राय से साधारण प्रकार का न हो ।

(ख) जी हां । दिसम्बर, 1975 में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों के आवेदन पत्रों को, जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन कार्य कर रहे अधिकारी भी शामिल थे, निम्नलिखित कारणों से विदेश नियुक्ति के लिए अग्रेषित करने तथा उन्हें रीलिज करने पर पूरा प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था :—

1. बहुत बड़ी संख्या में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों के अपने पदों से अनुपस्थित रहने के कारण केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के विभिन्न खाली पदों को भरने में कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो गई थीं और इससे अस्पतालों और अन्य संस्थानों में चिकित्सा देख-रेख की क्वालिटी पर बुरा असर पड़ना शुरु हो गया था।

2. केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों की तीन-तीन वर्ष तक विदेश नियुक्ति के फलस्वरूप खाली हुए पदों को दीर्घकालीन आधार पर भरना संभव नहीं था लगभग इन सभी नियुक्तियों की प्रारम्भिक अवधि तीन वर्ष से कम होती है।

3. इन खाली पदों को तदर्थ नियुक्तियों द्वारा भरना बहुत असरदार सिद्ध नहीं हुआ क्योंकि तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये बहुत से अधिकारी स्वंय भी विदेश नियुक्ति के लिए चुन लिये गये थे और उन्होंने भी अपने पदों से त्याग पत्र दे दिये थे और इस प्रकार उन्हें तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त करने का उद्देश्य ही विफल हो गया था; तथा

4. अच्छे डाक्टर पूर्णतया तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त होना पसंद भी नहीं करते।

(ग) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधिकारी भी शामिल है, तथा राज्य सरकारों, रेलवे आदि के अधीन काम करने वाले अधिकारियों के बीच कोई भेद भाव नहीं है। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों को विदेश सेवा के लिए भेजने पर लगाई गई पाबन्दी एक प्रशासनिक निर्णय मात्र है, जिसकी आवश्यकता केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा जैसी सेवा को सुचारु एवं दक्षतापूर्ण ढंग से चलाने के लिए पड़ी थी। वैसे, वर्तमान प्रतिबन्ध को उठाने/शिथिल करने की नीति की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

Industrial Workers covered by ESIS

5199. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial employees are presently covered by Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the country;

(b) which areas are to be brought under E.S.I. Scheme during next five months;

(c) whether Government are thinking of bringing employees getting upto Rs. 1600/- per month under this scheme, if so, how long; and

(d) how many new ESI hospitals having beds are going to be established during next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) 56.17 lakhs. (Provisional)

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has reported that according to a phased programme drawn up in consultation with the State Governments, the ESI Scheme is proposed to be implemented during the next five months ending January, 1979 in 72 new areas, as in the attached Statement in different States, subject to completion of necessary medical arrangements by the State Government concerned.

(c) Not yet.

(d) 15 Hospitals with 3099 beds are likely to be commissioned in the next two years.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Mancherial
		2. Outskirts of Hyderabad
		3. Kothagudem, Posoocha and Ramavaram
		4. Kothavaripally village (Madras Fully Spg. Mills Ltd.)
2.	Assam	1. Silchar 2. Jagi Raod
3.	Bihar	1. Govindpur 2. Kandra 3. Jasdih 4. Sakchi 5. Mango 6. Adityapur Phase-II 7. Jhinkpani 8. Tipudana 9. Jharia 10. Fatuha 11. Dumrao 12. Bokaro
4.	Gujarat	1. Viramgam 2. Broach 3. Billimora 4. Vapi
5.	Haryana	1. Kaithal 2. Jind
6.	Karnataka	1. Nalvagal 2. Tumkur 3. Bijapur 4. Ramanagaram 5. Tumkur Road 6. Mandya 7. Karwar
7.	Kerala	1. Kasargod 2. Hosdrug 3. Pattazhi 4. Kottakal 5. Edappul 6. Thirurangudi 7. Kanayannur
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Sagar and Sanwad
9.	Maharashtra	(i) *Bombay area* 1. Palghar 2. Panvel (ii) *Poona area*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area
		3. Satara Suburbs 4. Walchan Nagar 5. Khopoli
10	Orissa	1. Bhagatpur 2. Sambalpur 3. Balasore 4. Talcher 5. Jagatpur
11	Punjab	1. Pur Hiran (Hoshiarpur) 2. Baranala 3. Bhatinda 4. Mandi Gobindgarh
12	Rajasthan	1. Falna 2. Mastaya Industrial Area, Alwar
13	Tamil Nadu	1. Arkonam 2. Arumuganeri 3. Kanyakumari Suburbs 4. Kumarapalayam
14	Uttar Pradesh	1. Jhansi Suburbs 2. Khamaria 3. Mau 4. Obera 5. Partapur 6. Tundla 7. Akbarpur (Including Tanda) 8. Dalla
15	West Bengal	1. Assansol 2. Raniganj 3. Jaykaynagar 4. Kulti 5. Rupnaravanapur

Minimum Wages

5200. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the rate fixed under Minimum Wages Act in the country State-wise; and

(b) the details of the action taken to implement this Act and to punish the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Minimum rates of wages fixed/revised by the "appropriate Government" are notified in the Official Gazettes of the Central Government or the State Governments, as the case may be. A statement showing the minimum wages as fixed/revised by the Central Government in their sphere of jurisdiction is enclosed.

(b) Machinery has been set up by both the Central and State Governments to carry out inspections and to proceed against defaulting employers.

Statement

Statement showing employments where minimum wages have been fixed/revised under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in Central sphere

S. No.	Name of the employment (Part I)	Date of fixation/ revision	Rates of wages per day		
			Unskilled lowest paid worker (Rs.)	Semi-skilled Rs.	Skilled Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Employment in the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations.	25-4-73	3·50 to 5·15 (according to areas)	4·67 to 6·84	7·00 to 10·25
2.	Employment in stone breaking or stone crushing.	25-4-73	Do.	Do	Do.
3.	Employment in the maintenance of buildings	25-4-73	Do.	Do.	Do.
4.	Employment in the Construction and maintenance of runways.	25-4-73	Do.	Do.	Do.
5.	Employment in Gypsum mines.	12-6-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
6.	Employment in Barytes mines.	12-6-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
7.	Employment in Bauxite mines.	19-6-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
8.	Employment in Manganese mines.	12-6-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
			above ground 6·96 under ground	above ground 8·70 under ground	above ground 10·44 under ground
9.	Employment in China clay mines.	12-6-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
10.	Employment in Kyanite mines.	9-10-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
11.	Employment in Copper mines.	12-6-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
12.	Employment in Clay mines	12-6-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
13.	Employment in stone mines	9-10-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
14.	Employment in white clay mnes	12-6-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
15	Employment in Fire Clay mines.	9-10-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
16.	Employment in Ochre mines.	9-10-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
17.	Employment in Steatite (including soap, stone and talc) mines.	9-10-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
18	Employment in Asbestos mines.	9-10-76	5·80	7·25	8·70
19	Employment in Chromite mines.	19-6-76	5·80	7·25	8·70

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Employment in Quartzite mines.	19-2-77	5·80	7·25	8·70
21.	Employment in Quartz mines.	19-2-77	5·80	7·25	8·70
22.	Employment in Silica mines.	19-2-77	5·80	7·25	8·70
23.	Employment in mica mines	19-6-76	6·96 under ground 5·80 above ground	8·70 under ground 8·25 above ground	10·44 under ground 8·70 above ground
24.	Employment in Magnesite mines.	Proposals to fix minimum wages notified.			
25.	Employment in Graphite mines..	Proposals to fix minimum wages notified.			
26.	Agriculture (Part II)	18-9-76	4·45 to 6·50 (according to areas)	5·56 to 8·12	7·12 to 10·40

Conversion of Exchange system into Dialing system in Bijapur

5201. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the exchange system into Dialing System in Bijapur;

(b) if so, when the job will be taken in hand; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not implementing the dialing system in Bijapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). It is tentatively programmed to allot automatic equipment for Bijapur from I.T.I. supplies in the beginning of 7th Plan period and complete the installation in about two years thereafter.

Social Security measures for Agricultural Workers

5202. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present the agricultural workers are out of the purview of social security measures initiated by Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to introduce some kind of social security measures in agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The agricultural workers employed in workshops in agricultural farms are covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, if such farms are situated in the areas where the provisions of the Act have been applied. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is applicable to persons employed in farming by tractors or other contrivances driven by steam or other mechanical power or by electricity. The agricultural workers employed in the

following classes of establishments are covered by the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—

(i) Every cane-farm owned by the owner or occupier of a sugar factory or cultivated by such owner or occupier or any person on his behalf; and

(ii) Agricultural farms, fruit orchards botanical gardens and zoological gardens.

The Government is anxious to further extend the social security benefits to agricultural workers, in general, although no specific proposal has yet taken shape.

Laws Applied to Agricultural Workers

5203. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the labour laws that have been made applicable to the agricultural workers so far; and

(b) the experience of the working of these laws in relation to workers in the agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI):

(*a*) and (*b*). The following laws are applicable to the Agricultural Workers: –

1. *Minimum Wages Act*, 1948 . .	The employment in Agriculture is included in Part II of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The fixation/revision of minimum wages and their enforcement is left to the 'Appropriate Government'. The Central Government is the appropriate Government in respect of a very small portion of agriculture labor i.e. in military farms and other farms run by Central Research Institutes/Stations, horticultural divisions of the Central Public Works Department etc. The bulk of the employmen in agriculture fallsin the State sphere.
2. *Payment of Wages Act*, 1936. . .	Section 22 F of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides that the appropriate Government may by notification in the Official gazette, direct that all or any of the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, shall with such modification, if any, apply to wages payable to emplyees in such scheduled employment as may be specified in the notification. In exercise of these powers the Central Government have already applied the provisions of Payment of Wages Act, 1936 in respct of employees employed in employments included in Part I as well as in Agriculture which isincluded in Part II of the Schedule.
3. *Employees Provident Funds and The Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952*	Agriculture Labour as a class by itself is not covered under these Acts. However, both the Acts are applicable to certain plantations, fruit orchards etc. and labourer employed by these plantations under the two Acts.
4. *Payment of Gratuity Act*, 1977.	
5. *Industrial Disputes Act*, 1947.	Agricultural farms run on commercial lines are covered under the Act. The Act does not apply to other labour engaged in Agriculture.

6. *The Trade Union Act*, 1926. . . .	The Act provides for a registration of unions. At present there are only a few agricultural Trade Unions registered under the Act.
7. *Workman's Compensation Act*, 1923. . . .	The Act is applicable, inter alia to workers employed in farming by tractors or other contravances driven by steam or other mechanical power or by electricity.
8. *Employees' State Insurance Act*, 1948. . . .	Section 1(5) authorises the appropriate Government in consultation with the Corporation or the Central Government as the case may be, to extend the provisions of the Act, to any other establishment or class of establishments, including agriculture.
9. *Maternity Benefit Act*, 1961. . . .	The power to extend the Act to Agriculture has been conferred on the State Governments by Section 2(i) of the Act.

In view of the limited applicability of most of these laws to the working conditions, hours of work, social security, dispute-settlement machinery, etc. amongst agricultural workers, the desirability of a coprehensive central legislation on this subject is under consideration.

विदेशों के साथ सीधी डायलिंग टेलीफोन सेवा

5204. **श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में कुछ और देशों के साथ सीधी डायलिंग टेलीफोन सेवा आरम्भ करने का है ; और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या है जिनके लिए ऐसी सेवा उपलब्ध है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहिर प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). नई दिल्ली और बम्बई से पूरे ब्रिटेन के लिए उपयोक्ता द्वारा सीधे डायल करने की सुविधा दिन-रात सुलभ है ।

2. उपयोक्ता द्वारा सीधे डायल करने की यह सुविधा अमेरिका के लिए भी बढ़ाने की योजनाओं पर विचार हो रहा है । पहले चरण में यह सुविधा न्यूयार्क और वाशिंगटन शहरों के लिए सुलभ होने की संभावना है ।

अतिरिक्त प्रभार/अधिक राशि के बिल का भुगतान न किये जाने पर जिन ग्राहकों के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काट दिये गये हैं उन्हें राहत

5205. **श्री छोटू भाई वासवा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे ग्राहकों को राहत देने का है जिनके टेलीफोन कनेक्शन अतिरिक्त प्रभार/अधिक राशि के बिल का भुगतान न किये गये जाने पर काट दिये जाते हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : जी नहीं ।

उपभोक्ताओं की मांग पर प्लग व साकेट आदि जैसी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देने पर अतिरिक्त प्रभार लगाया जाता है । इसलिए इस संबंध में किसी प्रकार की राहत देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

जहां तक अधिक रकम के बिल भेजने का प्रश्न है, कोई भी कनेक्शन तब तक नहीं काटा जाता तब तक नियमों में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पालन नहीं कर लिया जाता ।

कोटा में डाकघरों के लिए सरकारी इमारतें

5206. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कोटा जिले में 15 जुलाई, 1978 तक कितने और किन-किन स्थानों पर डाकघर सरकारी इमारतों में स्थित है ;

(ख) कितने उप-डाकघरों के लिए कितनी नई सरकारी इमारतों के निर्माण के लिये चालू वर्ष में जुलाई तक स्वीकृति दी गई है और किन-किन स्थानों के लिये स्वीकृति दी गई है और क्या इस बारे में सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या डाकघरों हेतु सरकारी इमारतों के निर्माण के लिये मंजूर बजट उपबन्ध का पूरा उपयोग कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया और कितनी व्यपगत हो गई तथा बजट उपबन्ध के व्यपगत होने के क्या कारण है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) विभागीय इमारतों में डाकघर (2)

(i) कोटा मुख्य डाकघर (ii) कोटा जंक्शन डाकघर

राज्य सरकार की इमारतों में डाकघर (7)

(1) घंटा (2) वारन (3) कोटा सिटी (4) सूरज पोल (5) जी० टी० सी० कोटा (6) कोटा कचहरी (7) मोरक ग्राम पंचायत की इमारतों में डाकघर : (1)

(1) खैराबाद

(ख) नई ग्रेन मंडी कोटा में डाकघर की एक इमारत का निर्माण करने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। इस बारे में काम अभी शुरू किया जाना है।

(ग) कोटा जिले में इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए कोई अलग बजट की व्यवस्था नहीं है। समूचे राजस्थान के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए 13.36 लाख रुपये निर्धारित किये गए थे। इसमें से 11.21 लाख रुपये काम में लाए गए थे। बाकी राशि का प्रयोग बुक किये गए खर्चे के तौर पर इसलिए नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि विभाग को सिविल इंजीनियरिंग शाखा से डेबिट की प्राप्ति देर से हुई थी।

Telephones remaining dead at Khar Exchange

5207. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all or a large number of telephones in the area of Khar Exchange of Bombay have recently remained 'dead' for a considerably long period of weeks and months despite repeated complaints;

(b) if so, the actual position and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken for efficient working of the said Exchange; and

(d) what deductions and concessions in the rental bills will be given to the subscribers who were deprived of telephone service during the considerable long period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. With the heavy monsoon rainfall about 27 per cent of telephone connections of the Khar Exchange were affected by underground cable failures during the course of June, 1978 but were progressively restored.

(b) 52 Cables of various sizes failed due to heavy rains and damage caused due to considerable amount of civil engineering works such as road widening, laying of new sewer mains during the preceding dry season.

(c) Repair work was undertaken on round the clock basis and these cables were restored. However, on some of these cables there were multiple points of damage, and restoration work took a little longer. Even before the start of monsoon precautionery measures were organised such as setting up of suitably staffed repair control centre in each area equipped with transport tools and testing instruments. Staff was also mobilized from other areas as necessary to attend to the repair work for Khar Exchange.

(d) No deduction and concessions are allowed in the rental bills on account of such interruptions to Telephone Service. These are out of the control of the Telephone department.

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड और बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड में श्रेणी एक और दो के अधिकारी

5208. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि० और बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड में श्रेणी एक और दो के कुल कितने अधिकारी हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से श्रेणी एक और दो के अधिकारियों की राज्य वार संख्या कितनी है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा): (क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील-वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि० में प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या 1,799 है। कम्पनी में द्वितीय श्रेणी का कोई अधिकारी नहीं है ।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में मोटे-तौर पर दो श्रेणियों के ही कर्मचारी हैं, नामत: कार्यकारी और अकार्यकारी। इस समय कारखाने में उनकी कुल संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

कार्यकारी	3,099
अकार्यकारी	32,723

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि०/बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में जन्म स्थान अथवा निवास स्थान के आधार पर कर्मचारियों के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

Consultants appointed by SAIL

5209. Shri AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and SAIL have appointed some individuals, contractors and companies as their consultants;

(b) if so, the reasons for such appointments and the names and particulars of each one of them;

(c) how such appointments are beneficial to SAIL and Government; and

(d) how such appointments are according to Government Rules and regulations or were according to the International trade practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The names of consultants and the assignments entrusted to them are given in the Statement attached. Consultants have been appointed to obtain the benefit of their technical knowledge and expertise in specialised fields.

(d) Such appointments were made according to the procedure laid down for the Company/Government, and are not against international trade practices.

Statement

Names of Consultants appointed by Department of Steel and SAIL and the assignments entrusted to them

A. *Consultants appointed by Government*

M/s.M. N. Dastur & Co. have been appointed as General Consultants to the Department of Steel for a period of 5 years from 1-2-1978 to give general advice on schemes connected with steel industry, new processes being considered for adoption, research and development projects etc. This appointment does not involve any payment.

B. *Consultants appointed by SAIL*

1. *M/s. Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON).*

(i) Principal consultants for expension of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4 M.T. stage;

(ii) Principal consultants to Bhilai Steel Plant for their expansion projects including Plant expension to 4.0 M.T. stage;

(iii) Coke ovens and Hot Strip Mill revamping of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(iv) Vijayanagar Steel Project for preparation of Detailed Project Report;

(v) For Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, for the engineering works for dual fuel firing for reheating furnace, extension of Boiler House, Erection of Deareator and supply of auxiliaries for Deaoreator and 100 ton Bogie hearth furnace in SMS-I;

(vi) Q.B.O.P. & O.B.M. Process in Durgapur Steel Plant.

2. *M/s. M. N. Dastuf & Co.*

(i) For Salem Steel Project for preparation of Detailed Project Report and detailed engineering services for the first stage;

(ii) For Bokaro Steel Plant as subsidiary consultants for detailed engineering of certain units of 1.7 M.T. stage (which were not covered by the principal consultants M/s. Tiazpromexport of USSR) and for same units for 4 M.T. stage expansion;

(iii) CRGO Plant of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(iv) For preparation of feasibility; report and subsequently for the preparation of Detailed Project Report of Vishakhpatnam Steel Project;

(v) For Stage I expansion of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur.

3. *M/s. Tiazpromexport of USSR.*

Consultants for the Bokaro Steel Plant—Stage-I (1.7 M.T.).

4. *M/s. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.*

For Additional Naphtha unit and other modifications of Rourkela Fertilizer Plant.

5. *M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.*

For the feasibility report for development of Chilati Mines for Cement Plant.

6. *M/s. Development Consultants (P) Limited*

For the feasibility report for additional captive power Plant of Rourkela Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant & Bokaro Steel Plant.

7. *M/s. Holtec Engineers.*

For the feasibility report for the Cement Plant of Rourkela Steel Plant.

8. *M/s. Industrial Development Services.*

For the Universal Beam Mill Products of Vishakhapatnam Steel Project.

9. *M/s. Cement Corporation of India Limited.*

For Vishakhapatnam Steel Project; for study of feasibility of setting up of a cement plant at a suitable location utilising granulated slag of Vishakhapatnam Steel Project.

10. *M/s. Town & Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Works & Housing, Government of India.*

For Vishakhapatnam Steel Project for preparation of structure plan and development plan for the proposed steel township.

11 *M/s. Manavasi Consultants Pvt. Ltd.*

For Bokaro Steel Plant for a detailed demand survey of iron and steel products.

12. *M/s. Gupta Choudhary & Ghosh Chartered Accountant.*

As sales-tax consultants of Durgapur Steel Plant.

13. *Shri D. P. Mukherjee*

As consultants for the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, for one year w.e.f. 15th October, 1977.

14. *Prof. D. L. Roy of IIT, Bombay.*

For Central R&D Organisation, Ranchi for theoretical guidance/consultation on Direct Reduction Process Developr ent for one year;

15. *Prof. R. C. Chaturvedi of Mech. Engg. Department of IIT, Bombay.*

For R&D Organisation, for consultation work in the rolling mill area.

16. *Shri N. Mukherjee (part-time)*

SAIL and its constituent plant/units relating to excise and customs.

Villages in Haryana with Post Offices

5210. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Haryana having the facilities of Post Offices, District-wise and the number out of them not having this facility; and

(b) by what time all villages will be provided this facility and how many Post Offices will be opened during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Out of 6,731 Census villages in Haryana, 2,023 are provided with independent post offices; the remaining 4,708 are without post offices. However, posted counter facilities have been provided to 536 out of 4708 villages through mobile post offices. District-wise position is given in the attached Statement.

(b) There is no plan at present to provide a post office in every village of the State. Post Offices are oponed in a phased manner subject to the fulfilment of the prescribed norms and availability of resources. It is proposed to open 10 post offices in the rural areas of Haryana State during 1978-79.

Statement

District-wise number of villages in Haryana State with and without post offices and number of villages provided with postal counter facilities through mobile post offices.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Villages with post offices	Villages without post offices	Village provided with postal counter facilities through mobile post offices
1.	Ambala .	1 8	1134	20
2.	Bhiwani	213	268	32
3.	Gurgaon	178	796	35
4.	Hisar	256	229	47
5.	Jind .	147	195	23
6.	Karnal .	195	646	53
7.	Kurukshetra .	158	392	40
8.	Mohinderga	177	518	189
9.	Rohtak .	250	148	14
10.	Sirsa	172	201	48
11.	Sonepat	139	181	35
	TOTAL	2023	4708	536

अंध तथा कुष्ठ रोग के उन्मूलन के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता

5211. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :
श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नेत्रहीनों, कुष्ठ रोगियों तथा अंध रोगियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या अंध रोग तथा कुष्ठ रोग जैसे रोगों के उन्मूलन में सहायता हेतु समय-समय पर विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से सहायता मांगी गई है ; यदि हां, तो कब तथा कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) इस सहायता का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवन्ती प्रसाद यादव) : (क) देश में दृष्टिहीन व्यक्तियों, कुष्ठ रोगियों और अंधरोग से पीड़ित रोगियों की पूरी पूरी संख्या बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि दृष्टिहीनता कोई रोग नहीं है और कुष्ठ रोग

तथा क्षय रोग देश भर में सूचनीय रोग नहीं है। तथापि अनुमान है कि देश में 90 लाख दृष्टिहीन व्यक्ति, 32 लाख कुष्ठ-रोगी (1971 जनगणना) तथा 80 से 90 लाख क्षय रोग से पीड़ित रोगी है।

(ख) इन रोगों का मुकाबला करने के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से समय समय पर शिक्षावृत्ति/परामर्शदाताओं और उपकरणों के रूप में सहायता मांगी गई है। तथापि कितनी सहायता प्राप्त की गई है इसकी मात्रा बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) भारतीय डाक्टरों को उच्च प्रशिक्षण के लिए और कन्सलटेंटों को तकनीकी कार्य और अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों के विकास के लिए विदेशों में भेजकर शिक्षा वृत्तियों का उपयोग किया गया है। प्राप्त किए गए साज सामान का उपयोग अधेपन के उन्मूलन हेतु नैदानिक प्रयोजनों के लिए तथा कुष्ठ रोग के लिए गहन स्नायन चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी उपकरणों की लागत की पूर्ति के लिए किया गया।

Promotion to Computors of Labour Bureau

5212. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Bureau [Investigator Grade (II)] Recruitment Rules provides equal quota for promotion to the post of Investigator Grade II to its parent Cadre (Computors) employees and ex-cadre employees of CSCS/CSSS and if so, the reasons when the later class have their own channels of regular promotion;

(b) whether the employees of CSCS/CSSS cadre are getting faster promotions i.e. with a shorter length of service to the ex-cadre posts of Investigator Grade II as compared to parent cadre employees (Computors) who have their sole channel of promotion to these posts and if so, why and what steps Government are considering to take to look to the interests of the Computors of the Labour Bureau; and

(c) whether the CSCS/CSSS cadre employees are considered for promotion to the ex-cadre post of Investigators in other Ministries/Organisations also like Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Planning Commission, etc. and if so, with what percentage and if not, why such rules have been applied to the Ministry of Labour/Labour Bureau alone?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) to (c). The recruitment Rules for the post of Investigator Grade II in the Labour Bureau do not provide for equal quota for promotion of Computors on the one hand and UDCs/Stenographers Grade III/L.D.Cs on the other. The quota for the latter category of employees is also to be shared by transfer of Investigators Grade II from the Ministry of Labour as will be seen from the following provisions of the Recruitment Rules for the post of Investigators Grade II—

(i) 1/3 by direct recruitment.

(ii) 1/3 by promotion of Computors.

(iii) 1/3 by transfer of Investigator Grade II from the Ministry of Labour or by deputation/transfer of U.D.Cs/Stenographers Grade III/L.D.Cs.

2. It is not correct to say that employees of CSCS/CSSS cadre are getting faster promotion that Computors to the post of Investigators Grade II. As per the Recruitment Rules, a Computor with 3 years' service becomes eligible for promotion to the post of Investigator Grade II; whereas U.D.Cs/Stenographers Grade III with 3 years' service and L.D.Cs with 8 years' service become eligible for appointment on deputation/transfer basis to this post.

3. The information relating to promotion of CSCS/CSSS employees to the post of Investigators or equivalent posts collected from certain Ministries/Departments, shows that in certain

Ministries/Departments CSCS/CSSS employees are eligible for appointments as Investigator or equivalent Posts. For example, in the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, employees of CSCS/CSSS cadre are considered for appaisitment to the ex-cadre post of Investigator/ Research Assistant along with others. But there is no quota fixed for these categories of employees. In the Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance) Central Government Servants holding posts analogous to Economic Assistants/Junior Technical Assistants/Junior Invetigators having at least 5 years' experience, are eligible for appointment to the post of Economic Investigators on deputation and the quota fixed for such officers is 25 per cent. In the Department of Expenditure (Civil) excluding the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the quota for Central Government Servants for appointment as Junior Research Assistants is 50 per cent. The CSCS/CSSS employees are eligible for appointment against this quota provided they fulfil the presecribed qualifications. On the other hand, in the Department of Food (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation) and Planning Commission, CSCS/CSSS employees are not eligible for appointment as Investigators by promotion.

Complaint regarding working of Telephones at Thakurganj

5213. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the telephone subscribers of Thakurganj in Purnea Bihar have given a representation to the Divisional Engineer Darbhanga regarding the working of the telephone here;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Director General, Telephones proposes to take any action therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to order an enquiry into the whole affair thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation referring to poor service given by Thakurganj exchange was attended. Due to prolonged power failure, battery was found discharged. Action was taken to divert an Engine Alternator and charge the battery, and exchange was brought into working condition.

(c) Enquiry already conducted by DET, and an estimate for Engine Alternator 1.5 KVA has been sanctioned, and the same will be installed on its receipt.

भारतीय बालकों की पाकिस्तान में नजरबन्दी

5214. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन एक्सप्रेस, दिनांक 27 जुलाई, 1978 में प्रकाशित होने वाला यह समाचार कहां तक सच है कि सत्रह भारतीय बालक गत पांच महीनों से पाकिस्तान में क्वेटा जेल में नजरबन्द है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में पूर्ण तथ्यों का पता लगाया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या भारतीय उच्चायुक्त से इस बारे में कुछ जानकारी प्राप्त हुई थी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) पाकिस्तान में क्वेटा की एक जेल में नजरबन्द 17 लड़कों के

बारे में 27 जुलाई, 1978 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में छपी खबर सरकार दे देखी है ; इस खबर का विवरण काफी प्रामाणिक है।

(ख) जी हां। दिल्ली का एक अनधिकृत एजेंट नौकरी ढूंढने वाले व्यक्तियों के एक दल को ईरान में नौकरी दिलवाने के वायदे करके काबल ले गया था और बताया जाता है कि इस एजेंट ने उनसे बहुत बड़ी रकम भी ली थी । बताया जाता है कि काबूल से ईरान जाते समय इस दल ने पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में अनधिकार-प्रवेश किया जिसके लिए उन्हें पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया था और क्वेटा की एक जेल में नजरबन्द रखा था। इन नौकरी ढूंढने वालों की जेल में देखभाल का सुनिश्चय करने तथा पता-ठिकाना उनका मालूम करने के लिए सरकार ने इस्लामाबाद स्थित अपने राजदूतावास के माध्यम से इस मामले को पाकिस्तान की सरकार के साथ उठाया था।

(ग) इस्लामाबाद स्थित हमारा राजदूतावास पाकिस्तान की सरकार के साथ सम्पर्क बनाए रहा और इन प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप अब इस दल को वापस भारत भेजा जा रहा है।

Indian Contingent for Peace Keeping Force in Namibia

5215. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the newspapers that India has been approached by the U.N.O. for providing a contingent of troops for the peace keeping force in Namibia;

(b) when South African forces are already in strength in Namibia, what will be the relations, authority and the sphere of activity of the force of U.N.O. in relation to the South African forces; and

(c) will the South African forces be withdrawn to ensure peace and fair election?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Although the Government of India has been informally sounded in the matter, we have not so far received any formal request from the United Nations for providing personnel for the "United Nations Transition Assistance Group for Namibia" envisaged in the "proposal" for a settlement of the Namibian situation which was considered and taken note of at the U.N. Security Council meeting on the 27th July, 1978.

(b) and (c). The U.N. Secretary Generals Special Representative for Namibia is currently visiting Namibia in pursuance of Resolution 431 adopted at the above mentioned meeting of the Security Council and is expected to submit at the earliest date a report containing his recommendations on the implementation of the proposal referred to in (a) (Details of the proposal are aveliable in the Lok Sabha Library). Upon receipt of his report, the U.N. Secretary-General will submit it to the Security Council which at that stage, is expectted to consider the question of the nature of the U.N. presence in Namibia, withdrawal of South African forces etc.

Break out of Typhoid in AIIMS

5216. SHRI B. P. KADAM:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
SHRI LALJI BHAI:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that typhoid epidemic has broken out on

the campus of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in South Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of cases reported during the last few days;

(c) is it a fact that this is on account of the contaminated Yamuna water supplied to the area; and

(d) what steps have been taken to combat the spread of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There is no typhoid epidemic in the A.I.I.M.S. Campus. Only twelve cases have been reported out of which eight were admitted to the hospital.

(c) There is no definite evidence to suggest that the typhoid infection could have occurred only through the water supply feeding the A.I.I.M.S. Campus.

(d) An epidemiological survey of the entire A.I.I.M.S. Campus has been undertaken and necessary action would be taken in the light of the findings of the survey. The samples of water supply feeding the A.I.I.M.S. Campus are being tested bacteriologically regularly to ascertain the quality of water from the different sources. In the meantime, all the residents of the campus have been suitably advised to take preventive measures like using boiled water, voluntary immunisation etc.

Coloured Stainless Steel

5217. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian scientists have invented a process to make coloured stainless steel; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur have developed, in their Research and Development Laboratory, a new process of colouring stainless steel. This has been patented in India and is now available for commercial exploitation. Various colours, like deep blue, steel grey, golden pink, green etc., and subtle variation of five basic colours along with decorative motifs can be achieved. The colours are of permanent nature and can withstand heat (upto 150 degree C) and atmosphereic corrosion.

Shortage in Scrap Processed by Heckett Engineering Co., Burnpur

5218. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a total shortage of 15000 tonnes appeared in the scrap processed by Heckett Engineering Company at IISCO, Burnpur;

(b) whether the value of which is Rs. 1 crore;

(c) whether for the purpose of processing the scrap, which is now missing, Rs. 10 lakh was paid to Heckett Engineering Company;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a shortage of nearly 10000 tonnes had been written off earlier in 1974-75 by the Accounts Department without obtaining proper concurrence; and

(e) if so, what action Government has taken against the men responsible for such corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) A shortage of 14,763 tonnes of crap processed by Heckett Engineering Company has been revealed in de-

partmental verification. However, this is yet to be confirmed in the joint stock-taking, which is in progress, with Heckett Engineering Co.

(b) The sale value of the aforesaid quantity of scrap is estimated at Rs. 80.16 lakhs.

(c) The processing and stock-piling charge paid to Hecketts for the aforesaid quantity of scrap is Rs. 13.58 lakhs. If a shortage is established after the joint verification, the excess payment made will be recovered.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise at this stage.

Works Order by IISCO to Shri Ram Kebal Singh

5219. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Works order IISCO, Burnpur, No. TA/C-5/4374 dated 13th December, 1976 was awarded to Shri Ram Kebal Singh at a total value of Rs. 7730/-;

(b) whether that the total value of jobs given to this contractor during 1976-77 exceeded Rs. 1 lakh a year and orders were given on a piecemeal basis to avoid going to the Tender board and all such orders were placed without calling up quotation; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken against the man responsible for these gross irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total value of orders actually placed on this contractor during 1976-77 was Rs. 80,261. There was no irregularity in awarding works to this contractor. The Tender Committee procedure was followed in every case.

(c) Does not arise.

Ghost Employees in HSCL

5220. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of ghost employees in the HSCL, Bokaro against whose names payments are made only to be appropriated by the interested staff;

(b) whether it is a fact that within last three months several such cases were pointed out by the leaders of the Bokaro Steel Employees Progressive Front to the management with no result;

(c) whether the Government wants to verify physically the number of employees actually working once before making their wage bill; and

(d) if so, when, if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Bokaro Steel Employees Progressive Front pointed out three cases of alleged wrong payments. These were promptly investigated and it was found that no such wrong payments had been made.

(c) and (d). Recently, HSCL undertook a complete census of their workers for regrouping them and it was confirmed that the bills prepared were for the number of employees actually working at site. As such, no further verification is considered necessary.

Unlicensed Radio and TV Sets detected

5221. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have detected any unlicensed radio, transistor and T.V. sets during the year 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the number of sets detected in each category and the amount of fine realised on that account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The statistics are however, collected for calendar years.

(b) During the calendar year 1977, 3,61,381 radios (including transistors) and 1,393 T.V. unlicensed sets were detected and Rs. 22,38,911.00 and Rs. 33,386.00 were collected as surcharge respectively.

Campa Cola

5222. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) does Campa Cola have 5 per cent cola nut extract: and

(b) if not, calling it a cola is a contravention of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There is no separate specification for Cola beverages and the same are covered under the broad category of non-alcoholic beverages containing no fruit juice|pulp and specification for which have been laid down in item A. 01 of Appendix B of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. It has been reported by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore that it is not possible to find out contents of Coca nut extract in these beverages.

Expansion of Baroda Telephone System

5223. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning an expansion programme of Baroda Telephone System;

(b) whether Government are aware of the unsatisfactory working of the Cross Bar Exchange of Baroda and Telex Exchange; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the working of telephone and Telex system of Baroda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. It is hoped to expand the telephone system at Baroda by 1,000 lines in 1978-79 and 3,200 lines in 1979-80.

(b) and (c). The working of the crossbar exchanges at Baroda is satisfactory. The telex exchange has been recently overhauled. For long term improvement of telex service, telex exchange is being shifted from its present premises to the crossbar exchange building. One separate Officer has been posted solely for telex maintenance from 3-7-78 . The service is improving.

यौन रोग

5224. **श्री युवराज** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने यह चौकाने वाला रहस्योदघाटन किया है कि प्रत्येक दसवां भारतीय किसान किसी न किसी यौन रोग से पीड़ित है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यौन रोग से पीड़ित भारतीयों की कुल संख्या क्या है और उनके इलाज के लिए क्या उचित व्यवस्था की जा रही है और यदि व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) देश में रतिज रोगों (जो अब संभोग से फैलने वाले रोगों के नाम से जाने जाते हैं) में सम्बन्धित वास्तविक सूचना का आंकना कठिन है क्योंकि इस रोग से पीड़ित रोगी बहुत कम अनुपात में निदान तथा उपचार के लिए जनरल अस्पतालों में जाते हैं। इस रोग से पीड़ित अधिकांश रोगी जनरल प्राइवेट चिकित्सकों/रजिस्टर्ड चिकित्सकों से अपना इलाज कराते हैं, जो स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकारियों को उनके द्वारा देखे गए और इलाज किए गए रोगियों की संख्या नहीं बताते है। कुछ प्रतिशत रोगी ऐसे भी होते हैं जो किसी प्रकार का उपचार नहीं कराते हैं। तथापि, उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार स्थापित किए गए विभिन्न एस० टी० डी० क्लीनिकों में वर्ष 1977 के दौरान संभोग से फैलने वाले रोगों से पीड़ित जितने रोगियों को देखा और उपचार किया गया, उनकी संख्या 4,95,385 है।

देश में ऐसे 287 एस० टी० डी० क्लीनिक और 106 मेडिकल कालेज है जहां पर इस रोग के उपयुक्त निदान और मुफ्त उपचार सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध है।

Import of Scrap

5225. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved import of ferrous scrap for some mini-steel plants at a time when both the public sector and private scrap dealers have exported ferrous scrap worth Rupees three crores;

(b) if so, the names of the mini-steel plants for which the ferrous scrap has been allowed to be imported and the quantity of ferrous scrap allowed to be imported; and

(c) the reasons for giving permission to import the ferrous scrap when the demand could be met indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) In December 1977 a decision was taken to allow direct import of limited quantity or certain specified categories of ferrous scrap by the Electric Arc Furnace units. Ferrous scrap exports during 1977-78 valued at about Rs. 5.53 crores were mostly in categories which did not have enough demand in the country.

(b) The names of the units which have been allowed import are given in the statement attached. Total quantity cleared for import is 173,370 tonnes.

(c) Import has been allowed after a careful assessment of the anticipated shortages in the indigenous availability of Scrap for a higher level of production by the ministerial plants and the need for stabilisation of prices of melting scrap within the country.

Statement

1. M/s. Bihar Alloy Steels Ltd.
2. M/s. Usha Alloys and Steels Ltd.
3. M/s. Siddhartha Ferro Alloys Ltd.
4. M/s. Hope (India) Ltd.
5. M/s. Somani Ferro Alloys Ltd.
6. M/s. Rathi Alloys and Steel Ltd.
7. Alloy Steels Plant Durgapur
8. M/s. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
9. M/s. Ennore Steel Enterprise Pvt. Ltd.
10. M/s. Andhra Pradesh Steels Ltd.
11. M/s. Pratap Steel Rolling Mill Private Ltd.
12. M/s. Modella Steels and Alloys
13. M/s. Raipur Wires and Steel Ltd.
14. M/s. Steel Ingots Pvt. Ltd.
15. M/s. Shri Ishar Alloy Steels Pvt. Ltd.
16. M/s. Vaid Steels.
17. M/s. Motilal Padampet Udyog Ltd.
18. M/s. Somani Steels Ltd.
19. M/s. Sanghvi Steels Ltd.
20. M/s. Zenith Steels Pipes and Industries Ltd.
21. M/s. Mukand Iron and Steel Works Ltd.
22. M/s. Surrendra Industries (Bom) Pvt. Ltd.
23. M/s. B. D. Steel Castings Ltd.
24. M/s. Pirmal Steels Ltd.
25. M/s. Mahindera Ugine Steel Co. Ltd.
26. M/s. Star Steel Pvt. Ltd.
27. M/s. Panchmahal Steel Ltd.
28. M/s. Steel Complex Limited.
29. M/s. Kap Steel Ltd.
30. M/s. Brindavan Alloys Ltd.
31. M/s. Bhoruka Steel Ltd.
32. M/s. Shimoga Steels Ltd.
33. M/s. Nava Karnataka Steels Pvt. Ltd.
34. M/s. Canara Steel Ltd.
35. M/s. Saroj Alloys and Steels Ltd.
36. M/s. K.C.P. Ltd.
37. M/s. Muzaffarnagar Steels Ltd.
38. M/s. Paliwal Mini-steel (India) Ltd.
39. M/s. Pratap Steel Rolling Mills.
40. M/s. Paliwal Steels Pvt Ltd.
41. M/s. Rishabh Ispat Ltd.
42. M/s. Modern Steels Ltd.
43. M/s. Welcast Steels Ltd.
44. M/s. S. G. Steels Pvt. Ltd.
45. M/s. Oswal Steel
46. M/s. Dabriwala Steel and Engg. Co. Ltd.
47. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd.
48. M/s. Electrosteel Castings Ltd.
49. M/s. Bhartia Electric Steel Company Ltd.
50. M/s. Universal Steel and Alloys Ltd.
51. M/s. Universal Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd.
52. M/s. Orient Steel and Industries Ltd.
53. M/s. Century Iron and Steels Ltd.
54. M/s. Punjab Concast Steels Ltd.
55. M/s. Sooraj Steels Ltd.
56. M/s. Steel Rolling Mills of Hindustan (P) Ltd.
57. M/s. Indo-Japan Steels Ltd.
58. M/s. Sivanandha Steels Ltd.
59. M/s. Modi Industries Ltd.
60. M/s. J. K. Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.
61. M/s. Shriniwas Steel Ltd.
62. M/s. Consolidated Steels and Alloys Limited
63. M/s. Poddar Projects Ltd.
64. M/s. Metal Forgings Pvt. Ltd.
65. M/s. Durrang Steels Ltd.
66. M/s. Singh Alloy Steel Ltd.
67. M/s. Gujarat Ministeel Ltd.
68. M/s. Agarwal Steel Complex Ltd.
69. M/s. Hindustan Iron and Steel Co.

जूनागढ़ जिले के विलेश्वर गांव में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

5226. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में जूनागढ़ जिले के राणवान ताल्लुक में विलेश्वर गांव में प्रमुख ने अहमदाबाद और जूनागढ़ के टेलीफोन अधिकारियों को दिनांक 24 अप्रैल, 1978 को एक अभ्यावेदन दिया था जिसमें टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोल कर उक्त गांव के लिये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या क्या मांगें थीं;

(ग) क्या विलेश्वर खंभाला, रामगढ़, राणाबोर्डी आदि गांवों से आठ टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये आवश्यक धनराशि पहले ही जमा कर दी गई है, यदि हां; तो जमाकर्ताओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा कहां और कितनी राशि जमा की गई; और

(घ) विलेश्वर गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोल कर इन जमाकर्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) विलेश्वर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना।

(ग) 8 टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए पार्टियों ने अग्रिम रकम जमा करा दी है। इनके ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(घ) ऐसे स्थानों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की योजना आर्थिक दृष्टि से तभी लाभक होती है जबकि वहां 18 से 20 कनेक्शनों की मांग हो। विलेश्वर गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना और कनेक्शन देना टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की अपेक्षित मांगों की रजिस्ट्री पर निर्भर होगा।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	पार्टी का नाम	अदा की गई रकम (रु० में)	अदायगी की तारीख	जमा करने का स्थान
1.	डिप्टी इंजीनियर पब्लिक हेल्थ सर्विस, राणावाव सब-डिवीजन, खाम्बाला	1000 रु०	5-1-1976	खाम्बाला
2.	डिप्टी इंजीनियर पब्लिक हेल्थ सर्विस, राणावाव फोडाना डाम गांव, विलेश्वर	1000 रु०	5-1-1976	विलेश्वर
3.	हरीदास जेठाभाई एंड कं० विलेश्वर	1000 रु०	15-12-1977	विलेश्वर
4.	महेन्द्र कुमार हंसराज विलेश्वर	1000 रु०	15-12-1977	विलेश्वर
5.	कलाभाई राजभाई रामगढ़	1000 रु०	9-1-1978	रामगढ़
6.	जीवन लाल चमनदास खाम्बाला	1000 रु०	10-1-1978	खाम्बाला
7.	हरीदास प्रेमजी राना बोर्डी	1000 रु०	16-2-1978	राना बोर्डी
8.	एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर फोडाना डाक कन्स्ट्रक्शन डिवीजन, पोस्टआफिस पोरबन्दर	4572 रु०	29-11-1971	पोरबन्दर

Representation of Maliya-Hatina Gram Panchayat

5227. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received an application addressed to Post Master General, Ahmedabad and Postal Superintendent, Junagarh sent by the Maliya-Hatina Gram Panchayat of Maliya-Hatina city in Junagarh District of Saurashtra region in Gujarat on the 5th June, 1978 regarding carrying of mail bags at Maliya-Hatina railway station by Saurashtra mail train running between Viramgam and Veraval and increasing the number of postmen for delivery of mail;

(b) if so, the details of demands contained therein;

(c) whether delivery of dak to the people of Maliya-Hatina city is delayed due to carrying of mail bags in a local train coming next day instead of carrying mail bags by Viramgam Veraval (Saurashtra Mail) train and when arrangement will be made to carry mail bags in the Saurashtra mail train as was done earlier; and

(d) whether there is only one Postman for delivery of dak Maliya at present and if so, when an additional postman will be posted keeping in view the volume of dak?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir, Sir.

(b) The Sarpanch Maliya-Hatina demanded:—

(i) Introduction of direct bag for Maliya-Hatina from RJ-3 Out Sorting Section working by Saurashtra mail-train which touches the said station at 19.15 hrs; and

(ii) Sanction of additional postman for Maliya-Hatina Post Office;

(c) No, Sir. The mails brought by morning train are sent out in the morning delivery. However, as requested by the Gram Panchayat a direct bag from RJ-3 Out RMS Section working by Saurashtra mail train for Maliya-Hatina has been ordered to be re-introduced.

(d) There is one postman and one Extra Departmental Delivery Agent in the said Post Office. However, fresh statistical figures have been ordered to be collected and additional delivery staff will be sanctioned if found justified on the basis of volume of mail.

Continuance in Posts beyond term

5228. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Post Masters General of West Bengal, Delhi, Directors of Postal Service of M.P. and Orissa and Manager of P & T Mail Motor Service are continuing in their post in their respective places beyond their normal terms;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government are proposing to transfer them to other places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). As a measure of economy rotational transfers of officers have been restricted by the Government. Hence a few officers are continuing beyond their normal period stay at some places.

Export of converted Iron Ore

5229. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to export lighter steel after converting the iron ore instead of iron ore; and

(b) if so, when will the converting process start in Paradeep Port in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to production of mild steel from iron ore. Government has been considering the feasibility of setting up three port-based, steel plants at Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Paradeep. Capacity of such plants, their product-mix and the timetable for setting up such plants would depend on growth of internal and external demand for pig iron and steel and availability of financial resources.

बिहार में चल डाकघर

5230. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में चल डाकघरों की व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चल डाकघरों की संख्या कितनी है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रभाद सुखदेव साय): (क) जी हां।

(ख) 30-6-78 को 2,075।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "नेट वायर शीटों,, का वितरण

5231. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन :** क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नेट वायर रोल/शीटों के वितरण की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुंडा) : इस्पात कारखाने नेट वायर रोलों का निर्माण नहीं करते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उपभोक्ताओं की इस्पात की चादरों की आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति इस समय मुख्य उत्पादकों के स्टाक यार्डों, लघु उद्योग निगमों और विक्रेताओं द्वारा की जाती है। लघु उद्योग निगमों को की जाने वाली सप्लाई में वृद्धि कर दी गई है ताकि लघु इकाइयों जिनमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित लघु इकाइयां भी शामिल हैं की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जा सके।

Quarters allotted to Steel Workers Union of Bhilai Steel Plant

5232. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many units of Company's quarters have been allotted to Steel Workers' Union (INTUC) by the Management of Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) whether any rent arrears of the quarters to be recovered from the Union;

(c) if so, the amount and the period;

(d) the reasons of delaying to recover the amount;

(e) whether the arrears have been written off; and

(f) if so, under whose instructions and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Seven quarters have been allotted to the Steel Workers Union (INTUC).

(b) and (c). For the period from March 1, 1976 to May 31, 1978 arrears amounting to Rs. 26,181.89 are to be recovered from the Union.

(d) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

House Allotment Committees in Telephone Districts/Circles

5233. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:
SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) which Telephone Districts/Circles have their House Allotment Committees (H.A.C.);

(b) how this Committee is constituted, its terms, powers and how after it should meet;

(c) whether political representatives are not nominated to this Committee in the same manner as the present Telephone Advisory Committees are constituted, to examine and allot quarters in extreme hardship cases;

(d) the actual date when the present House Allotment Committee of the Delhi Telephones will meet and names of individual cases pending to be presented with reasons stated by them and the Departmental reasons why the House Allotment Committee of this office has not met to decide the cases so far; and

(e) the number of TB cases pending for consideration by this House Allotment Committee of Delhi Telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Under the existing rules, House Allotment Committees are set up in all Districts and Circles to assist the Head of the Circle in the Allotment of quarters.

(b) The Committee consists of two Directors nominated by the Head of the Circle one representative each from other units. The Committee usually meets once in a month to consider requests for out of turn allotments.

(c) As this Committee is concerned with staff matters ,it is not considered necessary to have political representation on the Committee.

(d) The House Allotment Committee of Delhi Telephones has not met because the list of out of turn allotments earlier finalised has not been exhausted. The Committee will meet when the situation about availability of quarters improves. Names of individual cases pending for consideration by the HAC are given in the Statement attached.

(e) 55.

Statement

List of the Cases to be Presented in the Next H.A.C. Meeting.

TYPE—I G. M. T. New Delhi

S. No.	Names of the Official	Reason for O/O/T
1.	Sh. Manohar Lal Workman	Other than T. B.
2.	Sh. Amar Singh W/Man . .	T. B.
3.	Sh. Chandu Prashad W/M .	,,
4.	Sh. Kundan Sing . .	,,
5.	Sh. Thakur Singh .	,,
6.	Sh. Manna Lal .	,,
7.	Sh. Charan Singh L/M .	
8.	Sh. Uman Pathi Sharma.	,,
9.	Sh. Parshu Ram L/M	,,
10.	Sh. Jalim Singh Chokidar	,
11.	Sh. Pana Kant L/M	
12.	Sh. Hari Sharma G/M	
13.	Sh. Gurdial Singh W/M	,,
14.	Sh. Ranbir Singh L/M	,,

TYPE—II G. M. T New Delhi

1.	Sh. J. C. Vasudeva P. I.	Other than T. B.
2.	Sh. Om Parkash S. I. .	
3.	Sh. Ram Parkash Kalra UDC	,,
4.	Sh. Suresh Chand S. I.	
5.	Sh Murli Dhar LDC	,,
6.	Sh. Mangal Dass LDC	
7.	Sh. K. N. Saxena LDC. .	,,
8.	Sh. D. S. Chaudhary E. S.	,,
9.	Sh. Thakur Shah TSC. .	,,
10.	Sh. D. S. Negi TSC.	
11.	Sh. V. N. Saxena Tech. . . .	,,
12.	Sh. Dinesh Chander Thapliyal LDC.	
13.	Sh. D. D. Bhatt Tech. .	,,
14.	Sh. Triloki Ram TAC . .	

S. No.	Names of the Official	Reason for O/O/T	
15.	Sh. Dinesh Parkash Tech.	T.B.	
16.	Sh. Sudarshan Chandra.	"	
17.	Sh. Gopi Chandra.	"	
18.	Smt. Harvinder Kaur TSC.		Other than T.B.
19.	Smt. Shanti Mahindroo LDC.		"
20.	Sh. Kuldip Singh Jaggi.		"
21.	Sh. Prem Sagar Verma.	"	
22.	Sh. Vijay Dutt LDC.	"	
23.	Sh. Naurang Singh Malik.	"	
24.	Sh. Rama Kant.		"
25.	Sh. Puran Singh	"	
26.	Sh. Ram Chander.	"	
27.	Sh. K. C. Sharma.	"	
28.	Sh. L. P. Singh	"	
29.	Sh. Rama Kant TSC.	"	
30.	Sh. D. N. Misra.	"	
31.	Sh. Inderjit Singh		"
32.	Sh. Bhagwan Dass.	"	
33.	Smt. Uttam Kaur.	Cancer	
34.	Sh. Mohinga Singh	T. B.	
35.	Sh. Gobind Singh	"	
36.	Smt. Santosh	"	
37.	Sh. Ram Krishan.	"	
38.	Sh. Baldev Raj Sharma.	"	
39.	Sh. Ram Brikha Singh	"	
40.	Smt. Shashi Arora	"	
41.	Sh. Ram Dutt Sharma.	"	
42.	Sh. Ganesh Dutt.	"	
43.	Sh. M. M. Chibbar	"	
44.	Sh. Kuldip Kumar.	"	
45.	Smt. Basanti Magazine.	"	
46.	Sh. Arjun Singh	"	

S. No.	Names of the Official	Reason for O/O/T
	TYPE-III G. M. T., New Delhi.	
1.	Sh. Tursev Singh	Other than T.B.
2.	Sh. M. M. Chhibar.	,,
	TYPE-I C. T. O., NEW DELHI	
1.	Sh. Bhumi Chand.	T. B.
2.	Sh. Rama Nand II T/M	,,
3.	Sh. Tara Singh Tindal	,,
4.	Sh. Banarsi Dass T/M	,,
5.	Sh. Rajinder Pd. Thapliayal.	,,
	TYPE-II C. T. O., New Delhi.	
1.	Sh. Magni Nand Chamboli Telegraphist.	T. B.
2.	Sh. Om Parkash Gupta.	Other than T. B.
3.	Sh. Mal Singh Sircar	T. B.
4.	Sh. Hanuman Saran Clerk	,,
5.	Sh. Suraj Bhan Sharma	,,
6.	Sh. C. M. Binjola	,,
7.	Sh. Prem Parkash Sharma.	,,
	CHANGE OF LOCALITY G. M. T., NEW DELHI	
1.	Shri Lalji Singh Tech. Moti Bagh to Eastern Court G/Floor.	
2.	Shri M. L. Chopra UDC R. K. Puram to LPT Block S/Nagar, New Delhi.	

अन्य देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध

5234. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक ओर तो विश्व के अधिकांश देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के उनके प्रयास प्रशंसनीय हैं परन्तु दूसरी ओर उन देशों की उपेक्षा की गई है, जहां बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय मूल के निवासी रहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) क्या उनका विचार उन देशों की यात्रा करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डु) : (क) से (घ). यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि विदेश मन्त्री ने उन देशों की उपेक्षा की है, जहां भारतवंशी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं। विगत एक वर्ष में विदेश मन्त्री ने दूसरे देशों के अलावा नेपाल, तंजानिया, बर्मा, आस्ट्रेलिया, अफगानिस्तान, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, मा ीशस

और यूनाइटेड किंगडम का दौरा किया है। जहां भारतवंशी लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं। भविष्य में जब कभी मौका आयेगा वे उन देशों का भी दौरा करेंगे जहां भारतीय मूल के लोगों की बहुत बड़ी आबादी है। इसके अतिरिक्त स्वयं मैंने भी पिछले वर्ष त्रिनिडाड और टोबाको तथा गुयाना की यात्रा की थी और सरकार के कई अन्य मन्त्रियों ने भी पश्चिम एशिया; खाड़ी और कैरीबियाई देशों की यात्रा की है जहां कि भारतीय मूल के लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बसे हुए हैं।

Telephone Line from Hindaun City to Karauli out of order

5235. SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone line from Hindaun city to Karauli is out of order for most of the time every day for the last three months and if so, the reasons therefor and if not, daily report of the said line pertaining to the last three months;

(b) whether permanent measures have not been taken so far despite the fact that attention of the officers has been drawn several times and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will take action against the guilty officers and if so, the details thereof and when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. There are two junction lines between Hindaun city and Karauli. On no occasion both these lines were faulty simultaneously during the last three months. Details of interruptions are given in the attached Statement.

(b) Performance of the lines has been found to be satisfactory and normal maintenance is being carried out;

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Interruption Details

Month	Dated	Time Interrupted	Time Line got Right	Total hours of interruption	Remarks
May '78 . .	5-5-78	08·00	16·30	8 hrs. 30 mts.	Interruption on one junction only. The other junction was working all-right.
June'78 .	3-6-78	08·00	14·30	6 hrs. 30 mts.	Do.
	28-6-78	08·00	11·30	3 hrs. 30 mts.	Do.
	28-6-78	16·00	08·00/ 29th	16hrs.	Do.
	29-6-78	16·00	18·00	2 hrs.	Do.
July '78 .	14-7-78	08·00	17·00	9 hrs.	Do.
	28-7-78	08·00	17·00	9 hrs.	Do.
	29-7-78	08·00	14·00	6 hrs.	Do.

बिड़ला काटन एंड स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, दिल्ली में कर्मचारियों को बोनस

5236. **श्री मनोहर लाल :** क्या संसदीय कार्य और श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिड़ला काटन एण्ड स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, सब्जी मंडी, दिल्ली-110007 के श्रमिकों को मार्च, 1975 से मार्च, 1978 के दौरान, प्रति वर्ष, कितना प्रतिशत बोनस दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष घाटा दिखाकर कम्पनी नियमों के अनुसार श्रमिकों को केवल 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस दिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या मिल में घाटा हमेशा दिखाया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार के नियम उक्त मिल में कब से लागू करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो वहां घाटा होने के क्या मुख्य कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा): (क) से (घ). यह सूचित किया गया है कि बोनस का भुगतान इस प्रकार किया गया है :—

1974-75—बोनस संदाय अधिनियम, 1965 के अनुसार 4% न्यूनतम बोनस ।

1975-76—कोई बोनस नहीं दिया गया क्योंकि अधिनियमों के अनुसार कोई आवण्टित अधिशेष नहीं था ।

1976-77—अधिनियम के अनुसार 8.33% न्यूनतम बोनस ।

1977-78—अभी तक नहीं दिया गया ।

अधिनियम के अधीन देय बोनस के सम्बन्ध में नियोजकों और कर्मचारियों के बीच हुए विवादों को अन्य औद्योगिक विवादों की तरह निपटाया जा सकता है और निपटाया जाता है ।

CGHS Dispensary, Darya Ganj

5237. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in C.G.H.S. dispensary No. 28, Darya Ganj even the ordinary medicines are not supplied to the patients from the counter and the patients have to visit again and again although the medicines are available in stores;

(b) whether the medicines of local purchase are supplied to the patients in 5-6 days or more and the patients have to suffer a lot on this account; and

(c) the reasons for this abnormal delay in supply of local purchase medicines to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Generally medicines are supplied immediately. Occasionally when some medicine is in short supply there might be some delay. Every effort is made to supply medicines promptly.

(c) Local purchase of medicines is done through Super Bazar and if they do not have a particular medicine in stock, delay may occur. To avoid these delay beneficiaries are authorised to purchase the medicine from some other chemist and claim re-imbursement later.

Setting up of a Medical University for North Eastern Region

5238. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up one Medical University for the entire North Eastern Region was made at the convocation of the Gauhati University, 1978;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard; and

(c) whether any more medical colleges are proposed to be set up in that region if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no proposal for setting up any more medical colleges in the North Eastern Region.

डिवीजनल इंजीनियर टेलीग्राफ द्वारा कथित गबन

5239. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई ऐसा नियम है कि जनरल मैनेजर की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना कोई खरीद तथा भुगतान नहीं किया जा सकता है; यदि हां, तो डिवीजनल इंजीनियर टेलीग्राफ अलीगढ़ के कार्यालय द्वारा अनधिकृत कम्पनियों के माध्यम से 25 बैटरियां खरीदने तथा उनका भुगतान करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

(ख) क्या यह भी आरोप लगाया गया है कि उक्त कार्यालय में नियमों का उल्लंघन करके बेकार पड़े स्टोरों की नीलामी के द्वारा हजारों रुपयों का गबन किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त दोनों मामलों में सरकार केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग के माध्यम से जांच करवाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सूदेत गए): (क) विभाग ने विभाग के प्रत्येक श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के लिए वित्तीय अधिकार निर्धारित किए हुए हैं। लखनऊ दूर संचार के महाप्रबन्धक द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार बैटरियां मंडल इंजीनियर, तार द्वारा उसके वित्तीय अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत ही खरीदी गई थी।

(ख) सेवा के अयोग्य ठहराई गई भंडार सामग्री की नीलामी सब-डिवीजनल अधिकारी, तार, अलीगढ़ द्वारा एक अनुमोदित ठेकेदार के जरिए की गई थी और नियमों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Telephone Connections in Pune

5240. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who are on waiting list in Pune (Maharashtra) who have made advance deposits as on 1st April, 1978;

(b) when it is to be hoped that these persons on waiting shall be provided telephone connections;

(c) whether any special efforts are being made to expedite the said time-table schedule; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 1615.

(b) All applicants registered under OYT category upto 31st May 1978 have been provided telephone connections. It is hoped to provide telephone connections to most of the applicants registered prior to 1st April 1978 by March, 1980.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The expansins of following exchanges of Pune District has been planned:—

1. Swargate—1000 lines.
2. —3000 lines.
3. Shivajinagar 300 lines, commissioned on 30-6-78 and further expansion is being planned.
4. Cantt. Exch. 600 lines.
5. Pimpri—Existing 1900 lines MAX-II is being replaced by 2100 lines MAX-I.

कड़ी एक्सचेंज गुजरात से शियासपुरा सेवा सहकारी मंडली को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

5244. **श्री भोरे भाई आर० चौधरी:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शियापुरा सेवा सहकारी मंडली (शियापुरा कोप्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी) ने गुजरात सर्किल में कड़ी एक्सचेंज से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लेने की मांग की है और इस कार्य के लिए 8 दिसम्बर, 1975 को 1,000/- रुपए जमा किए थे ;

(ख) क्या इस सोसाइटी को अब तक तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) क्या इस सोसाइटी द्वारा आवेदन किए जाने के बाद जिन लोगों ने आवंटन किया था तथा रकम जमा की थी, उनको टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए गए हैं ;

(घ) इस मंडली को, जो एक सार्वजनिक संस्था है, अभी तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या टेलीफोन कनेक्शन शीघ्र लेने के लिए टेलीफोन विभाग के कहने पर 1 मई, 1978 को पुनः 2,000 रुपए जमा किए गए थे ;

(च) इसके बाद भी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(छ) क्या इस बात की जांच की जाएगी कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ है तथा क्या इस सरकारी मंडली को शीघ्र टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) कड़ी एक्सचेंज से करीब 6 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर टेलीफोन की मांग की गई है। साज-सामान के लिए मांगपत्र भेज दिए गए हैं। साज सामान प्राप्त होने पर टेलीफोन लगा दिया जाएगा।

(ङ) जी हां। पार्टी ने रजिस्टेशन को सामान्य श्रेणी से ओ०वाई०टी० श्रेणी में बदलने के लिए 2,000/–रु० जमा कर दिए हैं।

(च) 2,000/- रु० जमा करने के बाद ओ० वाई० टी० श्रेणी में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रायमिकता के आधार पर दिया ज सकता है, किन्तु वह तभी दिया जा सकता है जबकि साज-सामान प्राप्त हो जायं जिनकी अभी भी प्रतीक्षा है।

(छ) जांच कराने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। इस मामले में पहले से ही कार्रवाई की ज: रही है, किन्तु टेलीफोन कनेक्शन तभी दिया जा सकता है जबकि साज-सामान प्राप्त हो जायं।

Homoeopathic Ointments

5242. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI RAMDEO SINGH:

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of External Ointments are being manufactured and sold in the market under the label of Homoeopathy which are not permitted to use under Article Nos. 185 to 203 with its foot notes of 'Organon of Medicine' the list is as follows: Arnica, Ascules Hip, Canthris, Callendula, Craphites, Hammamalis, Rhus Tox Sulphur Skookam Chuck, Pyoreen Tooth Powder, etc., and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to stop the manufacture and use of these un-Homoeopathic Ointments in the name of Homoeopathic Ointments while these are forbidden under Article 274 of the 'Organon of Medicine' as oral medicines are always given along with these ointments which also clash with the theory of 'single simple medicine in minimum dose'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) It is a fact that there are some Homoeopathic drugs manufactured and sold in the form of ointment for the external use. Articles No. 185 to 203 along with their foot notes of 'Organon of Medicine' state that externals should not be used in Homoeopathy in the treatment of local maladies. However, Dr. Hahnemann in Section 290 of 'Organon of Medicine' mentions that all sensitive parts of our body are almost equally capable of receiving medicinal actions and that the parts that are destitute of sickness, wounded or ulcerated spots permit the powers of medicines to exercise almost as penetrating an action upon the organism, as if the medicine had been taken by the mouth. Also in Section 289 of the 'Organon of Medicine' Dr. Hahnemann has clearly stated that every part of our body that possess a sense of touch is also capable of receiving the influence of medicines of propagating their power to other parts. It is seen from the writings of Dr. Hahnemann in 'Materia Medica Pura' (English edition) that if the undiluted juice of Thuja is applied externally for treating Condylomata, along with the internal administration of the same in the appropriate potency, we shall obtain the desired effect with greater certainty. Similarly Dr. Hahnemann has permitted the external application of Homoeopathic medicines as mentioned by him in his

Material Medica Pura' with reference to his notes on Arnica and Camphor. Dr. Clark and Dr. Ferrington, prominent among the authorities of Homoeopathy after Dr. Hahnemann have also recommended the external applications of Homoeopathy medicines in selected cases.

(b) In view of the reply given to part (a), the Government do not consider that this external application of Homoeopathic medicines is un-Homoeopathic. Dr. Hahnemann himself had permitted the use of the Homoeopathic medicines externally. Hence any question of taking steps to stop the manufacturing and use of Homoeopathic medicines for external use does not arise.

Homoeopathic Eye Drops

5243. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of patent Eye Drops are being sold in the name of Homoeopathy such as Eye Cool, Eye Bright, Mamira etc. etc., which do not fit under any Article of the 'Organon of Medicine' or its foot-notes; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to ban the manufacture sale and publicity of these Eye Drops by the Homoeopaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) It is a fact that Homoeopathic eye drops are being sold in the market. However, it may not be correct to say that the use of the eye drops is not covered under any Article of the 'Organon of Medicine.' Article 289 of the 'Organon of Medicine' states that every part of the human body that possesses the sense of touch is also capable of receiving the influence of medicines and of propagating their power to all other parts. Again, vide Section 290 of the 'Organon of Medicine', Dr. Hahnemann has stated that all the sensitive parts of the body are almost equally capable of receiving medicinal action, hence also, parts that are destitute of skin, wounded or ulcerated spots permit the powers of medicines to exercise almost as penetrating an action upon the organism as if the medicine had been taken by mouth. Dr. Clarke, one of the eminent authorities, has recommended the use of Homoeopathic medicines as eye drops.

(b) Does not arise.

गंगा के पानी के बारे में वार्ता के लिए सितम्बर, 1977 में बंगलादेश से आया प्रतिनिधि मंडल

5244. **श्री एम० एस० सोमानी :** क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा नदी जल विवाद के बारे में पुन: वार्ता करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1977 में बंगला देश का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल भारत आया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में हुई वार्ता के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) जी हां, सितम्बर, 1977 में बंगला देश का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल गंगा के पानी के बंटवारे के विषय में बातचीत पुन: शुरू करने के लिए भारत आया था ।

(ख) इस बातचीत की समाप्ति पर दोनों सरकारों के बीच फरक्का में गंगा के पानी के बंटवारे और उसके प्रवाह को संवर्धित करने के विषय में एक करार हुआ और उस पर हस्ताक्षर हुए । 5 नवम्बर, 1977 को ढाका में इस करार पर मन्त्री स्तर पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । इस करार की एक प्रति 14 नवम्बर, 1977 को इस सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी ।

Bad Food for T. V. Patients

5245. SHRI MAHI LAL:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news item under caption "T.B. patients 'no' to bad food" published in 'The Hindustan Times' dated the 31st July, 1978;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether it is proposed to institute a high level inquiry committee to go into the entire affair including kitchen/mess of the working of the Hospital as several indoor patients are without food for the last three days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The comments of the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital and the T.B. Association of India that manages the Hospital were called for.

(c) No. The T.B. Association of India and Lala Ram Sarup T. B. Hospital have informed that after a few of the patients made a complaint about quality of atta for preparing chapaties, the atta was immediately replaced by local purchase. It is, therefore, not correct that patients did not take food for three days.

Vacant Posts of Presiding Officers in Labour Courts

5246. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Central Government's Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals which have no presiding officers at present and since when these have been without presiding officers; and

(b) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies of presiding officers for these courts/tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Of the eight Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts, the three Tribunals at Dhanbad are at present without a Presiding Officer. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1 at Dhanbad is vacant since 21-11-77. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2 at Dhanbad is vacant since 23-12-1976 and the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 3 is vacant since 1-5-1978.

(b) Persons selected have since expressed their inability to accept the offer of appointment. Efforts are being made to find other suitable and willing candidates. However, in order that the work may not suffer unduly, the Tribunal at Jabalpur has been asked to look after temporarily the work at Dhanbad also.

Clearance of Captive Power Station by Primary Industries

5247. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that aluminium industry have submitted proposals for speedy clearance by Government of captive power station by primary aluminium producers; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सहकारी मंडली लिमिटेड, थापला, जूनागढ़ जिला को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

5248. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल**: क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में जूनागढ़ जिले में माणावदर तालुक के श्री थापला विविध कार्यकारी सहकारी मंडली लिमिटेड थापला ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लेने के लिए अब तक कितनी रकम जमा की है तथा किस तिथि को और कहां जमा की है ;

(ख) इस सहकारी मंडली को अब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उसे टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) 1,000 रुपये तारीख 1-1-76 को और 2,100 रुपये तारीख 28-12-76 को बांटवा डाकघर में जमा कराये गए हैं ।

(ख) यह टेलीफोन बांटवा एक्सचेंज से करीब 10 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर लगाया जाना है और इसके लिए भंडार सामग्री की काफी मात्रा में आवश्यकता है । भंडार सामग्री की सप्लाई इस समय कम है । तथापि, भंडार सामग्री प्राप्त करने और यह टेलीफोन इस वित्तीय वर्ष में देने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

Death in Lala Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital

5249. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Government Employee, Shri Suchet Singh, died at Lala Ram Sarup TB Hospital, Mehrauli, New Delhi on 9th December, 1977 in doubtful circumstances;

(b) if so, is it correct that the next of kin were not intimated to collect the body;

(c) was the body of the deceased Government employee cremated as unclaimed within four hours of his death;

(d) if so, is it a regular procedure and if not, what action has been taken to fix responsibility and punish the guilty and will Government place a copy of findings of their investigations, if any, on the Table of the House;

(e) is it also a fact that one girl, Rajo Devi who was admitted in the Mehrauli TB Hospital, went into coma on 9th June, 1978 after being administered on overdose of Anaesthesia in the Operation Theatre and died on 20th June, 1978 after remaining in coma for ten days; and

(f) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No. Shri Suchet Singh died on 9-12-1977 at the Lala Ram Sarup TB Hospital due to extensive Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(b) According to hospital authorities, a special messenger was sent to contact the next of kin of Shri Suchet Singh at the address given in the Hospital records but they could not be contacted.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes. This is a regular procedure regarding unclaimed bodies. However, Tuberculosis Association of

India is being asked to give a time of atleast 48 hours before the disposal of unclaimed bodies after the relatives etc. have been informed through telegram or otherwise of the demise. As the enquiry instituted into incident does not indicate any malafide intention on the part of the staff of the Hospital, it is not intended to place a copy of the investigation report on the Table of the House.

(e) No. As reported by the Hospital authorities, Kum. Rajo Devi died on 20-6-78 due to hyperpyrexia after remaining in Coma from 9-6-78.

(f) Does not arise in the case of Kum. Rajo Devi.

Target for Steel Production

5250. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any target for the production of steel during the next five years; and

(b) the production in public sector and private sector each unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Draft Five Year Plan, 1978—83, envisages a production target of 15.00 million tonnes of ingot steel, equivalent to 11.80 million tonnes of saleable steel and 2.15 million tonnes of saleable pig iron, by the terminal year of this Plan, i.e., by 1982-83.

(b) The targets of production by 1982-83, unit-wise in the public and private sector steel plants are indicated below:—

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Plant	Ingot steel	Saleable steel	Saleable pig iron
PUBLIC SECTOR			
Bhilai	3,000	2,400	600
Durgapur	1,500	1,200	300
Rourkela	1,600	1,200	50
Bokaro	4,000	3,130	880
IISCO	900	720	170
SUB-TOTAL	11,000	8,650	2,000
PRIVATE SECTOR			
TISCO	2,000	1,550	..
TOTAL*	13,000	10,200	2,000
Mini-steel/others	2,000	1,600	150
GRAND TOTAL	15,000	11,800	2,150

*(Main steel plants)

श्रमिकों को आस्ट्रेलिया भेजना

5251. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री सुभाष आहूजा :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आस्ट्रेलिया ने विभिन्न देशों के लगभग दो लाख श्रमिकों को अपने देश में रोजगार देने की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आस्ट्रेलिया को किस किस क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) क्या आस्ट्रेलिया की जरूरत के अनुसार श्रमिक भारत से भेजे जा सकते हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से. (ग) सरकार आस्ट्रेलिया के उत्प्रवास तथा जातीय कार्य सम्बन्धी मन्त्री के जून, 1978 के इस व्यान से अवगत है कि आस्ट्रेलिया अगले तीन वर्षों में 2,10,000 उत्प्रवासियों को प्रवेश की अनुमति देगा । इस विवरण से ऐसा लगता है कि इस अवधि के दौरान आस्ट्रेलिया की सरकार पहले के उत्प्रवासियों के नजदीकी सम्बन्धियों तथा वृद्ध माता-पिता के प्रवेश को सहज कर देगी तथा कतिपय व्यावसायिक तथा तकनीकी कौशलों वाले व्यक्तियों को भी अनुमति देगी । तथापि, सरकार इस बात से अवगत नहीं है कि क्या आस्ट्रेलिया की सरकार का मजदूरों को अपने देश में प्रवेश देने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Decision of Law of Sea Bed Conference to Allow Private Contractors

5252. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have committed to the decision of the Law Sea Bed Conference to allow private contractors to explore in the Indian Sea;

(b) whether the original proposal of allowing only International agencies was withdrawn at the instance of India; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea has so far held seven sessions. The Seventh Session, the first part of which was held in Geneva from March 28 to May 19, 1978, has resumed in New York from August 21 for a four-week period. The Conference has not yet taken any final decision regarding the exploitation of the resources of the international seabed area which will include those in the Indian ocean.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The Indian Delegation has been taking the view that the resources of the international seabed area, that is the area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, are the common heritage of mankind and that access to these resources and their exploitation should be regulated under an international regime and under the control of the International Seabed Authority, which is proposed to be established. India, along with the other members the Group of 77 (developing countries), still maintains this position. However, since substantial amount of finance and technical know how are required for the Inter-national Seabed Authority to exploit the mining site, by way of compromise, these countries are prepared to consider, subject to limits of production to be specified in the proposed convention, allowing access to States and private contractors sponsored by them to half the number of mine sites that may become available for exploitation during the period of

the first 20 years. The Authority will also have the right to exploit half the number of mine sites directly.

विधवाओं को रोजगार

5253. **श्री मनोहर लाल :**

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विधवाओं को शीघ्र रोजगार की जरूरत है परन्तु उन्हें कोई रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके परिवारों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विधवाओं को निकट भविष्य में रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि विधवापन के साथ प्रायः आर्थिक संकट जुड़ा होता है, इसलिए विधवाओं को या उनके पुत्रों/पुत्रियों के लिए उपयुक्त रोजगार की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता की जरूरत होती है। सरकार सेवा के दौरान मरने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पुत्र/पुत्री/निकट सम्बन्धी को करुणामूलक कारणों से नियुक्तियों की एक योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है। कुछ सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों ने भी करुणामूलक कारणों के आधार पर मृत कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों के नियोजन के लिए इसी प्रकार की योजनाएं समाविष्ट की हैं। मसौदा पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978–83) में भी, जो ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त रोजगार और स्वः रोजगार अवसर सृजित करेगी, महिलाओं विशेष कर ऐसी महिलाओं जिन्हें देख-रेख और संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है, के कल्याण की ओर अधिक ध्यान देने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

Strike by Employees of Newspapers and News Agencies

5254. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Confederation of Newspapers and News Agency Employees' Organisation has called for an all out action including indefinite strike to press for their demand; and

(b) if so, the details and action taken, if any, by Government to restore the problem and avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). It is seen from press reports that the Confederation had given a call to launch a phased agitation beginning with a token strike on the 18th August, 1978 to protect against the withdrawal of the employers' representatives from the Wage Boards and also to demand their early reactivation but following the Government's decision to ask the Wage Boards to resume their work, the Confederation has called off the proposed strike.

Appeal from Indian Medical Association

5255. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received an appeal from the Indian Medical Association, New Delhi, seeking protection from the public assault on doctors on ambiguous charges of negligence or refusal to attend patients or of not providing prompt attendance;

(b) whether government have made inquiries about the alleged incidence where public have taken law into their own hands and manhandled the doctors or their family members including ladies and what action has been taken by Government to prevent such unruly incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Medical Association in their appeal have not cited any specific incident where the public have taken law into their hands and man handled doctors and their families. In case of such incidents appropriate action will be taken by the concerned local authorities.

Telephone Connections to Agriculturists

5256. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to accord a top priority in giving a telephone connection or open a Telephone Exchange where there is a demand from agriculturists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): No, Sir. However, agricultural farms of more than 3 acres are placed on the special category for telephone connections on request.

Cancellation of Trunk Calls at Belapur and Pravaranagar Exchanges

5257. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the average rate per day of cancellation of trunk calls due to delay in services and breakdowns at Belapur and Pravaranagar Exchanges; and

(b) what is the financial loss consequentially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The average cancellation per day at Belapur and Pravaranagar is 3 calls and 7 calls respectively. The ineffective calls include cancellation due to various reasons viz., subscriber voluntary cancellation, lines out of order, delay in setting up of the call due to multilink built up. No further sub-classification of the cancelled calls is maintained.

(b) No definite loss can be established as the calls are re-booked later on and put through.

चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को सहायता

5258. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तिरीय वर्ष में सरकार द्वारा सीधे चलाये जा रहे अस्पतालों के अतिरिक्त क्षयरोग, कुष्ठ रोग और कैंसर का इलाज करने वाली और अन्य स्वैच्छिक चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को उनके विशिष्ट आवर्ती खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छिक चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को गैर-प्रशासकीय किस्म के आवर्ती खर्च में घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए भी अनुदान दिये जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) 1,20,18,816.40 रुपये ।

(ख) और (ग). संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की केवल स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को गैर-प्रशासनिक किस्म के आवर्ती व्यय में 50 प्रतिशत घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये अनुदान दिए जाते हैं । प्रत्येक संस्थान को चाहिए कि वह प्रतिवर्ष अप्रैल/मई के महीनों में उस वर्ष के लिए पिछले वर्ष दिए गये अनुदान के 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान की राशि के बराबर अनुदान की पहली किस्त के बारे में सम्बन्धित संघ शासित क्षेत्र के प्रशासन के माध्यम से एक आवेदन-पत्र (दो प्रतियों में) भर कर भेजें और उसकी एक अग्रिम प्रति इस मन्त्रालय को भेज दें । यदि इस आवेदन पत्र की प्रशासन में प्राप्ति के छः सप्ताह के भीतर प्रशासन या सम्बन्धित संघ शासित सरकार की सिफारिश प्राप्त नहीं होगी तो आवेदन-पत्र पर इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा स्वयं स्वतन्त्र रूप से विचार किया जाएगा और अनुदान की पहली किस्त देने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

लेखा परीक्षित विवरण उपलब्ध होते ही संस्थान को चाहिए कि वह अन्तिम अनुदान के लिए सम्बन्धित संघ शासित क्षेत्र के प्रशासन के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित कागज-पत्रों सहित एक आवेदन-पत्र (दो प्रतियों में) भेजे ।

(1) नियमित परीक्षा लेखों का विवरण जो किसी चार्टर्ड लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित हो ।

(2) आय और व्यय का लेखा विवरण ।

यह मंत्रालय संघ शासित प्रशासन द्वारा आवेदन प्राप्त होने के समय से संघ शासित क्षेत्र के प्रशासन की सिफारिशों के लिए तीन महीने तक परीक्षा करेगा । यदि तीन महीने के भीतर सिफारिश प्राप्त हो गई तो कितना अनुदान दिया जाना है इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय लेने के लिए आवश्यक विचार किया जाएगा । यदि उक्त तीन महीने की अवधि के भीतर सिफारिश प्राप्त नहीं होती है तो आवेदन पत्र पर इस मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वतन्त्र रूप से विचार किया जाएगा और अन्तिम अनुदान रिलीज करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार

5259. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है जिससे दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों को एक संचार-तंत्र के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सके;

(ख) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए बनाई जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहिर प्रसाद सुखदेव राव) : (क) आमतौर पर किसी स्थान पर टेलीफोन सुविधा तभी दी जाती है, जबकि प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से अपरिहार्य होता है । फिर भी, अविकसित इलाकों के लाभ के लिए, प्रशासनिक महत्व के सभी स्थानों, जैसे कि जिला/उप-मंडल/तहसील/उप-तहसील/खंड मुख्यालयों में और सामान्य इलाकों के ऐसे सभी स्थानों में, जिनकी आबादी 5000 या इससे अधिक हो, तथा पहाड़ी व पिछड़े इलाकों के

ऐसे सभी स्थानों में, जिनकी आबादी 2500 या इससे अधिक हो, टेलीफोन सुविधा का विस्तार करने के लिए विभाग एक उदार नीति का अनुसरण कर रहा है । इनके अलावा, यह सुविधा ऐसे स्थानों में भी दी जाती है, जो पर्यटन/तीर्थ की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हों, जहां सिंचाई/बिजली/कृषि परियोजना स्थल/बस्तियां हों और जो दूरसंचार जाल से बहुत दूर स्थित हैं, बशर्ते कि सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिये । उत्तर प्रदेश में, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के 1084 स्थानों में टेलीफोन सुविधायें दे दी गई हैं ।

(ख) रियायती आधार पर टेलीफोन सुविधायें देने के बारे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के 30 किलोमीटर के भीतर स्थित प्रशासनिक और सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों पर विचार किया जाता है ।

Beds in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi

5260. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beds for males and females in the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) how many doctors work in the Hospital;

(c) the daily average of outdoor patients; and

(d) the monthly average of vasectomy tubilization and sterilization operations being performed in the Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a)

Male beds	315
Female beds	174
Children beds	83
Common beds	158
	730

(b) 234 doctors (including Junior and Senior Residents) are working in the hospital.

(c) 3120.

(d) During the year 1978, the average of vasectomy and tubectomy (sterilization) operations has been 12 per month.

ब्रिटेन की चिकित्सा परिषद के साथ डाक्टरों का पंजीकरण

5261. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को भारतीय चिकित्सा पंजी (मेडिकल रजिस्टर) में डाक्टरों की कितनी संख्या थी;

(ख) उन डाक्टरों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें शमा-प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए गए हैं और जो ग्रेट ब्रिटेन और अन्य राष्ट्रमण्डल देशों की सामान्य चिकित्सा परिषद में स्वयं को पंजीकृत कराना चाहते हैं; और

(ग) प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद से पता लगाया गया है कि भारतीय मेडिकल

रजिस्टर में 31-12-1976 को जिन अर्हता प्राप्त डाक्टरों का नाम दर्ज था, उनकी संख्या 2,12,294 है। 1977 के दौरान कितने डाक्टरों को पंजीबद्ध किया गया था, इसकी पूरी सूचना अभी तक परिषद के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् ने 14-8-1978 तक उन डाक्टरों को कार्य के लिए 14,289 प्रतिष्ठा-प्रमाणपत्र जारी किये जो देश से बाहर जाना चाहते थे।

(ग) जो डाक्टर प्रतिष्ठा-प्रमाण-पत्र लेना चाहता है, उसे उस राज्य की आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के माध्यम से निर्धारित फार्म में भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् को आवेदन करना होता है जहां वह पंजीबद्ध होता है तथा उक्त प्रमाणपत्र लेने के लिए उसे 50/- रुपये की फीस भी देनी पड़ती है।

Agreement with Central Trade Union Organisations

5262. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) terms of agreement arrived at the meeting between the representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations including the Trade Unions in the Public Sector and the Government representatives, held on 26th June, 1978, regarding the demands of the workers and employees working in the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken to implement the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) During the course of discussions with representatives of Central trade union organisations, it was explained that the Government had no intention of having any system of wage freeze and that there had been no bar to wage negotiations being held in public sector enterprises. It was recognised that there was need for a focal point in Government for evolving a coordinated approach to wage settlements in public enterprises. It was clarified that the instructions issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises were merely guidelines for the managements, which were negotiable. However, it was agreed that a suitable mechanism should be evolved for consulting trade union organisations in laying down guidelines for negotiations on wage revision and dearness allowance. It was also appreciated that such guidelines should be flexible, though in certain areas, there would be need for uniformity. A meeting is to be held with representatives of the trade unions for this purpose.

2. As regards the L.I.C. it was stated that the issue of notice of termination of settlement was not a bar to the commencement of the negotiation for a fresh settlement on all issues including bonus.

3. Government assured the trade union representatives that it would take a decision soon on the question of bonus.

(b) Government have already made an announcement in this House in regard to bonus. Necessary follow-up action in regard to other aspects is being taken.

Working of Calcutta Telephone Exchanges

5263. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 74 on the 20th July, 1978, regarding "Working of Calcutta Telephone Exchanges" and state:

(a) how far the steps taken have led to improvement in the Calcutta telephone system; and

(b) whether he has been receiving complaints that the Calcutta system is still in a mess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Number of complaints per hundred telephone stations per month is lower this year as compared to last year's figure. However, since the improvement measures outlined in the starred question No. 74 are quite extensive, it will take some more time for the full effect to be felt.

Primary Health Centres

5264. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the region-wise number of Primary Health Centres in the country at present;

(b) how many of the Health Centres, region-wise, have got modern amenities like, operation facilities etc.;

(c) whether there is a good deal of regional disparities in this regard; and

(d) if so, factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of Primary Health Centres and the number of Primary Health Centres provided with minor operation facilities in the country is enclosed.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of P.H.Cs. functioning (referred to in part a)	No. of P.H.Cs. provided with minor operation facilities (Ref. to in part b)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420	267
	Assam	146	N.A.
	Bihar	575	N.A.
	Gujarat	251	251
5.	Haryana	89	89
	Himachal Pradesh	77	N.A.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	80	50
8.	Karnataka	266	211
9.	Kerala	163	147
10.	Madhya Pradesh	457	100

1	2	3	4
11	Maharashtra	412	384
12	Manipur	17	16
13	Meghalaya	16	13
14	Nagaland	11	11
15	Orissa	314	215
16	Punjab	128	118
17	Rajasthan	232	141
18	Sikkim	8	..
19	Tamil Nadu	383	381
20	Tripura	27	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	875	875
22	West Bengal	316	211
23	A. & N. Islands	2	1
24	Arunachal Pradesh	78	..
25	Chandigarh	1	1
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	N.A.
27	Delhi	8	3
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	15	10
29	Lakshadweep	7	7
30	Mizoram	12	..
31	Pondicherry	12	11
	TOTAL	5,400	3,503

Installed Capacity of Aluminium and its actual Production

5265. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) who are the principal aluminium producers in the country;

(b) installed capacity and actual production by each of the producers, year-wise from 1970-71 to 1977-78;

(c) what is the current demand for aluminium in the country;

(d) whether Government are considering to take steps for effective control over production and distribution of aluminium; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Indian Aluminium Company Limited (INDALCO), Hindustan Aluminium Corporation

Limited, (HINDALCO), Madras Aluminium Company Limited (MALCO) and the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited (ALUCOIN) (closed since September, 1973).

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The demand for aluminium in the current year (1978-79) is estimated at about 250,000 tonnes.

(d) and (e). Presently, aluminium producers are required to supply 50 per cent of their output in the E.C. grade for distribution as "levy" metal. No other control is presently under consideration.

Statement

Year-wise installed capacity and actual prodntion of aluminium by each alvminium producer

(In thousand tonnes)

Year	BALCO		INDALCO		HINDALCO		MALCO		ALUCOIN	
	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1970-71		..	66·2	69·8	80·0	78·1	14·0	13·0	9·0	7·8
1971-72			66·2	92·1	80·0	78·8	14·0	13·1	9·0	7·6
1972-73			76·2	76·8	95·0	77·0	15·0	13·2	9·0	7·8
1973-74			76·2	74·6	95·0	58·8	15·0	11·3	9·0	3·2*
1974-75			86·2	64·7	95·0	45·1	20·0	16·7	9·0	
1975-76	25·0	16·7**	96·2	86·0	95·0	66·7	25·0	17·9	9·0	
1976-77	50·0	24·8	96·2	79·0	95·0	87·0	25·0	17·9	9·0	
1977-78	75·0	31·7	96·2	65·0	95·0	62·2	25·0	18·7	9·0	..

(*) Closed since September, 1973.

(**) Commenced production from May, 1975.

डाक और तार महानिदेशालय में हिन्दी अनुभाग में कार्यरत कर्मचारी

5266. **श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक और तार महानिदेशालय में हिन्दी अनुभाग और राजभाषा अनुभाग में विभिन्न पदों पर कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं;

(ख) क्या निचले सभी पदों अर्थात अनुवादक श्रेणी–II, हिन्दी अनुवादक श्रेणी–I, अनुसन्धान सहायक (हिन्दी), हिंदी अधिकारी और सहायक महानिदेशक (हिन्दी) के संबंध में पदोन्नति के लिये पूरी वरिष्ठता सूची बनाई जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निदेशक (हिन्दी) के पद को पदोन्नति का पद बनाने से पहले भर्ती नियम न बनाने और वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) हिन्दी के काम से संबंधित विभिन्न पदों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

निदेशक (राजभाषा)	1
सहायक महानिदेशक (हिन्दी)	1
हिंदी अधिकारी	1
अनुभाग अधिकारी (हिन्दी)	1
अनुसंधान सहायक (हिन्दी)	1
हिंदी अनुवादक ग्रेड--I	3
हिन्दी अनुवादक ग्रेड--II	13

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दी अनुवादक ग्रेड-I व II की वरिष्ठता सूचियां तैयार कर ली गई हैं । अन्य ग्रेडों में वरिष्ठता सूचियां तैयार करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि इन ग्रेडों में इस समय सिर्फ एक-एक अधिकारी काम कर रहा है । निदेशक (हिन्दी) अब निदेशक (राजभाषा) के पद के भर्ती नियम वर्तमान हैं । निदेशक (हिंदी) के पद पर तैनाती एक विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा चयन करने पर जिसकी अध्यक्षता संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य ने की थी । इन नियमों के अनुसार की गई थी । यह चयन करते समय दोनों सहायक महानिशकों की परस्पर वरिष्ठता को ध्यान में रखा गया था ।

डाक-तथा तार विभाग में अनुवाद कार्य का एक पृथक निदेशक को हस्तान्तरण

5267. **श्री एस० एम० सोमानी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री को प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों तथा डाक संबंधी अनुवाद कार्य राज भाषा क्रियान्वयन सैल को दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं । संसदीय कार्य मंत्री की डाक के अनुवाद का काम डाक-तार विभाग की किसी भी शाखा में नहीं किया जाता है । जहां तक फिनाटली सलाहकार समिति के अनुवाद के काम का संबंध है, यह काम राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन अनुभाग के पास नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारत नेपाल संयुक्त उद्यम

5268. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच किन्हीं सिंचाई योजनाओं, बड़े उद्योगों तथा कुछ अन्य परियोजनाओं के बारे में वर्ष 1977-78 और जुलाई, 1978 तक समझौता हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजनाओं अथवा संयुक्त उद्यमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बारे में समझौता हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त समझौतों के कारण भारत और नेपाल के सम्बन्धों में भारी सुधार हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) से (घ). हिमालय से निकल कर नेपाल में होती हुई भारत में बहने वाली नदियों की जल शक्ति को सिंचाई और विद्युत उत्पादन के काम में लाने के बारे

में तथा बाढ़-नियंत्रण के बारे में नेपाल की सरकार के साथ काफी समय से विभिन्न स्तरों पर बातचीत होती रही थी। 1977 में विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री की नेपाल यात्रा के दौरान नेपाल के विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री के साथ इस बारे में भी विचार विनिमय हुआ था। इन विचार-विमर्शों के फलस्वरूप निम्नलिखित तीन विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के बारे में विस्तृत जांच के लिए संयुक्त भारत-नेपाल अध्ययन के बारे में सिद्धान्त रूप में सहमति हो गयी थी :

(क) कर्नाली नदी पर पन-बिजली परियोजना,

(ख) राप्ती नदी पर बहु-उद्देश्यीय परियोजना; और

(ग) महाकाली नदी पर पन-बिजली परियोजना।

पूर्णतः नेपाल के लाभ के लिए 'टर्नकी' आधार पर देवीघाट में 14 मेगावाट की पन-बिजली परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए भारत और नेपाल के बीच 8 जून, 1978 को एक करार पर भी हस्ताक्षर हुए है। अप्रैल, 1978 में जब नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री दिल्ली आए थे तब उन्होंने नेपाल में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारत-नेपाल संयुक्त उद्यमों को संवर्धित करने की नेपाल की सरकार की इच्छा व्यक्त की। नेपाल की सरकार की इस इच्छा के अनुरूप भारतीय अधिकारियों के एक दल ने, जिसमें विभिन्न विषयों के जानकार लोग थे, काठमांडू की पिछले महीने यात्रा की थी और इस दल ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उन क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया था जिनमें संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित किये जा सकते है। यह तय पाया गया कि सीमेन्ट, कागज और लुगदी, मेग्नेसाइट, बढ़िया किस्म की जिन्क-लेड कच्ची धातु का खनन आदि ऐसे क्षेत्र है जिनमें नेपाल में संयुक्त उद्यमों को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस दल की यात्रा के दौरान नेपाली पक्ष ने भी लघु-उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग के विकास के लिए भारत की सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया। भारत सरकार के सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इन सभी प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। कोसी जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में भूमि एवं जल संरक्षण कीएक 15-वर्षीय परियोजनो, नेपाल में उद्यान-विज्ञान के विकास के लिए एक एकीकृत कार्यक्रम और पर्वत के बीच दूलालघाट-धन कुटा मार्ग का भू-सर्वेक्षण जैसी कुछ अन्य योजनायें भारत सरकार के विचार में हैं।

जुलाई, 1978 में उच्च स्तरीय तथा बहु-विषयक दल की नेपाल यात्रा के परिणाम-स्वरूप आर्थिक सहयोग पर विचार किया गया जो कि विश्वास और आस्था के उस नये वातावरण का द्योतक है जो भारत-नेपाल के द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में हाल ही में विकसित हुआ है। उम्मीद है कि इन परियोजनाओं पर सफलता पूर्वक अमल होगा और इससे भारत और नेपाल के बीच अन्योन्याश्रित आर्थिक संबंध और सुदृढ़ होंगे।

ओखला जल संयंत्र से पानी

5269. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ओखला जल संयंत्र का पानी पीने योग्य नहीं है और इससे अनेक तरह की बीमारियां फैल रही हैं;

(ख) क्या मेट्रोपोलिटन वाटर बोर्ड, लन्दन के वाटर एग्जामिनेशन डायरेक्टर श्री आई० विडन ने 24 जून, 1965 को एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट दी थी जिसमें इस पानी को मानव उपयोग के लिए अनुपयोगी बताया गया

था तथा इस जल संयंत्र को बन्द करने अथवा इसमें उचित सुधार करने की सिफारिश की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) मेट्रोपोलिटन वाटर बोर्ड, लन्दन के वाटर एग्जामिनेशन डायरेक्टर डा० ई० डब्ल्यू० टेलर ने 1965 में ओखला जल संयंत्र पर एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी । रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि ओखला में कच्चा पानी बहुत ज्यादा दूषित होता है और इसलिए वजीराबाद के पानी की अपेक्षा यह अधिक हानिकारक हो सकता है और इसके लिए अत्याधिक सावधानी की जरूरत है । ओखला से लिया जाने वाला कच्चा पानी समुचित रूप से शुद्ध करने के बाद ही लोगों को सप्लाई किया जाता है । डा० टेलर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह उल्लेख किया था कि ओखला स्थित संयंत्र का संचालन बहुत ही संतोषजनक था । तथापि उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया कि सप्लाई के वैकल्पिक स्रोत का पता लगाने के लिए हर संभव उपाय किया जाना चाहिए । उन्होंने जल शोधन और क्लोरीनीकरण के बारे में भी कुछ सुझाव दिए थे जिनका पालन जल पूर्ति प्रभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) ओखला जल संयंत्र में पानी को शुद्ध करने के लिए आवश्यक सावधानी बरती जाती है, यहां तक कि पानी को शुद्ध करने के अन्य उपायों के अलावा पानी को शुद्ध करने से पहले और शुद्ध करने के बाद भी क्लोरीनीकरण किया जाता है । यह अतिरिक्त शोधन करके यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि ओखला जल संयंत्र से लोगों को जो पानी सप्लाई किया जाता है वह पीने के प्रयोजन के लिए सुरक्षित है ।

Expert Group on the use of Antibiotics

5270. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8456 on the 27th April, 1978 regarding Expert Group on the use of antibiotics and state;

(a) whether the recommendations of the Expert Group have been examined; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes. The recommendations of the Expert Group have been accepted by the Government and necessary action to implement these recommendations is being taken.

Number of Employees in U.N.O.

5271. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the United Nations Secretariat; and

(b) the number of posts, together with their class or category and designation held by nationals of India, USA, USSR, China, Britain and France?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) 9531 persons are employed in the UN Secretariat and

borne on the regular budget of the UN. This includes professional and general service levels.

(b) A statement containing this information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Staff of the United Nations Secretariat as on 30-6-1977 borne on the regular UN Budget:

(i) Professional level i. e. P1 and above	3051
(ii) Others	6480
	9531

(**Source** : UN Document No. A/32/146 of 29th August, 1977).

(b) Statement showing the details of staff of India, PRC, France, USA, USSR, and U.K. employed in the UN Secretariat as on 30-6-77 at the Professional level, i.e., P1 and above.

Countries	Total No.of staff at P1 and above	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	P-1
1. India	57	1	1	4	16	14	8	7	4	2
2. China	157	1	—	3	6	12	42	51	36	6
3. France	311	1		5	19	53	74	108	44	7
4. United States	553	1	3	17	33	69	146	149	115	20
5. USSR	352	1	..	12	13	33	101	126	63	3
6. U.K.	244	1	1	6	20	36	52	75	47	6

(**Source** : UN Document No. A/C.5/32/L.2 dated 19-9-77).

Technicians working in Delhi Telephones

5272. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Technicians working in Delhi Telephone District (temporary and permanent separately);

(b) the total number of Selection Grade Technicians in Delhi Telephone District and the rules and criteria for granting selection grade to Technicians;

(c) the number of Technicians who have put in more than 10 years of service, but have not been granted selection grade and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve their promotion prospects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):

(a) (i) Temporary 610

(ii) Permanent .. 904

(b) There is no cadre of Selection Grade Technicians now. Instead a cadre of Higher Grade Technicians

has been created. Total No. of Higher Grade Technicians .. 226.

The posts in the Higher Grade are filled up by Technicians with a minimum service of 10 years in the following manner:—

(i) 66-2|3 per cent on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness; and

(ii) 33-1|3 per cent by selection from those Technicians who qualify in a departmental qualifying examination held for the purpose and are within the zone of consideration.

(c) 434. Ten years service is only the minimum service condition for promotion but actual promotion is made only on avallability of posts which are created in proportion to the total strength of the cadre.

(d) Selection Grade posts were previously created on the basis of 15 per cent of the total strength of Technicians. The Selection Grade was abolished with creation of Higher Grade with effect from 1.6.74 and the percentage was increased from 15 to 20. The promotional prospects are quite sufficient.

Qualifications for Director (Hindi) in D.G. P & T

5273. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications prescribed for the post of Director (Official Language) in Posts and Telegraphs Directorate General;

(b) whether it is a fact that postgraduate qualifications have been made compulsory for the post of Director; and

(c) if so, the qualifications of the present incumbent of the post of Director (Hindi) and whether the employees working there are not being provided equal opportunities for promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) According to the Recruitment Rules, recruitment to the post of Director (Hindi), now redesignated as Director (Official Languages), in the P & T Directorate is made by promotion from Assistant Director General (Hindi) failing which, by transfer on deputation. Details of qualifications prescribed are given in attached statement.

(b) The post of Director (Official Languages) is to be filled up by method of promotion. When it is not feasible to fillup the post by this method, the post is filled by transfer on deputation, and only then the officer so appointed is required to have post-graduate qualifications.

(c) According to the dossier forwarded by the Union Public Service Commission in 1966, at the time of his recruitment as Assistant Director General (Hindi), the present Director (Official Languages) is M.A. in Hindi as well as M.A. in Ancient Indian History and Culture, with Sanskrit and English as subjects in graduation. Two Assistant Directors General (Hindi) working in the P&T Directorate were duly considered by a Departmental Promotion Committee with which the Union Public Service Commission was also associated, in accordance with the provisions of Recruitment Rules for promotion to the post of Director (Official Languages). Thus, equal opportunities for promotion were provided to eligible officers at the time of filling up of the post of Director (Official Languages).

Statement

Extract from Recruitment Rules for the post of Director (Official Languages)

In case of recruitment by promotion/deputation transfer grades	11 frim which promotion/deputation/ transfer to be made.
Promotion.	
Assistant Director General (Hindi) with 5 years' service in the grade ren-	

dered after appointment thereto on a regular basis.

Transfer on deputation (including short-term contract).

Officers holding analogous posts or with 5 years regular service in posts in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600 (revised) under the Central Government or State Governments or officers of equivalent status in Universities and autonomous Academic or cultural organisations possessing the following qualifications and experience:—

(i) Master's degree in Hindi or in Sanskrit with Hindi as an elective subject at degree level;

(ii) Sound knowledge of English

(iii) 5 years' experience of translation from English to Hindi and *vice-versa* or of terminological work of teaching.

(period of deputation/contract shall ordinarily not exceed 3 years).

Rural Health Scheme

5274. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rural Health Scheme has been received from the Government of Karnataka for implementation in that State;

(b) whether the same has been approved by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the estimated cost of the scheme and how much of it will be financed by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The estimated cost of the Scheme as furnished by the Government of Karnataka is Rs. 758.31 lakhs. The question of the Government of India financing this scheme will arise only after it has been approved.

Suspension Allowance to Labourers

5275. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many labourers are removed from service on false charges by the mill owners;

(b) is it also a fact that they do not get any pay or any other facility after their removal unlike the Government servants who are suspended;

(c) is it a fact that Government is considering to make necessary changes in the Companies Act so that the labourers may continue to get 50 per cent of their pay during the pendency of the case before the court like other Government servants; and

(d) does Government propose to make necessary changes in the Act and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Disputes can be raised under the Industrial Disputes Act in cases workers are removed from service on false charges by mill owners.

(b) Payment of dues and grant of other benefits in such cases are regulated by the relevant laws and remedy can be sought thereunder.

(c) and (d). This is under examination in the overall context of the Industrial Relations Bill.

News item "Mili Bhagat se Sarkar ko Lakhon ka Nukaan"

5276. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to a news item

appeared in the Urdu and Hindi issues of "Blitz" of 14th January 1978 and 21st January 1978 respectively under the caption "Mili Bhagat se Sarkar Ko Lakhon Ka Nuksan";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government towards this news item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes. The matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

Construction of Pucca P&T Buildings in Andhra Pradesh

5277. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been earmarked during the current financial year for Andhra Pradesh State exclusively for the purpose of constructing pucca buildings for Post and Telegraph Department; and

(b) how many proposals requiring funds for constructing pucca buildings for P & T Department in Andhra Pradesh are pending with Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Rs. 1,92,75,000 have been tentatively earmarked for the construction of P&T buildings in Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year viz. 1978-79.

(b) 34 proposals are under consideration.

कृषि और गैर कृषि क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी

5278. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :
श्री रहमेन चौधरी :
श्री पी० के० कोडियन :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 को कृषि और गैर-कृषि क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार और सेक्टरवार कितने लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जाएगी; और

(ग) चालू योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषि और गैर-कृषि क्षेत्रों में राज्यवार कितने हैं व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है और 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक पहले ही कितने व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर रोजगार चाहने वालों की संख्या (यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उनमें से सभी बेरोजगार हों) से सम्बंधित है, जो कि मार्च, 1978 के अन्त में 11.346 हजार थी। कृषि और गैर-कृषि क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग अलग सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) और (ग). यदि मसौदा पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) में परिकल्पित निवेश और उत्पादन की योजनाएं पूर्णतः कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं तो, यह अनुमान है कि योजना अवधि के अन्दर निम्नलिखित रोजगार अवसर सृजित होंगे :—

	दस लाख श्रम-वर्ष
1. कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र	22.768
2. खनन	0.447
3. विनिर्माण (कुटीर उद्योगों सहित)	8.918
4. निर्माण एवं सेवाएं	17.128
जोड़	49.261

वर्ष-वार तथा राज्य-वार संभावित रोजगार सृजन/वास्तव में अब तक सृजित रोजगार के ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Contract system in Wagon Loading in Tata Sijua Collieries of Dhanbad

5279. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contractor system is continuing in the wagon loading in the Tata Sijua Collieries of Dhanbad though the work is of regular nature and has been Departmentalised in the nationalised sector;

(b) whether none of the contractors in wagon loading is having required licenses and registration as per the Contract Labour Abolition and Regulation Act and is cheating Government of its revenue;

(c) whether under-payment is made to the workers and if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to prosecute the Tata management and its contractors for these practices and if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) According to the information made available by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, the management of Sijua Collieries, Dhanbad of Tata Iron and Steel Company have
in wagon loading and the work is normally carried on mechanically. However, in time of exigencies, the management does employ contract labour on wagon loading.

(b) Licences of the contractors engaged in wagon loading were revoked consequent on the issue of Govt. Notification dated the 1st February, 1975, prohibiting the employment of contract labour in the process of loading and unloading of coal and certain other operations and hence the question of Govt. losing revenue on licence fee does not arise.

(c) The establishments of contractors inspected do not indicate any underpayment to workers.

(d) Necessary legal action is under process against the management of Tata Iron Steel Co. Ltd. for violation of the provision of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules.

Workmen removed from Service in Bokaro during Emergency and Charges against them

5280. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of workmen removed from service of Bokaro Steel Ltd. during Emergency and the precise charges against them;

(b) number of those reinstated into service after emergency;

(c) whether it is a fact that he assured to reinstate all such employees except having charges like assault fraud and corruption against them; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Apart from cases of normal termination of services under the Standing Orders Service Contract, the services of the following 10 employees (non-executive) of Bokaro Steel Plant were terminated during Emergency due to their detention under MISA/DIR:

1. Shri B. K. Tiwari, Asstt. Grade-III
2. Shri D. P. Mondal, Asstt. Grade-I
3. Shri R. S. Upadhyay, Store Keeper Grade-I
4. Shri L. L. Srivastava, Secretarial Asstt. Grade -I
5. Shri R. J. Mishra, Executive Assistant

6. Shri Arjun Kumar, Chargeman, Grade-II

7. Shri J. Mangal Prasad, Messenger

8. Shri Ram Dular Ram, Asstt. Grade-IV

9. Shri Ramlayak Ram, Messenger

10. Shri Vakil Ram, Time Office Boy.

(b) All the above 10 employees have been reinstated in service.

(c) and (d). Presumably, the reference is to the discussion which the Hon'ble Member had with the Minister of Steel and Mines sometime back. The cases of certain employees alleged to have been victimised were duly reviewed but it was found that reinstatement was not warranted in any of those cases. In spite of this, the Management took a sympathetic view in two cases and agreed to re-appoint the persons concerned. However, only one out of these two persons has so far joined.

Control over Quality and Price of Steel Products

5281. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any control over the quality and price of the steel products sold in the country away from the steel mills; and

(b) if so, facts in details, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b) There is no statutory control on the prices of iron and steel material. However, the main producers of steel charge uniform prices throughout the country based on the JPC announcements in this regard. As regards the quality of steel produced in the country, Indian Standards Institute has laid down several specifications to meet the needs of different end-users both within the country and in the export markets. Manufacturers producing tested steel should comply with these specifications. ISI has a regular system of checking up the quality of steel produced by these licensed manufacturers.

St. John Medical College, Bangalore

5282. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any P.L. 480 funds were earmarked for the St. John's Medical College, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked and the amount actually released to that college;

(c) whether any guidelines were given to the said college regarding its administration, admission of students to the college and utilization of P.L. 480 grants; and

(d) whether Government have received any report regarding the working of this college?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A grant equivalent to U.S. $ 13.65 million was authorised to the St. John's Medical College, Bangalore, from U.S.—held Rupee funds towards the end of 1977. It is understood that a sum of Rs. 3.4998 crores out of this has so far been released. The grant was to be utilised for meeting operating expenses of the institution for services to the poor and also for construction of hospital and ancillary facilities.

(c) and (d). No.

Contract of Avantika Vigyapan Patna for Collecting Advertisement

5283. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Avantika Vigyapan private Limited, Patna was given the con-

tract for collecting advertisements for Bihar Circle Telephone Directory in 1975;

(b) if so, the total amount collected by Messrs Vigyapan Private Limited and the list of the parties with money value who have given advertisements till 20th July, 1978;

(c) whether the firm furnished a Bank Guarantee;

(d) if so, the amount involved for the Bank Guarantee and whether it is still with the Department;

(e) if not, under what circumstances the amount involved for the Bank Guarantee was withdrawn by the concerned firm;

(f) whether action has been taken against the firm for fraudulently withdrawing the Bank Guarantee; and

(g) if not, whether responsibility is going to be fixed against the officer/officials concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In respect of English Directory, accounts were not furnished by the firm. As regards Hindi Directory, the firm collected Rs. 20070/- but did not furnish the details.

(c) Yes, Sir. Separately for English and Hindi Directories.

(d) For English Directory, Rs. 35031/- and for Hindi Directory Rs. 9840/-. The firm could not withdraw the Bank Guarantee.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes, Sir. The Bank agreed to withhod the bank guarantee on the request made by the Bihar Circle Office.

(g) Does not arise.

Contract for collecting Advertisements for Bihar Circle Telephone Directory

5284. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract for collecting advertisements for Bihar Circle telephone directory is given every years; and

(b) if so the names of the advertising agencies to whom the contract has been given this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Normally contract for procuring advertisements to the A/Agents is given for two years. However in view of the impending revision of reserve rates for booking advertisements for various spaces in telephone directory it has been decided in 1977 to give contract for one issue only.

(b) The last issue of Bihar Circle directory was of July, 73 (brought out in Feb.'74) in respect of which M/s. Transport, Advertising Service, Patna were the advertising agents. As this firm failed to deposit Govt. share of advertisement revenue as per terms of the contract and went into liquidation, contract with them was terminated and M/s. Avantika Vigyapan were given contract for one year in 1975, both for English and Hindi editions. Thereafter no advertising agent was appointed as the Circle switched to printing of telephone directories on divisional basis for which advertisements are collected departmentally.

पाकिस्तान की जेल में भारतीय

5285. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ भारतीय अभी भी पाकिस्तान की जेलों में हैं;

(ख) उनकी रिहाई के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये गये और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति किस किस अपराध में जेल काट रहा है और वे किस किस तिथि से जेल काट रहे हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार लगभग 250 भारतीय पाकिस्तान में नजरबंद हैं ।

(ख) भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान में नजरबंद सभी भारतीयों को रिहा कराने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार से निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए हुए हैं । अप्रैल, 1976 से भारतीय और पाकिस्तानी नजरबन्दियों के नीचे लिखे अनुसार छह बार आदान-प्रदान हो चुके हैं :

क्रम सं०	आदान-प्रदान की तारीख	भारतीय	पाकिस्तानी
1.	5-4-76	32	53
2.	30-11-76	36	58
3.	1-2-77	70	108
4.	27-10-77	41	35
5.	3-1-78	50	165
6.	29-4-78	34	39

(ग) सरकार के पास इस बात की कोई ठीक-ठीक सूचना नहीं है कि इन भारतीय नजरबंदियों ने क्या अपराध किये थे और वे किन तारीखों से जेल भुगत रहे हैं ।

ईरान में भारतीय श्रमिकों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार

5286. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 10 अगस्त, 1978 के 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' में प्रकाशित यह समाचार ठीक है कि लगभग 500 भारतीय श्रमिकों को, जो 'मस्जिद-ए-सुलेमान' कार्य-स्थल पर ठेके पर काम करने के लिये ईरान गये हुए थे; कई महीनों तक वेतन नहीं दिया गया है और न ही उन्हें अन्य श्रमिकों को मिलने वाला कानूनसम्मत मकान उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां पर हड़तालें, आन्दोलन और तनाव का वातावरण दिन-प्रतिदिन की बात हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन श्रमिकों के प्रति किये गये ऐसे व्यवहार के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल कराई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और भारत के सम्मान को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन श्रमिकों के अधिकारों के संरक्षण के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) सरकार को उस

भारतीय कामगारों की शिकायतों के बारे में सूचना मिली है जिन्होंने ईरान में मस्जिद-ए-सुलेमान के कार्य-स्थल के लिए नियोजन स्वीकार किया था।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हां। हमारे कामगारों की वैध शिकायतों की जांच पड़ताल करने और उसका समाधान खोजने के लिए खोर्रम शहर स्थित हमारे कौंसल को 8 अगस्त, को मजिस्द-ए-सुलेमान भेजा गया। वे 7 दिन पुरानी हड़ताल समाप्त कराने और कामगारों को दो महीने की मजदूरी दिलाने में सफल हुए ? कम्पनी ने अब यह वायदा किया है कि भविष्य में वह नियमित रूप से मजदूरी का भुगतान करेगी और आवास, भोजन, चिकित्सा सहायता आदि के मामले में भी सुधार करेगी। हमारी सूचना के अनुसार यह सही नहीं है कि कामगारों के लिए ईरान में वातानुकूलित आवास की व्यवस्था की जानी थी। प्रत्येक कामगार को ईरान जाने के लिए 8000/- रुपये देने से सम्बन्धित आरोप की जांच करायी जा रही है।

फार्मासिस्टों के लिए अतिरिक्त भत्ता

5287. **श्री रामधारी शास्त्री** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों और केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना में फार्मासिस्ट स्टोरकीपरों को 50 रुपया अतिरिक्त भत्ता देने का वर्ष 1973 में प्रस्ताव दिया गया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस से अब तक कितने फार्मासिस्ट स्टोरकीपर लाभान्वित हुए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसे क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) से (ग). 1-1-1973 से सरकारी अस्पताल तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के फार्मासिस्ट स्टोरकीपरों का वेतन और भत्ते तृतीय वेतन आयोग, की भारत सरकार द्वारा यथास्वीकृत, सिफारिशों के अनुसार लागू किये जा रहे हैं। वेतन आयोग ने फार्मासिस्ट स्टोरकीपरों को कोई अतिरिक्त भत्ता देने की सिफारिश नहीं की थी।

फार्मासिस्टों को "सेलेक्शन ग्रेड"

5288. **श्री रामधारी शास्त्री** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1973 के वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के आधार पर वर्ष 1973 से कितने फार्मासिस्ट को 10 प्रतिशत 'सेलेक्शन ग्रेड' दिये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने 'सेलेक्शन ग्रेड' को 10 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 20 प्रतिशत तक करने के बारे में भी कोई निणय किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1973 से सरकारी अस्पतालों तथा औषधालयों के कितने फार्मासिस्टों को 20 प्रतिशत 'सेलेक्शन ग्रेड' दिये गये है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) किसी को नहीं। तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने फार्मासिस्टों के तीन विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए जिनके 1-1-73 से पहले अलग अलग वेतन-मान थे, एक जैसे वेतनमानों की सिफारिश की है। तीनों वर्गों को मिलाने और उनकी एक साझी वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है। वरिष्ठता सूची को अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद सेलेक्शन ग्रेड

के लिए पात्र फार्मासिस्टों के नामों पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

फार्मासिस्टों का वेतनमान

5289. श्री रामद्वारी शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी अस्पतालों और औषधालयों में काम कर रहे फार्मासिस्टों का वेतनमान बढ़ाकर 425–800 रुपये करने के बारे में 30 मार्च, 1974 को घोषणा की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसे क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में लिपिकीय कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

5290. श्री रामद्वारी शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के कार्यालयों में लिपिकीय कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से बत्त तीन वर्षों में कितने कर्मचारियों को उन उच्च पदों पर पदोन्नत किया गया ;

(ग) उक्त कार्यालय में कितने उच्च पदों पर फार्मासिस्टों को पदोन्नत किया गया ;

(घ) क्या 10–15 वर्षों तक सेवा करने के बाद पदोन्नति देने का मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितने फार्मासिस्ट पदोन्नत किये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण, मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव):

(क)

अवर श्रेणी लिपिक	279
उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	45
कार्यालय अधीक्षक	6
सहायक कार्यालय अधीक्षक	1
प्रधान लिपिक	1
लेखाकार	5
आशुलिपिक	8
	345

(ख)

उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	9
कार्यालय अधीक्षक	2
प्रधान लिपिक	1
सहायक कार्यालय अधीक्षक	1
आशुलिपिक	2
	15

(ग) शून्य ।

(घ) कर्मचारियों को खास अवधि तक की सेवा के पश्चात् पदोन्नत करने का कोई मानदण्ड नहीं है । कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार पदोन्नति के लिए उनकी पात्रता तथा पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है ।

(ङ) शून्य ।

Script of Campa Cola

5291. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the script of Campa Cola is similar to that of Coca Cola; and

(b) would this not be unfair to a consumer, especially when English is not so well known and since the script is a fancy one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The label of various non-alcoholic beverages like Campa Cola, Thums Up, 77 etc. are approved by the Food & Nutrition Board of the Department of Food who are the licensing authority for the same.

Closing of Chiria Iron Ore Mines of I.I.S.C.O.

5292. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to close down Chiria iron ore mines of I.I.S.C.O.; and

(b) if so, what are the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Take over of Mines not doing Scientific Mining

5293. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to take over control of such mines as are being run in unscientific manner;

(b) if so, whether any attempt has been made to detect such mines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) There is no such proposal pending before the Government.

(b) and (c). The Indian Bureau of Mines carries out regular inspections to prevent unscientific mining and to ensure planned development of mines. Suggestions for systematic development of mineral deposits are sent to mine owners. Directives are also issued in cases of infringement of the rules relating to mineral conservation and development and when serious violations remain unrectified, prosecutions are also launched. There is, however, no provision under the Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957, to take over management of mines which are being run in an unscientific manner.

Wage negotiation for Steel Workers

5294. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(c) whether the wage negotiations for the steel workers was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The wage negotiations for steel workers have been started by the National Joint Consultative Committee for the Steel Industry. Only preliminary discussions have taken place so far. The matter will be discussed further by the Committee.

Recommendations of Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners

5295. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners held in September, 1976;

(b) what action the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund took on these recommendations and when; and

(c) what action Government have taken so far on the recommendations of Regional Commissioners as finalised by the Central Board of Trustees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The recommendations of the Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners held in September, 1976 are as under:—

(i) Banks should be approached for insisting 'No Provident Fund Arrears Due' certificates from the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners before affording financial assistance to the defaulting employers;

(ii) the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 should be included in the Schedule to Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974;

(iii) the Act should be amended to provide for levy and collection of damages on belated transfer of provident fund contributions by the employers to the board of trustees of the exempted establishments;

(iv) creation of a penal of lawyers and setting up of legal cells in Regional Offices;

(v) employers should be made responsible to get the claims duly completed at the time the workers leave the service of the establishments.

(vi) raising of the limit of exemption for the production of the Estate-Duty-Certificate to Rs. 25,000/-.

(viii) the existing provisions regarding grant of advances may be substituted by an omnibus provision so as to grant advances without assigning any reasons after prescribed years of membership;

(viii) amendment of Section 1(4) of the Act so as to empower the Central Provident Fund Commissioner instead of the Central Government to cover the establishments on voluntary basis;

(ix) vesting of the powers of granting or cancelling of exemptions in the Central Government or the Central Provident Fund Commissioner;

(x) Creation of the post of the Director of Personnel-*cum*-training in the Central Office;

(xi) rewarding of outstanding performance of the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation;

(xii) revision of the yard-stick for the creation of posts in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation;

(xiii) Amendment of para 38 of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 so as to provide for centralisation of remittances;

(xiv) Amendment of the Act so as to empower the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners to recover the arrears of provident fund;

(xv) Amendment of the service Rules/Regulations to provide for promotion on merit basis; and

(xvi) pass book folders should be issued to the members of the Fund instead of the existing system of issuing annual statements of accounts.

(b) The minutes of the Conference were placed before the meeting of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund held on the 11th October, 1976. The Board while noting the position desired that recommendations involving basic issues be placed before them for consideration. Accordingly the Board in its meeting held on 2nd July, 1977 approved the proposals contained in items (iv), (v), (vii), (xiii), (x), (xi), (xiii) and (xvi). As regards item (xii), the Board decided that the staff requirements and other allied matters should be gone into by a sub-committee to be constituted by its Chairman. As regards items (ix) and (xiv), the Board desired that the matter may be examined in greater detail by the Ministry of Labour for taking a final decision.

(c) Recommendations at serial numbers (i), (vi), (x), and (xvi) have since been accepted and action taken. The recommendation of the Board to set up a sub-committee for staff matters was also accepted and action taken. Remaining recommendations are under examination of the Government.

Dissatisfaction over nomination on Official and non-official Bodies

5296. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great dissatisfaction over the nomination of representatives of organised labour on various official and non-official bodies without recourse to their organisations;

(b) since when this practice has been continuing; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remedy this process?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Nomination of labour representatives on tripartite advisory bodies of the Ministry of Labour is generally done in consultation with the trade union organisations concerned.

Workers becoming Jobless in Public and Private Sectors due to shortage of Power

5297. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of 400 megawatt power during the period from January, 1978 to June, 1978 many persons have been rendered jobless in various industries;

(b) if so, the number of persons rendered jobless due to shortage of power in the public and private sectors, separately as also the number of such persons in organised and unorganised sector in private sector separately; and

(c) whether power supply has improved now and if so, the number of persons reinstated and when the rest of the persons will be taken back in service?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the information supplied by the Department of Power the shortage of Energy during the period January 1978 to June 1978 was 220.94 million units. Exact figures of persons rendered jobless in various industries due to this shortage of power are not available.

(b) No person has been reported to have been retrenched during this period due to general shortage of power alone. The total number of workers laid off in 249 units of the organised sector due to shortage of

power alone during this period was 68,000. These figures are provisional and are based on the incomplete returns received in the Labour Bureau till 17th August, 1978. Break-up of these figures by public and private sectors is not available. Information for the unorganised sector is also not available.

(c) Efforts are being made to improve the power supply. Question of re-instatement of persons does not arise since no person was reported to have been retrenched during the period due to general shortage of power alone.

External Affairs Minister's visit to Moscow and Tokyo before going to Peking

5298. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he is officially visiting Moscow and Tokyo before so going to Peking sometime during the year 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) broad outline of the more important topics he proposes to discuss and negotiate with the Governmental leaders in Moscow and Tokyo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Minister of External Affairs paid an official visit to Tokyo from 14th to 17th August, 1978 on invitation of the Japanese Foreign Minister. He will visit USSR from 11th September, 1978 for about a week on invitation of the Soviet Foreign Minister. No precise date has yet been fixed for his visit to Peking, but it is expected that it will take place later this year.

(c) During his talks with Japanese leaders in Tokyo, apart from a broad exchange of views on international situation and developments in Asia, there were detailed discussions on Indo-Japanese bilateral relations.

During his visit to Moscow, in accordance with the practice of such consultations and exchanges of views, the two Foreign Ministers will review the international situation, and also discuss aspects of Indo-Soviet bilateral relations and problems of interest to the two countries.

Conference of Whips

5299. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Whips of the Federal and State Legislatures have their formal or informal organisation, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether these Whips meet annually or occasionally in a conference;

(c) if so, facts regarding such conferences so far being held where and when and under whose chairmanship;

(d) subjects that are discussed at the said conferences; and

(e) whether any decisions are taken at said conferences and if so, whether and how they are implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (e). The Department of Parliamentary Affairs arranges Conferences of Whips of recognised Political Parties and Groups represented both in Parliament and State Legislatures from time to time where matters concerning efficient functioning of the Parliamentary machine and evolving of healthy and uniform conventions and practices are deliberated upon. So far eight Conferences have been held under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The dates and the venues of these Conferences are indicated below:

No. of the Conference	Venue	Date
First.	Indore	13th Sept., 1952.
Second	Mysore	15th & 16th Jan., 1955.
Third	Srinagar	24th & 25th Sept., 1956.
Fourth	Bombay	24th & 25th Oct., 1962.
Fifth	Bangalore	4th to 6th Jan., 1966.
Sixth	Simla	4th to 6th Oct., 1967.
Seventh	Madras	21st to 23rd Sept. 1969.
Eighth	Bhopal	3rd & 4th Nov., 1972

The recommendations made by the Conferences are circulated to all the Chief Ministers of States, Presiding Officers at the Centre and the States, Cabinet Ministers and Ministers holding independent charge at the Centre, and Leaders of Political Parties/ Groups in the two Houses of Parliament and are considered in due course at the appropriate levels. The action taken or proposed to be taken is reported to the next Conference as per normal convention.

Telephone Advisory Committee in Orissa

5300. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a Telephone Advisory Committee for the Orissa Telecommunication zone; and

(b) if so, on what date and what is the composition of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Names and addresses of the Members of the State level Telephone Advisory Committee for Orissa.

Date of Constitution	Interest Represented	No. of representatives to be nominated	Names & addresses
1	2	3	4
4-7-78	1. State Administration	1	The Secretary to the Govt of Orissa, Commerce and Transport Department.
	2. State Legislature	2	(i) Shri Bed Prakash, Agarwalla M.L.A. P.O. Kendrapara, Distt. Cuttack.

1	2	3	4
			(ii) Shri Suresh Kumar Routra M.L.A., P.O. Kusumati Distt. Puri.
	3. Member of Parliament	2	Will be nominated later on.
	4. Press . .	1	Shri Narayan Rath, Staff Representative of Samaj, Bhubaneswar.
	5. Medical Profession	1	Dr. C.P. Acharya, Chief Medical Officer, Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar.
	6. Trade Commerce & Industry .	2	(i) Shri N. Patnaik, Resident Representative Tisco, 1, Udyan Marga, Bhubaneswar.
			(ii) Shri G.N. Chhota Rai, Jaihind Ice Factory, Chakratirath Road, Puri.
	7. Public Workers .	3	Will be nominated later on.

STD from Shahjahanpur to Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly and Delhi and Expansion of Exchange

5301. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how much time Government will take to render STD service from Shahjahanpur (U.P.) Telephone Exchange to Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly and Delhi;

(b) whether Government have made any plan to expand the existing Telephone Exchange of Shahjahanpur to cater to more needs; and

(c) if so, how long will it take to complete the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) STD from Shahjahanpur to Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly and Delhi is expected by 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About a year.

Forming Confederation with Neighbouring countries

5302. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to explore the possibility of forming a confederation of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma Nepal and Bhutan for their common security and progress; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Basic Amenities to Mining Workers

5303. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the Federation of Indian Minerals Industry members to formulate an integrated and timebound programme to provide basic amenities to mining workers in phased manner;

(b) whether Government have also called for a more purposive and earnest thrust' from the private mine owners in the installation of mineral based industries including beneficiation, processing, finishing and utilisation of relatively low grade minerals by adopting the latest technology; and

(c) if so, the performance regarding the reaction of the State Government in helping the private sector to develop the remaining areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) While inaugurating the 12th Annual General Meeting of Federation of the Indian Mineral Industries on 29th July, 1978, the Minister of Steel & Mines urged the Federation to formulate an integrated and timebound programme for provision of basic amenities to mining workers in a phased manner.

(b) and (c). The Government encourages the private mine-owners in upgrading the technology for exploitation of minerals and in setting up mineral based industries. The National Metallurgical Laboratory possesses the requisite facilities and expertise for undertaking beneficiation, processing, finishing and utilisation of relatively low grade minerals. It has undertaken investigations into beneficiation of ores of iron, chromite, manganese, limestone, graphite, wolfram and kyanite for private mine owners.

The Indian Bureau of Mines also carries out investigations for private parties. Moreover, the Directorates of Geology and Mining of some of the State Governments have facilities for carrying out these investigations.

Criteria for Providing Automatic Dial System

5304. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for providing automatic dialing system of telephones in the country;

(b) whether any request is pending with Government for providing direct dialing system of telephones; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) For purposes of conversion to automatic working, existing manual exchanges are divided into two groups—

One: exchange with demands of 500 lines and over.

Two: exchange with demands of less than 500 lines.

The exchanges in the first category are replaced by MAX-I type of equipment, those of the second by MAX-II type of equipment. Within each group, the main criteria for taking up the automatisation are:—

(i) The total telephone demand at each station. Stations having larger demand are given priority.

(ii) Whether the station is a State or District headquarter, such headquarters are given priorty.

(iii) Availability of a suitable piece of land for construction of an automatic exchange building particularly in the first category.

(b) and (c). P & T Department itself plans provision of automatic exchanges. Requests are also received from time to time from public. All such requests are examined carefully and action taken on the basis of criteria indicated in para (a) above. Due to limited supply of automatic switching equipment, it has been possible to take up only a few manual exchanges for conversion to automatic working each year. Plans are in hand to augment the manufacturing capacity of automatic switching equipment in the country.

Impact of Green Revolution on Living Standards and Working Conditions of Agricultural Workers

5305. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study into the impact of Green Revolution on the living standards and working conditions of agricultural workers; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Help to Poor and those whose Operations were not Successful

5306. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:
SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA:
SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to poor people and to those whose operations were not successful during the last two years by the Ministry and the number of applications therefor under consideration of Government and the number of applications out of them, forwarded by the Members of Parliament and the action taken by Government for their disposal; and

(b) the circumstances in which such an aid is given to poor people and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The amounts of Rs. 3,09,856 and Rs. 4,28,200.61 were given during 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively to poor persons under the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant for treatment. These amounts are inclusive of a few cases needing assistance in the post-operative period. 81 applications are under consideration out of which 10 are those forwarded by Members of Parliament. All these are being processed.

(b) Financial asistance is given, at the discretion of the Minister, for treatment to the poor and needy suffering from various diseases and also for relief to the blind and the disabled poor individuals.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन लगाना

5307. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन लगाने की एक योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विस्तृत ब्यौरे क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस योजना को किन-किन स्थानों पर लागू करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) से (ग). रूराफोन वी०एच०एफ० बैंड में एक रेडियो उपस्कर है जिसका विकास भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग ने किया है और यह उपस्कर 38 से 40 किलोमीटर की दूरी के भीतर टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए बनाया गया है । अन्य रेडियो उपस्करों के समान ही इस उपस्कर के कार्यकरण में कठिन भू-भाग की स्थिति, रेडियो का प्रचार और बिजली का उपलब्ध होना और बड़े मस्तूल खड़े करने के लिए स्थान की आवश्यकता जैसी रुकावटें आती हैं । उपर्युक्त रुकावटों और खर्च को देखते हुए तथा फील्ड के परीक्षणों के सफल होने पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर देने के लिए इन उपस्करों का प्रयोग किया जाएगा ।

बम्बई में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये प्रतीक्षा सूची

5308. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं तथा टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए किस तिथि तक पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को कनेक्शन दे दिये गये है ;

(ख) प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज सभी व्यक्तियों को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाने की संभावना है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में कोई प्राथमिकता प्रणाली का अनुसरण किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो प्राथमिकता प्राप्त श्रेणियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) और (ख). 1-8-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रतीक्षा सूची में 55,945 आवेदक थे । सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी-2696/78] में अनिर्णीत अर्जियों के एक्सचेंज/श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरे दिये गये हैं और यह भी दिखाया गया है कि किन तारीखों तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये दर्ज व्यक्तियों को कनेक्शन दे दिये गये हैं। पर्याप्त क्षमता पैदा करने के लिए विशेष प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । इसके लिए नये एक्सचेंज स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं वर्तमान एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है । आशा है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक मौजूदा आवेदकों में से लगभग सभी आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये जायेंगे । ओ०वाई० टी० और विशेष श्रेणियों में दर्ज आवेदकों को प्राथमिकता देने की एक पद्धति प्रचलित रही है । हाल ही में ओ०वाई० टी० श्रेणी में रजिस्ट्रेशन बन्द कर दिया गया है, ताकि सामान्य श्रेणी में बहुत दिनों से अनिर्णीत पड़ी प्रतीक्षा सूची को निपटाया जा सके ।

(ग) ओ०वाई०टी० और विशेष श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत सामान्य प्राथमिकता के अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्य सरकार। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों/कानूनी निकायों, विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने वाली फर्मों और सरकार, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों और कानूनी निकायों आदि में वरिष्ठ सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारियों की कुछ श्रेणियों को विशेष, बिना बारी की प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ।

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का विकास

5309. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार चिकित्सा की सभी पद्धतियों के क्षेत्र में

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को विकसित करने के लिए चिन्तित है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में गत वर्ष सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से प्रभावी कदम उठाये गये हैं और इस के क्या परिणाम रहे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) सरकार सभी भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों का विकास करने के लिये समान रूप से ध्यान दे रही है ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

सभी भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों और होम्योपैथी का विकास करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों तथा होम्योपैथी के लिए 1977-78 की वार्षिक योजना के बजट में कुल 222 लाख रु० तथा 15.90 लाख रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(2) 28 से 31 जनवरी, 1978 तक हुए स्वा० और परिवार कल्याण की केन्द्रीय परिषदों के चौथे सम्मेलन में अन्य कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों पर भी चर्चा की गई थी और इस सम्मेलन ने जो सिफारिशें की थी उन पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए उन्हें राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया गया है ।

(3) चार अनुसंधान परिषदें स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया था और यह परिषदें आयुर्वेद तथा सिद्ध, यूनानी चिकित्सा, होम्योपैथी और योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा के लिए थीं । इन परिषदों का पंजीकरण हो चुका है और आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, यूनानी चिकित्सा, योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा के लिए अलग-अलग वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समितियां गठित की गई हैं ।

(4) हरिनगर, नई दिल्ली में 300 पलंगों वाला एक आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है ।

(5) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वा० योजना के अन्तर्गत नई दिल्ली में एक 25 पलंगों वाला आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल खोला गया था ।

(6) राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे प्रा०स्वा० केन्द्रों में एक तीसरे डाक्टर को नियुक्त करें जो भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति अथवा होम्योपैथी से संबंध रखता हो ।

(7) ग्रामीण स्वा० योजना के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण सभाओं अथवा अन्य प्रतिनिधि संगठनों द्वारा समुदाय में से चुने जाने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ-साथ भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों तथा होम्योपैथी के चिकित्सकों को भी जन स्वा० रक्षकों के रूप में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए चुना जा सकता है ।

(8) कुछ राज्यों में ग्रामीण स्वा० योजना के अंतर्गत जन स्वा० रक्षकों को एलोपैथिक दवाइयों के अतिरिक्त भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों तथा होम्योपैथिक की दवाइयों का किट भी सप्लाई किया गया ।

(9) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत खोले जाने

वाले सभी नये औषधालयों में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति तथा होम्योपैथी की यूनिटें खोलने का भी निर्णय लिया गया है ।

(10) आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी दवाइयां तैयार करने के लिये रानीखेत स्थित केन्द्रीय फार्मेसी का प्रबन्ध चलाने के हेतु एक निगम स्थापित करने संबंधी योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है । इस कम्पनी को 12 जुलाई, 1978 को इंडियन मेडिसिन फारमास्युटिक लिमिटेड के रूप में पंजीकृत किया गया था ।

(11) शिक्षा स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिये भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों तथा होम्योपैथी के गैर-सरकारी स्नातकपूर्व कालेजों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ।

(12) सारे देश में आयुर्वेद में एक समान स्नातकपूर्व शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद् द्वारा तैयार की गई पाठ्यचर्या को सरकार ने भी स्वीकार कर लिया था और इसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सभी विश्वविद्यालयों, बोर्डों तथा भारतीय चिकित्सा की चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 36(1)(जे) एण्ड (के) के अन्तर्गत जनवरी, 1977 में अधिसूचित किया गया था । होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद ने होम्योपैथी में डिप्लोमा तथा डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए एक समान पाठ्यचर्या का प्रारूप तैयार किया था ।

(13) आयुर्वेद में दो पूर्ण रूपेण स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं (आयुर्वेद में स्नातकोत्तर केन्द्र हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस तथा गुजरात आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय) के साथ-साथ आयुर्वेद के 16 स्नातकोत्तर विभागों, यूनानी तथा सिद्ध के दो दो विभागों को भी सहायता दी गई थी । राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी संस्थान, कलकत्ता में अक्तूबर, 1977 से होम्योपैथी में दो वर्ष का एक स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है ।

(14) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर तथा राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी संस्थान, कलकत्ता को अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ताकि वे अपने कार्यकलापों का विस्तार कर सकें । राष्ट्रीय यूनानी चिकित्सा संस्थान स्थापित करने के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया था ।

(15) राज्य फार्मेसियों की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए सात राज्यों को भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की फार्मेसियों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ।

(16) आयुर्वेद सिद्ध तथा यूनानी चिकित्सा की भेषज समितियों ने आयुर्वेदिक फार्मूलरी का द्वितीय भाग तथा सिद्ध और यूनानी फार्मूलरी के प्रथम भाग को क्रमशः अंतिम रूप दिया था । होम्योपैथी भेषज समिति ने भी भारतीय होम्योपैथी भेषज संहिता के तीसरे संस्करण को अन्तिम रूप दिया था ।

(17) मई, 1977 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विश्वायतन योगाश्रम तथा योग के केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान का अधिग्रहण किया गया था।

(18) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित किये गए देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी के कार्यकारी दल ने फरवरी, 1978 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की ।

(19) 24 प्राकृतिक उपचार संस्थानों को अध्ययन पलंगों और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता दी गई ।

(20) योग चिकित्सा में अनुसंधान करने के लिए भी 3 संस्थानों को सहायता दी गई ।

(21) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति में मिर्गी, ल्यूकोडर्मा, पैप्टिक अल्सर, मलेरिया और जन्म नियंत्रण के लिए कारगर औषधियां तैयार कर ली गई हैं और इन औषधियों की गहन क्लिनिकी जांच की जा रही है ।

Discontentment among Indian Workers at Cuba

5310. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:

SHRI SUBHASJI AHUJA:

SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Company in Cuba is finding itself unable to construct 2000 dwelling units there because of the deep discontentment prevailing among the Indian workers of this company;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this discontentment among them; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c): According to available information no Indian Company is executing any Construction Project in Cuba.

प्रत्येक पंचायत के लिये पत्र-पेटिका (लैटर बक्स)

5311. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक पंचायत के लिए एक पत्र-पेटिका उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रति वर्ष कितनी तथा कौन-कौन-सी पंचायतों को पत्र-पेटिकाएं प्रदान करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि 1978–83 की योजना अवधि में देश के देहाती इलाकों में करीब 2,50,000 लैटर बक्स लगाए जाएं लेकिन उन्हें सिर्फ ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में ही न लगाया जाए । ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि सालाना 50,000 लैटर बक्स लगाए जाएं । इसके लिए मानदण्ड यह है कि जिस गांव में (ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांव को मिलाकर) दिन में औसतन 1–2 पत्र आते हों और जो

अपने नजदीकी डाकघर या लेटर बक्स से एक मील की दूरी पर पड़ता हो उसमे एक लेटर बक्स लगाया जाए ।

Poor Medical Facilities in Hilly Areas of Himachal Pradesh

5312. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are poor medical facilities in the hilly State like Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether any survey has been made by the Central Government regarding provision of medical facilities in hilly States including Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the types of diseases generally prevalent in hilly areas; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Central Government to eradicate such diseases and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Out of 69 Blocks in the State of Himachal Pradesh there are 77 Primary Health Centres and 322 Sub-Centres. There are 44 hospitals and 174 dispensaries for a total population of 37,32,000. The doctor to population ratio is 1: 6468.

(b) and (c). No survey regarding provision of medical facilities in the hilly States including Himachal Pradesh has been undertaken by the Central Government. Surveys have however, been conducted by the Central Goitre Survey Team in various districts of Himachal Pradesh. The surveys have revealed the following prevalent rate of Goitre:

S. No.	District	Survey Year Prevalance rate
1.	Sirmor	1959(35·8)
2.	Mandi	1959(20·9)
3.	Bilaspur	1959(25·7)
4.	Mahasu	1959(39·9)
5.	Kangra	1956(41·2)
6.	Solan	1959(39·9)
7.	Una	1956(41·2)
8.	Hamirpur	1956(41·2)
9.	Kullu	1956(41·2)
10.	Simla	1974(41·6)

(d) The following types of diseases are generally observed in hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh.

Goitre; Chickenpox, Measles, Dysentry, Diarrhoea, Gastroenterisis, T. B. Respiratory diseases and Skin-diseases.

(e) The Central Government have launched National Health Programmes for eradication of different diseases, like, National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Filaria Control Programme, National Smallpox Eradication Programme, National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Trechoma Control Programme, National Leprosy Control Programme. The State is also covered under the Goitre Control Programme.

Primary Health Centres in Himachal Pradesh

5313. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Primary Health Centres, sub-centres, in each Districts of Himachal Pradesh at pre-

sent, and the number proposed to be set up in each Districts in Sixth Plan year-wise;

(b) whether there is any rural hospital in Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such hospitals proposed to be set up in Himachal Pradesh during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in the State at present are:

Primary Health Centres.	77
Sub-Centres.	322

The district-wise number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in the State of Himachal Pradesh is as under:

Name of the District	PHCs	Sub-Centre
1. Bilaspur	3	13
2. Chamba	8	31
3. Dhanurpur	6	31
4. Kangra	13	67
5. Kinnore	4	9
6. Kulu .	5	21
7. Lahaul Spiti	2	7
8. Mandi	12	42
9. Simla .	9	28
10. Sirmour	5	19
11. Solan	5	27
12. Una	5	24
	77	322

No Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centre are proposed to be opened during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Yes, 13 Primary Health Centres have been upgraded to Rural Hospitals. The details of rural hospitals are given below:

Name of the Distt.	No.	Location
1. Bilaspur .	1	Ghumarwin
2. Chamba .	2	Killar
		Dharmour
3. Dhaunrpur	1	Bhoranj
4. Kangra	2	Chadhiyar
		Dadashiba
5. Kinnore .	1	Sangla
6. Kulu	1	Anni
7. Lahaul Spiti	1	Kaza
8. Mandi	1	Karsoj
9. Simla	1	Nanakhari
10. Solan	1	Nanagarh
11. Una	1	Dulaipur Chowk
	13	

(c) Four Primary Health Centres will be upgraded to rural hospitals during the Sixth Plan.

Demand of Wage Rise by Mica Workers of Giridih

5314. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 10,000 mica workers of Giridih are demanding wage rise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). It is reported that workers of 12 mica factories at Giridih (Bihar) were demanding wage rise etc., and that the Government of Bihar have intervented in the matter.

Charter of Demands by G.S.I. Workers

5315. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Geological Survey of India Employees Association has submitted a charter of demands to Government;

(b) are Government aware of the fact that 8000 vacant posts are there in G.S.I. which have been cleared by the Department in March 1978;

(c) in view of all their grievances, the employees have decided to go for indefinite hunger strike from 3rd August, 1978; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) A charter of demands has been submitted by an unrecognised Association; which has the same name as the recognised Association.

(b) The total number of posts involved is about 2000 and not 8000. G.S.I. is already taking necessary action to fill up these posts.

(c) The Association had resorted to really hunger strike from 3rd to 8th August, 1978.

(d) The D.G., G.S.I. has already examined the demands/grievances and the position of issues of common interest, has been explained to the Association.

Projecting Asian Personality

5316. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to project 'Asian Personality' in its foreign policy;

(b) if so, the details regarding the practical steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the names of the countries in Asia which are being covered under this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Government attaches great importance to the growth of co-operation, understanding and friendly relations between Asian countries which could help intensify commercial exchanges and generally assist in the emergence of a sense of Asian identity. To assist this process, Government have been taking every step possible to strengthen friendly ties and economic co-operation amongst Asian countries, both bilaterally and in international forums. Cultural cooperation is being increased, as also the promotion of inter-Asian trade and regional co-operation. Government does not consider it necessary to give expression to this process through a new institutional arrangement. If promotion of relationship in diverse fields amongst Asian countries develops, a greater awareness of Asian, common interest is likely to emerge and reinforce the sense of an Asian personality.

(c) All Asian countries come within the purview of this policy.

Working of Ministry of External Affairs

5317. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has undertaken a review of the entire establishment and the working of his Ministry to eliminate all sorts of discrimination in it and to ensure fairness and social justice to all the employees *i.e.* both I.F.S. and non-I.F.S., in keeping with the socio-economic objectives of the Janata Government; and

(b) if so, details of such a review or of the progress being made in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). All aspects of service conditions of the IFS 'A' the IFS 'B' as also non-IFS officials working with the Ministry of External Affairs are continuously under review in order to facilitate administration, ensure fairness and justice to all employees.

Appropriate avenues for direct discussion between staff side and administration are also provided to enable a continuing exchange of views for this purpose.

Moniter Model Machine and DC Defibrilator Model Machine with Cardiac Synchroniser

5318. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that on admission of Shri Parmanand Govindjiwala Ex-M.P. (who died in July, 1978 on account of the injuries suffered during accident) in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, it was found that the bed side Moniter model machine and DC defibrilator model machine with cardiac synchroniser are very useful but are not available in the hospital and these were taken on loan from the seller of the same; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to have in all important hospitals these machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). This machine is available in all the three major Govt. Hospitals in Delhi namely Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjang Hospital and Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan Hospital.

Transfer of 5000 Workers of Bokaro to H.S.C.L. Bhilai

5319. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that about 5000 employees who are working in Bokaro are being transferred to H.S.C.L. Bhilai;

(b) is it also not a fact that it is likely to create an imbalance in the ratio of local and outside workers in H.S.C.L. Bhilai;

(c) whether Government are aware that this news is creating a great tension in the people of the District Raipur and there is bound to be a serious breach of peace if this proposal is put into operation;

(d) will this not be a breach of promise given by Government that the ratio of balance between local and outside workers shall be 3 to 1; and

(e) Government policy in this regard be indicated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some news items regarding the transfer of a large number of workers from the Bokaro Unit of HSCL to their Bhilai Unit have appeared in certain local newspapers at Bhilai. Efforts are being made to dispel the misunderstanding created through discussions with local authorities, MPs, MLAs and through newspapers.

(d) and (e). It has recently been agreed that some of the surplus workers from Bokaro can be sent to Bhilai, in batches in a phased manner, while at the same time the local people would continue to get employment at Bhilai. Instructions have accordingly been issued to HSCL to suitably phase the transfer of surplus labour from Bokaro to Bhilai. While doing so, induction of available local labour in the proportion, as per assurance given by the Government of India, would be ensured. Action is being taken to implement the scheme in consultation with the State Government.

Steel Stockyard at Jabalpur

5320. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for opening a steel stock yard in Jabalpur, M.P. has been shelved because the off-take of iron and steel at Jabalpur does not commensurate with the standards fixed;

(b) if so, the standard fixed and the off-take at Jabalpur, Gwalior and Indore; and

(c) is it a fact that the question of opening a steel stockyard, Jabalpur could not be considered because of the acute scarcity in the supply position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Stockyards are opened by SAIL on commercial considerations like composition of market, demand potential etc. The sales of iron and steel materials from Indore and Gwalior stockyards of SAIL during last year and current year were as follows:—

	1977-78	April July, 8
	tonnes	tonnes
Indore	51232	15367
Gwalior	2912	2664

Since there is no stockyard at Jabalpur, it is not possible to give any data relating to sale of steel in that city.

(c) In the context of present availability of steel materials and the difficulties being experienced in the movement of materials even to the existing stockyards, SAIL is not in a position to open a stockyard at Jabalpur at present.

विवादों के निपटान में विलम्ब की स्थिति में श्रमिकों को वित्तीय सहायता

5321. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यदि श्रम न्यायालयों द्वारा विवादों के निपटान में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक समय लग जाता है तो क्या ऐसी स्थिति में निर्धन श्रमिकों को आर्थिक सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : जी, नहीं ।

कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण संगठन कार्यक्रमों पर व्यय

5322. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण कार्यक्रमों पर कितना व्यय किन-किन मदों पर किया गया;

(ख) क्या इस कल्याण कोष के दुर्विनियोग और दुरुपयोग के बहुत से मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में करोड़ों रुपये व्यय होने वाले इस संगठन के प्रबंध में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी शामिल किया जायेगा ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तारंग साय) : (क) विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) 1975 से 1978 की अवधि के दौर मैंने ऐसे 3 मामले दर्ज किये गये ।

(ग) इन निधियों की व्यवस्था के लिए गठित विभिन्न त्रिपक्षीय सलाहकार समितियों में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को पहले से ही शामिल किया जाता है ।

विवरण

कार्यक्रम	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78
स्वास्थ्य	2,53,99,499	2,70,40,286	2,81,91,082
आवास	2,40,92,077	1,67,57,846	3,12,81,418
शिक्षा	33,90,631	39,36,785	32,79,482
जल पूर्ति	54,000	7,78,326	97,570
मनोरंजन	6,04,637	6,85,121	5,34,925
सहकारिता	2,40,396	3,28,361	3,27,991
दुर्घटना में मारे गए कोलियरी श्रमिकों के आश्रितों को वित्तीय सहायता	2,66,324	4,07,296	4,73,872
राष्ट्रीय खान सुरक्षा परिषद् को दिया गया सहायता अनुदान	8,00,000	9,35,000	6,00,000
धूली टाउनशिप	1,11,890	1,07,657	1,25,188
जोड़	5,49,59,454	5,09,76,678	6,49,11,528

नोट :— इसमें 'प्रशासन', 'धूली ट्रांस्पोर्ट' और 'कल्याण उपकर एकत्र करने पर किया गया खर्च' शामिल नहीं है, क्योंकि ये कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते ।

Fresh Survey Re: living and working conditions of Agricultural Workers

5323. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make a fresh survey of the living and working conditions of agricultural workers in the country; and

(b) if so, when the survey is expected to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) Four agricultural/rural labour enquiries have already been conducted on the living and working conditions of agricultural workers in the years 1950-51, 1956-57, 1963—65 and 1974-75 and as such there is no proposal to conduct a fresh survey at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners

5324. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners held in August, 1977; and

(b) what action Government have taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Recommendations of the Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner held in August, 1977 were as under:—

(i) Amendment of Section 1(3) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 so as to extend the coverage of the Act to every establishment in which ten or more persons are employed on a single-day;

(ii) deletion of Section 16(1)(1)(b) of the Act.

(iii) enhancement of the rates of contributions of provident fund from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 per cent in respect of all the establishment uniformly;

(iv) amendment of the Act providing for an independent recovery machinery under the control and supervision of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners;

(v) implementation of the earlier recommendations that the Bank should insist on 'No Arrears Due' certificate from the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners before sanctioning financial assistance to defaulting establishments;

(vi) inclusion of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in the Schedule to the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974;

(vii) setting of Special Courts at all important centres to try the offences under the Act;

(viii) creation of Legal Cells in Regional Offices;

(ix) bringing of the directors of establishments controlled by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and other financial institutions under the penal provisions of the Act;

(x) deletion of Section 19A of the Act;

(xi) modification of the method of recokening of number of defaults for the purpose of levy of damages;

(xii) amendment of Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 relating to dispensing with qualifying period of eligibility, grant of advance in the event of cancer, revision of form 5A, forfeiture of employers' share;

(xiii) amendmenf of Employeees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 relating to enhancement of existing terminal benefits grant of benefits to dependent parents of deased bachelor members, simplification of the formula for calculation of benefits and deletion of paragraphs 34A (2) and 34B;

(xiv) amendment of Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 relating to grant of minimum and maximum amounts of assurance benefits and condition of maintenance of minimum average balance;

(xv) revision of the yardstick relating to staff requirements and strengthening of field staff;

(xvi) implementation of earlier decision for revision of pay-scales of Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade II) and rationalisation of pay-scales of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners.

(b) Recommendations at serial numbers (v), (ix) and (x) have since been accepted. Remaining recommendations are under the examination of the Government.

Extension of Workers Education Programme to Agriculture Sector

5325. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to extend the workers education programme to the agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Central Board for Workers' Education, sponsored by the Central Government, is already undertaking programmes for the education of rural workers. Commencing from July, 1977, fourteen projects have been conducted by the Board and 141 camps have also been organised. These projects cover landless labourers, agricultural workers, rural artisans, forest and fisheries labour, marginal farmers, educated unemployed in rural areas and tribal labour. Besides, the National Labour Institute has so far conducted 23 camps in different States at district level where more than 1200 rural workers have participated so far in training courses in leadership skills.

(c) The expenditure incurred by the Central Board for Workers' Education in 1977-78 was approximately Rs. 1.60 lakhs and by the National Labour Institute, since the time the camps were organised, approximately Rs. 3 lakhs.

चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रम (कोर्स) पास करने वाले युवा डाक्टर

5326. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रति वर्ष चिकित्सा कालेजों में चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रम पास करने

वाले युवा डाक्टरों की संख्या का पता लगाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977-78 में ऐसे डाक्टरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवान्दो प्रसाद यादव) : (क) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् देश की विभिन्न मेडिकल संस्थाओं से हर वर्ष उत्तीर्ण होने वाले मेडिकल स्नातकों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना एकत्र करता है ।

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान विभिन्न मेडिकल कालेजों से कितने-कितने डाक्टर उत्तीर्ण हुये थे, इसकी सूचना अभी तक परिषद् को नहीं मिली है ।

Grant of telephone connections in Janakpuri Zone of New Delhi

5327. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections under various categories in the Janakpuri zone of New Delhi and the comparative figures for other zones in the Capital;

(b) the year upto which the list has been cleared in the said zone and comparative figures for other areas;

(c) whether Government had taken a decision to give preference in sanctioning of new connections to the applicants from far flung areas in the Capital.

(d) if so, the reasons for the discriminatory treatment being meted out to Janakpuri in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to clear the back log in the said zone so as to bring it at par with South Delhi and other similar areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICAIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Information for Janakpuri and other zones as on 1st August, 1978, is furnished as per Statement attached.

(c) No, Sir. New connections are provided to the applicants according to their turn in each exchange irrespective of the localities where such phones are required.

(d) No discrimination is being made in regard to any area in this regard.

(e) A 1200 lines new exchange with further expansion of 900 lines has been planned for this zone replacing the existing 400 lines exchange. This is expected to be commissioned by 1980, when most of the pending demands of Janakpuri area will be met.

Statement

S. No.	Exchange	Waiting list & date cleared upto					
		OYT		SPECIAL		GENERAL	
		No.	Date	No.	Date	No.	Date
1.	Janakpuri	83	6-1-75	209	10-8-70	1020	23-6-64
2.	Shahdara (M)	282	14-8-73	651	1-2-66	2572	9-7-64
3.	Shahdara (E)	50	30-3-77	49	18-2-77	433	29-9-76
4.	Tis Hazari	595	17-2-75	896	28-3-69	3847	1-11-59
5.	Shakti Nagar	216	30-10-75	369	26-12-69	1101	7-4-62
6.	Delhi Gate	313	31-5-77	98	15-3-77	2725	15-3-77
7.	Janpath			..	..	..	..
8.	Secretariat	109	30-6-77	19	30-6-77	62	30-6-77
9.	Rajpath	366	27-11-76	46	18-12-76	2	15-10-76
10.	Delhi Cantt.	148	28-10-74	278	21-4-70	812	30-11-64
11.	Connaught Place	36	9-1-78	1	15-6-78	143	6-5-77
12.	Idgah	392	16-1-78	481	10-3-75	4072	19-7-65
13.	Karolbagh	156	17-6-78	2474	9-6-70	9009	19-10-63
14.	Rajouri Garden	35	1-7-78	391	4-8-71	1852	17-9-65
15.	Jorbagh	75	1-7-78	290	22-3-74	2163	13-7-70
16.	Okhla	1031	10-4-74	497	2-5-70	1735	1-10-62
17.	Hauz Khas	52	1-7-78	650	14-7-71	1578	16-12-66
18.	Chanakyapuri	21	1-7-78	33	17-5-77	578	27-2-73
19.	Faridabad	83	7-6-76	83	19-1-76	773	24-11-72
20.	Ghaziabad	115	6-8-76	301	31-8-70	1038	3-11-65
21.	Alipore	2	31-5-76	3	22-3-76	17	1-4-76
22.	Badli	14	12-1-77	32	20-7-74	79	12-10-71
23.	Badarpur	8	7-10-77	30	14-12-73	42	24-4-72
24.	Ballabhgarh	77	24-9-71	100	18-1-68	242	23-11-66
25.	Bahadurgarh		1-7-78	14	26-11-73	60	6-9-71
26.	Najafgarh	1	1-7-78	1	1-7-78	1	1-7-78
27.	Nangloi	..	..	16	4-3-77	41	13-12-76
28.	Narela	..	..	..	..	3	1-7-78

Manufacture of medicines by IDPL

5328. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10048 on the 15th May, 1978 regarding manufacture of medicines by IDPL and state:

(a) whether the region in and around Pachmarhi has been medico-botanically surveyed by the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Siddha; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha intends to undertake the survey of medicinal plants wealth in and around Pachmarhi in the month of September, 1978.

Allotment of type II quarters to patients

5329. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the authorities who can sanction Type II quarters from out of the Telephone (P&T) Pool on over-riding priority basis (ORP);

(b) the number of Type-II quarters sanctioned for allotment to the telephone employees on Over-riding Priority Basis during 1976, 1977 and 1978 on various grounds separately (*viz.*, Compassionate T.B. or Cancer, other medical grounds) and number of T.B. cases rejected for over-riding priority allotment during the same period in Delhi Telephones;

(c) what specific action have been taken to help T.B./Cancer patients for allotment on O.R.P. (who have applied); and

(d) will Government reconsider to review such T.B./Cancer cases and seek second medical opinion (if the M.C. of some hospitals are not acceptable) to adopt fair deal and provide protection to such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Over-riding priority allotment of quarters is sanctioned only by the Minister.

(b) O.R. Allotment sanctioned,

	1976	1977	1978
T.B./Cancer	8	16	2
Other medical grounds	11	6	2
Compassionate grounds	14	13	8

14 cases have been rejected.

(c) Under the Government orders only 5 per cent of available quarters are allotted to Government servants who are suffering from T.B. or Cancer. As the number of quarters falling vacant is very small and as the number of requests for such allotments is it is not possible to meet the requests of all such applicants.

(d) Representations from the staff for reconsideration of their cases are always re-examined and decided on merits.

ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये इस्पात नीति

5330. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री 3 अगस्त, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2677 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सस्ती दरों पर इस्पात दिलाने के लिए लघु उद्योगों के पावलेट वर्कशाप चालू किये गये हैं और क्या इन वर्कशापों को सस्ती दरों पर इस्पात दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण लोगों को इस इस्पात से बने औजार और उपकरण सस्ती दरों पर देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या ऐसा शीघ्र ही किया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चंद्रजीत यादव) (क) से (ग). **ग्रामीण कर्मशालाएं अभी चालू नहीं हुई हैं। इन कर्मशालाओं में उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जाने के पश्चात् ही ग्रामीणों को इस्पात की आपूर्ति और इन कर्मशालाओं से औजार और उपकरण देने पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।**

Appointment of Educated Unemployed as Branch Post Master Instead of School Teachers

5331. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to issue necessary orders to see that some educated unemployed local man is appointed Branch Postmaster instead of present practice of appointing some school teacher or other regular employee as Branch Post Master with a view to minimise unemployment and also sell the stamps and book registered letters and M.Os. right from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.

(b) if so, the salient features of the same; and

(c) if not, reasons for not easing the unemployment problem and catering to the postal service of the rural masses through out the day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SURKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The post offices in rural areas which are manned by Extra-Departmental Branch Postmasters, do not have sufficient work to justify their being kept open for longer hours and employment of full-time staff.

Conversion of such post offices into departmental offices working for longer hours for the purpose of reducing un-employment alone is not only unjustified but will also result in loss of Government money and wastage of labour.

Tibetan Refugees

5332. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Tibetan refugees in India are desirous of returning to Tibet; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to help them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Though the Government of India have provided Tibetan refugees with shelter and facilities for resettlement, they are free to decide whether or when they wish to return to Tibet. As far as the Government is aware, there is at present no indication of their desire to return to Tibet.

Ownership of Land and Buildings Between Postal and Telegraph Wings

5333. SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instructions issued at the time of reorganisation of department and later regarding ownership of lands and buildings and quarters between the Postal and Telephone Wings were contrary to the existing rule Nos. 509, 505 to 508, 490 and 484 of the Financial Handbook issued by Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the reasons for not following the existing rules;

(c) whether these wrong orders have led to a number of disputes, if so, the total number of such disputes State-wise may be given; and

(d) what the Hon'ble Minister proposed to do to settle these disputes as per rules of the Finance Ministry expeditiously thereby ensuring a smooth running of P&T service to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. The instructions issued at the time of reorganisation of the Department are not contrary to the rules Nos. 509, 505 to 508, 490 and 484 in Financial Hand Book issued by the P. & T. Department.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

खनिज विकास के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नीति

5334. **श्री राम सेवक हजारी :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह खनिज उद्योग के विकास के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नीति की घोषणा करें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय नीति की कब तक घोषणा की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कढ़िया मुण्डा) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति सम्बन्धी संकल्प तैयार करने के बारे में खनिज सलाहकार बोर्ड की 1976 में हुई बैठक में विचार किया गया था। यह संकल्प खान और खनिज (विनियमन तथा विकास) अधिनियम की रूपरेखा के अनुरूप ही होना चाहिये। चूंकि खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 में संशोधन विचाराधीन है, इसलिए ऐसी नीति बनाने के लिए ये संशोधन होने तक प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी।

C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Darya Ganj Delhi

5335. SHRI CHATURBHUJ:
SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the patients visiting the C.G.H.S. dispensary in Darya Ganj are facing great difficulties due to the fact that there is repeated failure of electricity in the building and there are no other public conveniences available and even the lavatories are with out water there;

(b) whether the cause of the repeated failure of electricity is that the electricity fittings have become very old and the Electricity Cell of the Central Public Works Department is not paying attention to it even though the Doctor-incharge of the dispensary is doing correspondence in this regard since long;

(c) if so, the reasons for the serious neglect and indifference being shown by the Electricity Cell of the Central Public Works Department and the high-ranking officers of his Ministry; and

(d) the time by which the difficulties being experienced by the patients in this regard will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The failure of the electricity in the dispensary building is mainly due to failure of DESU power supply and an occasional fault occurring in the electrical circuit of the building. Action is being taken by the C.P.W.D. to replace the wiring. Shortage of water is on account of low pressure in the muncipal mains. The CPWD have been asked to provide a booster pump.

Pseudo-Haj Pilgrims

5356. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Saudi Arabian Government have launched a nation-wide hunt for pseudo-Haj pilgrims from India who have overstayed in that country and are looking for work opportunities;

(b) whether the Saudi Arabian Government has decided to deport them after deterrent jail term and fines;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Saudi Arabian Government for settling the matter amicably; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). To enable the Muslims of the world to perform Haj, the Royal Government of Saudi Arabia through their Missions abroad, issue Haj Visas which entitle the holder to enter the Kingdom for the purpose of performing Haj and to leave it within a specified period thereafter. Those who overstay commit an offence against Saudi Arabian laws and are liable, on apprehension, to face legal proceedings and eventual deportation. For example 5,837 pilgrims from India did not return after Haj 1977. The Government have seen press reports to the effect that the Royal Government of Saudi Arabia have decided to take stern measures against such overstayees after the coming Haj in November, 1978. These measures will apply to all foreigners and not just to Indian nationals.

(c) and (d). The question of measures against illegal immigration fall within the internal jurisdiction of the Royal Goverament of Saudi

Arabia and except on compassionate grounds, should deserving cases come to their notice, the Government have no wish to interfere with the legal processes.

Import of Stainless Steel Sheets

5337. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether stainless steel sheets are being imported;

(b) if so, from which country and through which agency and to what rate;

(c) the criteria adopted for distribution of stainless steel sheets to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Imports are from various countries viz. Japan, West Germany, Italy, South Korea, Canada, Sweden, U.K. etc. The canalising agency for the import of stainless steel sheets is the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The prices and quantity vary depending upon the registration with the canalising agency and international response to the Global Tenders.

(c) The canalising agency distributes the material on the basis of registration made with it under the policy/procedure in force. The pricing committee under the Chairmanship of CCI&E decides the price from time to time taking into account all relevant aspects.

Import of Stainless Steel Sheets

5338. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of imported stainless steel sheets and the quantity imported during 1977-78;

(b) the selling price to consumers;

(c) whether Government are considering to set up any unit in India to produce such sheets to save foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) During 1977-78 MMTC, the canalising agency, imported 14380 tonnes of stainless steel sheets, plates and strips for total CIF value of Rs. 19.41 crores.

(b) Current per tonne release price charged by MMTC is Rs. 55,000 for 22 gauge, Rs. 56,000 for 24 gauge and Rs. 57,000 for 26 gauge.

(c) and (d). Stage I of Salem Steel Project with facilities to produce 32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel sheets and strips annually, is under implementation.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chatterjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given a notice.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I want to raise a point of order regarding the question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given notice.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: About the question I want to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: No further question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I know the Question Hour is over. But he must reply regarding our question. If you see my question.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over. I have called Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is true. Is it not the privilege of the House? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the privilege of you to get up and speak every time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I have given a notice. I would like to know what is your decision on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called for the comments of Mr. Sathe. He has promised to give to-day. I shall examine the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is it—is it the use of filthy language?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chatterjee has given notice. I will deal with that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to know. The matter is before the House. Therefore, I have a right to know. This is relating to the misconduct of Mr. Vasant Sathe.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not come into the picture at this stage. This is between Shri Chatterjee and myself.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, I invite your attention to the proviso to Rule 46. On the last day of the session as originally scheduled, the ballot brought my question into the Starred List for the first time in this session.

MR. SPEAKER: You have become a star only.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The question was not reached for oral answer. My Question is 540. Unfortunately that was not reached. I would invite your kind attention to the proviso to Rule 46.

"Provided that a question not reached for oral answer may be answered after the end of the Question Hour with the permission of the Speaker if the Minister represents to the Speaker that the question is one of special public interest..."

My question is on 'India-China Boundary Dispute'. I am sure the Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: You are not the Minister.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am sure the affable Minister will fully agree....

MR. SPEAKER: I won't allow the Minister. I have called Mr. Kureel. (*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How do you regulate the House?

MR. SPEAKER: You do not allow me to regulate. That is all.

श्री आर० एल० कुरील : (मोहन लाल गंज): अध्यक्ष महोदय, रोहतक जिले के "मोरखेड़ी" गांव में दो हरिजनों को कत्ल कर दिया गया है और कई लोगों को . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kureel, I may inform you that I have already allowed a Call Attention on Monday.

SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Thank you, Sir.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक नोटिस मैंने भी दिया था। चीनी पर कन्ट्रोल उठे हुए एक महीना नहीं हुआ है – बाजार में चीनी 5 रुपये में भी नहीं मिलती है . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have placed it before the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave you a notice. I draw the attention of the House that it has come to the notice that 1,000 sailors of Indian Navy have been got rid of some of whom have been put in solitary confinement in Tihar Jail and one man

has committed suicide. I want to raise this on the floor of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: No permission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, I have given a Calling Attention motion on Farakka barrage —a project of national importance Lot of pressure is building on the barrage both from Ganga and Padma. It is a very serious matter as lakhs of people will get killed. The Minister of Agriculture should make a statement in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, one thousand sailors of the Indian Navy have been got rid of. Some of them have been put in solitary confinement. One man committed suicide in Tihar jail. I would like this matter to be raised on the Floor of the House in the form of Calling Attention motion or something like that. I have been receiving pathetic telegrams and letters.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu you must appreciate my difficulty. There is a time-limit in which I have to deal with thousands of things. You have had your say.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I gave a notice of privilege against the Executive Committee of Cong. (I) which threatened to stop the proceedings of this House. I was given one month back. I have not received any intimation from your office. I would like to know when will you allow me to move that privilege motion because they threatened in the meeting itself—Mr. Sathe and others—that they will not allow the business of the House to be conducted. Against that I have given notice of privilege. May I request you to allow me to raise it, if not today either on Monday or Tuesday. I must be intimated about it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Apart from your privilege motion, I have received notices of privilege motions from other member also. I got the replies last week but as you are aware during this whole week, there has been lot of pressure on all of us and I have not been able to go through them. I am looking into the matter and probably I will be able to pass orders... (*Interruptions*)

12.10 hrs.

RE: SEARCH OF A MEMBER'S RESIDENCE BY THE POLICE

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा): अध्यक्ष जी, कल मैं ने आप के मकान पर भी टेलीफोन किया था, 9 बज कर 45 मिनट पर कि 69, साउथ एवेन्यु, श्री रामनरेश कुशवाह, मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के मकान पर पुलिस ने तलाशी ली जबकि उस के पास कोई अदालत का सर्च वारेन्ट नहीं था और 50 मिनट तक पुलिस तलाशी लेती रही । . . . (व्यवधान) :

MR. SPEAKER: I have got your point.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : और बाद तलाशी के उन्होंने पत्र लिख कर रसीद दी कि कोई काबले एतराज चीज नहीं मिली और न हम कोई चीज ले कर जा रहे हैं । मुझे प्रार्थना सिर्फ इतनी करनी है कि मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट की गैर हाजिरी में उस के मकान की तलाशी लेना . . . . (व्यवधान) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे उन बातों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है कि सम्बन्ध क्या था, लेकिन मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट और किसान सम्मेलन के दफ्तर की तलाशी के बारे में कोई सर्चिंग वारेन्ट नहीं था सिर्फ पुलिस अफसर का हुक्म था कि तलाशी लो मैंने भी राजनारायण जी को टेलीफोन किया (व्यवधान) :।

श्री लालू प्रसाद (छपरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एमर्जेन्सी से भी खतरनाक बात हो रही है। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। (व्यवधान) मेम्बर, पार्लियामेंट के घर पर यह हुआ है, कांग्रेसी राज में भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ था।

श्री अनी राम बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री जी का, आप के प्रधान मंत्री जी का संदेश ... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. He can plead his case.

श्री अनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह मामूली बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have got your notice. I am calling for report.

श्री अनी राम बागड़ी : मैं आपसे परमीशन ले कर बोल रहा हूं। पुलिस कमिश्नर को टेलीफोन किया। पुलिस कमिश्नर ने जानकर के बात नहीं की। किसान सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष चौधरी चरण सिंह हैं, अध्यक्ष श्री राज नारायण जी हैं। मैं उसका महामंत्री हूं। मेरी मौजूदगी में 50 मिनट तक, जब कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट नहीं है, उनके मकान की तलाशी ली। आखिर कोई मर्यादा होती है। माननीय सदस्य, मेम्बर, पार्लियामेंट के इस तरह से अधिकारों का हनन हुआ है।

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. I have called Mr. Halder.

SHR KRISHNA CHANDRA HALLER (Durgapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya and I have given notice of a motion of privilege against Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan, Minister of State for Education, for misleading the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I can hear only one person.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything. If you want, I am prepared to hear one by one. If you all shout, I am not able to hear.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पूर्णिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ... सूचित किया गया है कि आज बिहार के अन्दर भयंकर स्थिति है। बिहार के अन्दर हजारों आदमी और हजारों परिवार पानी से घिरे हुए हैं, सैकड़ों आदमी मर चुके हैं। वहां पर जो आदमियों को हेल्प मिलनी चाहिए थी, वे आदमी हेलीकोप्टर ले कर के पटना एयरोड्रम में बैठे हुए हैं। कोई भी सामान नहीं है, न कोई दवा है, न सामान है और ....बिना दवा के लोग मर रहे हैं। सैकड़ों गांव जलमग्न हैं। इसके लिए अभी तक कोई प्रबंध नहीं किया गया है। मेहरबानी करके खाद्य मंत्री जी से कहें कि इस के ऊपर जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करें और सदन में जो यह बहस चल रही थी उस बहस को जारी करें। यह बात सच है कि सदन का सत्र समाप्त हो रहा है। 28 के बाद 31 तारीख को सत्र समाप्त हो रहा है, इस पर हम कब बात करेंगे ? मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि 28 तारीख इसके लिए नियत की जाए कि बिहार के अन्दर, देश के अन्दर जो भयंकर बाढ़ फैली हुई है, उस में हजारों लोगों का जनजीवन फंसा हुआ है। उसके ऊपर बहस हो।

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to hear the hon. Members one by one. I have now called Shri Halder...

AN HON. MEMBER: *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you if you want...Every time you get up and shout. This is the fourth time that you are shouting; I have been counting: You have got a very good voice, but you should not spoil it.

**Not recorded.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I have given a notice of privilege against Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education for misleading the House when he was answering Starred Question No. 311...

MR. SPEAKER: That is under consideration; you have given notice. What is the good of raising it here?

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) : आज सुबह जब मैंने अखबार पढ़ा और उस में जो एक खबर मैंने पढ़ी और जिस को पढ़ कर मेरी भावनाओं को जो गहरा धक्का लगा, उनको मैं यहां आपके माध्यम से व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। मैं किसान संगठन का एक कार्यकर्ता हूं। आज जब मैंने अखबारों में यह पढ़ा कि किसान सम्मेलन के दफ्तर के ऊपर ....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bagri has already said that. Do not record.

श्री कल्याण जैन : * *

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nanjesha Gowda.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan): Sir, I have given a notice for a discussion on the problems of farmers and farm labours with signatures of seventy-four hon. Members of this House. I have approached you in person also and you said that the matter has been referred to the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee has not found....

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: This is a matter which concerns more than eighty per cent of the people in this country. Please do not ignore the farmers and farm labour in this country. I would request you once again that you may kindly suggest to the Business Advisory Committee to allocate full one day or two days to discuss the problems of farmers and farm labour in this country. Forty-Fifth Amendment Bill has been passed in this House and we are very happy, but that would not fill the belly of the poor people of our country. There are a number of problems in this country including the unemployment problem, which is a big problem. These must be discussed here. I would request you to kindly advise the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to provide sufficient time for this discussion in the next week.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, There has been a Chasnala type disaster in a colliery in Dhanbad district four days back, and four miners have died, and I have given you a call attention notice on that. Such accidents in the mines are a matter of great concern for all of us. This was a Chasnala type disaster, but fortunately many workers were not inside the mine at that time. Four miners were killed and one was maraculously saved later on. I urge upon you to provide us an opportunity to discuss this matter in the House in the form of calling attention or in any other form. This disaster was of the Chasnala disaster type; the mine was flooded and the workers were drowned. Kindly allow a discussion on this accident, which has taken place only four days back. Sir, you have not said anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in my hands. I will pass it on to the BAC.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I will pass on the paper cutting.

MR. SPEAKER: Please send it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): A very serious thing has happened in Bihar. Yesterday we were discussing in this House how poor Harijans and tribals were killed

**Not recorded

in Bihar. It was only during last week that in a village called Bihar just near Patna. Communist party workers were shot. Yesterday—it is in the news—one of our MLAs in Bihar, Mr. Sita Ram Mishra, has been shot and killed by landlords. And no arrest has been made, and no police action taken. This is a shameful episode happening in the Janata Raj in Bihar. I would like a Calling Attention to be admitted on this matter, and the House should discuss it.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल (फर्जाबाद): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय बागड़ी जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order after the statement?

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: It is a very serious point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: When the business is over, a point of order is not permissible.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : जरा सुनने की तकलीफ करें। यह जो सदन के परिसर की परिभाषा दी गई है अगर आपका ध्यान उस तरफ गया होगा

SHRI W. LAKKAPPA: *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Please, Mr. Lakkappa. You must listen to what he is saying.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

*(Interruptions)***

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : जो सदन के परिसर की परिभाषा दी गई है, अगर मैं गलती नहीं कर रहा हूं

definition given in the rules about the precincts of the House of Parliament.

वह परिभाषा अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता हूं . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't go into technicalities. The matter is under my examination.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : आप सुन तो लें।

MR. SPEAKER: I will not agree, because I am seized of the matter. I must examine the matter.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have had enough. Nothing further.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION AND A STATEMENT re. REASONS FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSION OF REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): On behalf of Shri Shanti Bhushan, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Seventy-fourth Report of the Law Commission on proposal to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, so as to render admissible certain statements made by witnesses before the Commissions of Inquiry and other Statutory authorities.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the

**Not recorded.

Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2685/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL & INSPECTION) ACT, 1963 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE FAIR AUTHORITY OF INDIA FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 2309 on Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1978.

(ii) The Export of Coir Mattings (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 2310 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1978.

(iii) The Export of Coir Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O 2311 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1978.

(iv) The Export of Non-baled Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 2312 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1978.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2686/78].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2687/78].

CORRECTION OF ANSWER STATEMENT, REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1976-77 & UNION GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL) FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A statement (i) correcting the statement laid while giving reply on the 28th July, 1978, to Starred Question No. 194 by Shri Y. P. Shastri regarding taxes outstanding against Industrial Houses and former Indian Rulers and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2688/78].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil) under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-2689/78].

(3) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1976-77 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2690/78].

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No 166/78-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of instant coffee from the whole of the export duty leviable thereon, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति की चालू सत्र के दौरान हुई बीसवीं से तेइसवीं बैठकों के कार्यवाही सारांश सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES (1977-78) —A REVIEW

SECRETARY: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Financial Committees (1977-78)—A Review' (English and Hindi versions).

12.23½ hrs.

MESSAGE FORM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1978, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.24 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Coast Guard Bill, 1978 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 12th August, 1978.

12.24½ hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu: Are you raising your Calling Attention?

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Before you proceed to the Calling Attention, I have got a submission to make. I sent a request for a discussion under rule 377, not on one day, but repeatedly, about the fall in the price of raw jute. That was not admitted. I know, Sir, your difficulty. The House was then discussing the Constitution 45th Amendment Bill. Now, I see that a call attention has been admitted. My suggestion to the Minister through you is that instead of call attention, let there be a discussion on it because many Members are interested on this issue which is of economic concern to all the Eastern Region. So I request you and also my friend Chitta Basu; his name may be the first one if you like, in the discussion for short duration. That will be helpful to the Minister as well as to the other Members of the House and to myself also. I will plead with you to accept my suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister is agreeable to the suggestion, somebody must give notice today because.... *(Interruptions)*. All the while should he insist on speaking? There is a Business Advisory Committee meeting today.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I hope the Minister will agree to have a short duration discussion on the subject.

MR. SPEAKER: He is agreeable. But I do not know where to find time. You may have to sit till 10 O'clock in the night.

12.26 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

EIGHTH REPORT

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Eighth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods mentioned against each:—

(1) Shri Mohan Bhiga—20th July to 31st August, 1978 (Fifth Session).

(2) Shri Charan Singh—16th to 31st August, 1978 (Fifth Session).

(3) Shri Annasaheb Magar—17th to 31st August, 1978 (Fifth Session).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I should like to make a suggestion about this. The second name you mentioned is Shri Charan Singh and you wanted the House to grant him leave for the whole session. I am surprised. Mr. Charan Singh is having good health, is fit enough to take over presidentship of the Janata Party.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a medical certificate.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: He is going and meeting Members and other mediators and he lives just a few yards away from the House. Could he not come here? I object to it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): It has not been the convention in the House to refuse it.

MR. SPEAKER: It has never been the practice; I am sorry we are introducing many new conventions; it is normal; when leave of absence is asked for by a member it is never objected; there are certain parliamentary norms.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In view of your observations, I request you to take my point into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

FIFTH REPORT

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद): वाचस्पति महोदय, मैं छठी लोक सभा की याचिका समिति का पंचम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

12.28 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

ELEVENTH REPORT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ravindra Varma

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order? He is making a statement; he is merely giving yesterday's report.

12.29 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PALIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week com-

mencing 28th August, 1978, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(b) The Britannia Engineering Company Limited (Mokameh Unit) and the Arthur Butler and Company (Muzaffarpore) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1978.

(c) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(3) Consideration of a motion for concurrence for reference of the Viswa Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978 to a Joint Committee.

(4) Consideration of motions for reference of the following Bills to Joint Committees:

(a) The Constitution (Forty Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(b) The Government of Union Territories (Second Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

It is also proposed to provide for further discussion on the Motion by Smt. Parvathi Krishnan regarding railway accidents on Wednesday, the 30th August, 1978, at 4-30 P.M., and the motion of Prof. Samar Guha.

Besides the above, the Government propose to introduce the Industrial Relations Bill, 1978 during the next week. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I can call only those members who have given notice. There is a procedure. None of you has given notice. Mr. Ram Dhan, the procedure is that when the Minister makes the statement of business, any member who wants to make any suggestion must send a note to the Speaker. Then only you can speak. You have still got an opportunity. The Business Advisory Committee is meeting today also. When he lays the report, you can raise your objection if it does not include your subject. Today it is not proper. Mr. Chaturvedi also has not given any notice.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): How do I know? Yesterday there was a half-hour discussion on the agenda in my name. I was assured by the Secretary and everybody—the Minister also was consulted—that this matter will be put on the agenda for the 28th. Now I am told that it would again be balloted. How is it?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Puran Sinha, you have not given any notice.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tejpur): I have. The papers do not come before you.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: What is the position about my half-hour discussions?

MR. SPEAKER: That can be considered for the remaining days, if it is possible.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I had been assured that it would be taken on 28th.

MR. SPEAKER: There can be no assurance in this matter.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, I would like to remind our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that this time also, like earlier occasions, he has promised to introduce the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill. I expect that this promise should not meet the same fate as his earlier promises. I would like to emphasise that whatever is promised as part of the

[Shri A. K. Roy]

programme on the floor of the House, if it is repeatedly not implemented, some sort of remedial measure should be available to hon. members to deal with the Ministers.

Yesterday there was the calling attention on the episode in Jamshedpur. But that was not all. The discussion has not done correct justice to the gruesome thing which happened there. I propose that some time should be allowed so that we all can discuss it. The scope is limited in a calling attention. The speakers also are limited. Yesterday you have seen that not a single member from Bihar could get any chance.

MR. SPEAKER: This should not be made an occasion for a speech.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Thirdly, the mine disaster which took place in Dhanbad must be brought under some sort of discussion in Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sinha, I have got your notice. I will allow you.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I am happy that at long last my esteemed friend, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, has come out with a statement today that both the promised Bills are now coming—the Anti-defections Bill and the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill. To that extent I am happy. I am also happy that he has already announced that the Anti-Defection Bill which will be the Constitution (Forty-eighth Amendment) Bill will also be sent to a Joint Committee. So far, so good. I want to say two things about this. The comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill which he is introducing next week, perhaps on the last day, must also go for consideration to a Joint Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a matter that you can deal with then.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Secondly, about the Anti-Defection Bill, I am sorry it has been circulated only this morning. I was a Member of the Joint Committee on a similar Bill in the last Parliament. For three and half years the Joint Committee went on discussing, but nothing happened. I am sorry to say that this new bill of the Janata Party Government again is full of a number of dangerous and serious implications.

MR. SPEAKER: These are matters to be discussed at that time.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I had hoped that the Janata Party Government at least would improve upon it, but they have, in the name of anti-defection...

MR. SPEAKER: You are now commenting upon a Bill which has not yet been introduced in the House. Is it a proper procedure? You have your say at that time.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Bill has been circulated today.

MR. SPEAKER: That can be discussed only when it is introduced.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Although I am mindful of the fact that Government are way behind their normal schedule of urgent legislative business...

MR. SPEAKER: But Members are not.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Therefore, we should not press for debates on all kinds of subjects because we must also be careful about Government business of an urgent character being fulfilled before the session ends on 31st August. Still, there are two issues—one, bonus; and the other, the Tribunal's Award on Narmada Waters—which are so urgent that if a discussion on them is postponed from this session to the winter session, it will lose all meaning. There is no point in having a discussion on bonus postponed to the next session. Therefore, I want that the

Minister should find out, with the co-operation of all concerned, some time for discussion, may be two hours each, I am not asking for much, even one hour each, on both the bonus question and the Narmada waters Award.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I have given notice about the flood havoc in West Bengal. Now the floods have gone to West Bengal. As I mentioned earlier, the Farakka Barrage is under great pressure from both sides, from the Ganga and the Padma. Already large parts of Murshidabad and Nadia have been submerged. I have given a calling attention motion on this. It may or may not be accepted, but I would like the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to come forward in this House and state the latest position regarding the Farakka Barrage which is threatened by floods.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I would like the hon. Prime Minister of make a statement next week on a very important matter.

Yesterday in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly, the leader of the Congress Party, Mr. Battam Sriramamurti, told the Andhra Legislature that the Prime Minister had written a letter to Mr. Vengal Rao, who was formerly the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, and now that letter has been repeated to the present Chief Minister, Dr. Channa Reddy, saying that a thousand acres of land belonging to Chellapalli Raja should not be brought under the purview of the Land Ceiling Act of Andhra Pradesh. According to the reported news, this is a serious matter as the Prime Minister has asked that the land value of this should be in tune with the land value in Tamil Nadu, because the head office of the said company, the Raja's sugar mill, is situated in Madras. I think this is a very serious matter, and so I would request the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement on this matter on the floor of the House and also place a copy of that letter on the Table of the House.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्र हित की दृष्टि से लम्बे समय से चला आ रहा नर्मदा पर जो विवाद था, प्राधिकरण द्वारा उस पर जो फैसला किया उस से मध्य प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात तो लाभान्वित होंगे ही, साथ ही देश की प्रगति में भी हम एक कदम आगे बढ़ेंगे। ऐसा प्राधिकरण का कहना है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश के निवासियों के मन में कई प्रकार की कुशंकायें हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: We are not discussing it. You can only mention it.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश के निवासियों के मन में कई प्रकार की कुशंकायें हैं वह समाप्त हो और हम सब मिलकर राष्ट्रहित में आगे बढ़ें।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने जो सोशन दिया है वह अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में शामिल किया जाये ताकि उस पर चर्चा हो सके।

साथ ही नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन के कार्यक्रम पर भी सदन विचार करे क्योंकि उसके बारे में भी यहां पर कई प्रकार की आपत्तियां उठाई गई हैं तथा कई प्रकार के विवाद प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, the Labour Minister made a statement of Government policy on bonus. Earlier on, the Report of the Boothalingam Commission came before us, and this has created some misgivings in the minds of labour. Therefore, it is vitally necessary that there should be a full-fledged discussion on the ques-

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

tion of bonus, dearness allowance, in fact the whole wage policy, in Parliament.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir I want to point out...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not got his chit here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I have sent it, where I mentioned two points.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The hon. Prime Minister has stated in this House that the Report of the Minorities Commission with respect to the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill, which has been introduced in this House, will be placed on the Table of the House. Now it is quite apparent that the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill is not coming up for discussion during this session. Even then it is absolutely necessary that the Report of the Minorities Commission should be placed on the Table of the House at the earliest during this session so that the Members would be in a position to study the report and formulate their opinions so that we can have a constructive and meaningful participation whenever the Aligarh Muslim University Bill comes up for discussion. So, I request the Government to fulfil this promise at the earliest possible point of time and place the report of the Minorities' Commission with respect to the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill on the Table of the House.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): As Shri Kapoor has mentioned, the discussion on the floods should be resumed, because there are so many Members who are yet to make their submissions and the Minister has also to reply to the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Thank you, Sir, for calling me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got his slip. Office had made a mistake.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want to have a discussion on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, which is very important from the point of view of the nation, because it is one of the very important public sector units. Now it is full of corruption and nepotism and we are now losing a huge amount in foreign exchange for import, which can be avoided if this unit was functioning efficiently. I am prepared to prove all the allegations, for which I have enough documents in my possession. I would request the hon. Minister and the Government also to look into the matter and arrange to have a discussion on the working of the BHEL.

Then I want to remind you about your notice on the allegations made by Shri Madhu Limaye as well as Shri C. B. Gupta, the Treasurer of the Janata Party, about which you have promised to allow a discussion.

Then there should be a discussion on political violence, which is a very serious matter, which is taking place and the some of the former Congress leaders and being attacked. Now a CPI leader who was an MLA has been shot dead in Bihar. It is a serious matter and the Prime Minister must make a statement

Lastly, I wish you *bon voyage*.

12.45 hrs

STATEMENTS UNDER RULE 199

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Statement under rule 199 by Shri Raj Narain.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Some members have given me notice that they are objecting to the statement being made—Dr. Subramaniam Swamy,

Mr. Vayalar Ravi, Mr. Eduordo Faliro and Mr. Bharat Bhushan. These are the members who have given me notice. They are raising a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under what rule?

MR. SPEAKER: They say, under rule 199, he has no authority to make a statement now. That is what they have said. They are objecting to that. They are all raising a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): On a point of order, Sir... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point of order against a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My point of order on the floor of the House must be respected.

MR. SPEAKER: They have given notice that they are raising a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: For raising a point order, no notice is necessary. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): It is a relevant question with regard to the procedure of the House, whether a notice is required for raising a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Are you starting the procedure that for raising a point of order you must give an earlier notice?

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why precedence for them?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, I am not here trying to prevent Mr. Raj Narain from making a statement as such. After all, we all would like to hear him. He says many entertaining things.

Compared to rule 357, rule 199 suggests an extra provision which is not there in the case of rule 357. If you look at all the statements made by Ministers who have resigned in the past, you find that there are occasions when Ministers have not made a statement. Take, for example, the case of late Mr. Krishna Menon. It was stated in the House that the reasons for the resignation of Mr. Krishna Menon were widely known and, therefore, it was not necessary for him to make a statement.

Now, Mr. Raj Narain was given an opportunity to make a statement. He withdrew that option. He has now again decided to make a statement. His resignation was not a resignation on his own. The letters of resignations have been placed on the Table of the House and also the reasons have been widely known by Mr. Raj Narain in the newspapers. Therefore, I would suggest that the time of the House need not be taken in listening to Mr. Raj Narain's statement. We already know what he is going to say. It has been widely publicised.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, my point of order is a little different. Rule 199 is very clear. If you go through carefully rule 199, sub-rule (2) says:

> "A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made."

It is very well known that you had allowed Mr. Raj Narain to make a statement and you had also allowed the Prime Minister to make a statement thereto. It was put on the order paper. We raised certain points of order on which you gave your ruling also.

Now, after the ruling given by the Speaker, Mr. Raj Narain wanted to postpone making that statement. A copy of the statement is already given to you; it is in your possession. This

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

is a basic fact. I would also like to draw your attention to the statement made by Mr. Raj Narain which has appeared in the *Indian Express* on 22nd August which reads:

> "He has now got more material with him. So, he wants to utilise for the proposed statement on 24th August."

This is from the *Indian Express* dated the 22nd August.

MR. SPEAKER: Please read it out.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The headline is:

> "Raj Narain threatens to make a statement"

Here it is said:

> "The proposal to make Mr. Charan Singh Party President met with hostile reaction in the Party. Mr. Raj Narain now says that he does not want it either. Mr. Raj Narain says that he has now got more material with him which he wants to utilise for the proposed statement on August 24."

I will pass on the paper to you, Sir.

There is another interesting statement. It has come in today's *Patriot*:

> "Raj Narain firm on Statement.
>
> "After a 40 minute talk with his mentor, Mr. Charan Singh, in the evening, Mr. Raj Narain told newsmen that he would make the statement at about 2.00 p.m. The statement is believed to have been toned down after consultations with Mr. A. B. Vajpayee and Mr. Madhu Limaye..."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): This can be read after he has made the statement... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, my point of order is this. In this background, I am raising two issues. One is, whether the statement which had already been given to you first is with you and whether he has made any alterations or additions in the statement already given to you. The second point is whether it is permissible under the rule for a former Minister who wants to make a statement, after having given a copy of the statement to be kept in the confidential custody, to make any change in the statement or not, whether under the rules he has any right to change his statement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): My point of order is this. Rule 199 has only very little scope. It says:

> "A Member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation."

The question that arises is whether Mr. Raj Narain had resigned his Ministership or he had been sacked. This is a very important point. Suppose a Minister is dismissed, he has no right, under rule 199, to make a statemet. If he has voluntarily resigned, then only the question of making a personal statement under rule 199 will arise. The framers of this provision have very carefully done this, and only the Ministers who had resigned on their own have made statements. Here is an extraordinary situation where a controversy erupted in the Janata Party, and out of that controversy, a crisis was created and he was asked to be sacked; and the Prime Minister dismissed him. The question is whether a dismissed Minister can be allowed to make a statement under rule 199.

Another point is what Mr. Vayalar Ravi has rightly made. Not once or twice but thrice, Mr. Raj Narain threatened the whole House and the Government that he was going to make a statement; with that dagger he was coming to Parliament House.

This is very relevant. One day earlier he has to submit a copy of his prepared statement to the Speaker. I would like to know whether he had already, long back, given to the Speaker a copy of the statement to be made by him on the floor of the House and if so, whether he has made any amendments or mutilations to his own statement now. This is a serious situation. From what he has done, it appears that there will be a law and order situation in the country if he makes a statement on the floor of the House. It is a threat that he has offered to the Prime Minister and to the Government, ultimately to the House and to the whole country. I do not know whether they have made any *bandobust* already. (*Interruptions*)

I do not know if this whole edifice will collapse if he makes the statement. But this is about the lighter aspect and how he has treated this House with scant respect. Then he is not making his statement. Sir, as a dismissed Minister he has no right to make a statement. I want that he should not be allowed to make the statement.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I want to draw your attention to Rule 199. According to Rule 199 you were kind enough to permit Mr. Raj Narain who resigned from Ministership to make a statement on that day. He gave a copy of the statement to you and a copy to the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House. Now that matter was postponed. I do not want to go into that.

Now you have again permitted him to make a statement. A copy of the statement must have been given to you and also to the Leader of the House rightly, because you have permitted him and I do not want to challenge it. The question is whether the copies of both the statements which were given to you at that time and this time are the same or not. My submission is that no addition or deletion can be made once a copy of the statement is given to you. That is No. 1

My second point is: that Mr. Raj Narain is competent to make a statement. He is perfectly justified and he can give the reasons for his resignation. I do not want to comment on that. But my submission is that he can only state the reasons of his resignation regarding the incidents which occurred before his resignation. If he says something about the incidents which occurred after his resignation, that he should not say. He should include only those aspects of the matter which occurred before the resignation.

These are my two points.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKER (Gandhinagar): On this matter last week when some of us raised points of order, you were pleased to give a general ruling. I must say that we heard the ruling with great respect, but you left two important aspects rather open and perhaps rightly so, on that occasion last week.

I do not want to repeat the points my hon. friends have made. They, I think, are valid. I want you to consider this matter from a different angle also. One is that it so happens that in this matter of resignation of a Minister and a statement to be made by him under Rule 199, as the Rule stands to-day, I see that the Chair does not come into the picture at all. After all, the Minister has resigned on a political issue and on differences with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. Now the situation has so arisen that you are permitting him and he is not making the statement. Then you are allowing him to postpone it and now you are allowing him to-day. Unfortunately, all this involves the Chair's intervention in a matter which is not the Chair's field. It is not in the domain of the Chair. The Chair can only give permission or not give permission. You gave him the permission to

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

make the statement last week and now you are giving him permission to-day. He could have made the statement last week but he is making the statement to-day. If both the statements are identical then I have nothing to say. If they are not identical, then a very difficult, and if I may say so, a very dangerous, point is added that the Chair is getting involved under Rule 199 in something which is a political matter, wherein the Chair should not and out not to get involved. But, if the statement is identical, of course, this point lapses.

Secondly, you will see the wording of the Rule 199 sub-clause (1) : "A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation." My friend, Mr. Lakkappa--I do not know why people should laugh everytime he gets up. Sometimes he makes very serious points....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He always comes in between the Opposition and the government and neutralises the position.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I tell you. The point is: you will have to read this sub-clause (1) rather carefully. It is true that technically speaking Shri Raj Narain has resigned. But was it a resignation in the sense in which resigning Ministers come forward with a statement to explain, because of some important difference of opinion with the Government, with the Prime Minister and or with the other Ministers? My understanding of what we normally do witness is: if the resignation of a Minister comes out of his own serious fundamental disagreement with the Prime Minister and his Colleagues and therefore he wants to come to the House to explain to the House why he wanted to resign and why he cannot agree with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Council of Ministers, this rule is applicable. But, in this care the whole House knows—because the Prime Minister has already laid on the Table of the House the entire correspondence—that it is not a case of the Minister resigning of his own will he has resigned because of compulsion. Therefore, my point is that Rule 199 (1) is technically satisfied, but he has not resigned of his own: he was forced to resign and, therefore Rule 199 sub-clause (1) need not operate in this case.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It does seem to me that some Hon. Members on the other side are seeking strange information from the Chair. What I write to the Chair is no business of the House unless what I have written is divulged in the House.. It is strictly confidential between me and the Chair and there can be no intervention in it of any sort. Let it be quite clear in the minds of the Hon. Members that it is a substantive right of every Member to make such communication to the Hon. Speaker as he likes and also to make such changes in the communication as he likes before the communication is divulged in the House.

Now, the Hon. Members must also realise that, by raising these objections, they are trying to whittle down that very substantive right of an Hon. Member. I may make a statement under Rule 377 and before the statement is made in the House, I may make some changes in it or additions to it; no other Hon. Member has any business to object to that. Therefore, I would very earnestly implore the Hon. Members on the other side not to raise this objection which will serve to whittle down this right of an Hon. Member.

Then, Mr. Speaker, you have been asked to say what kind of a statement the Hon. Member has submitted to you earlier. Now, it is always available to me, before I make the statement, to go up to the Speaker and say 'Mr. Speaker, these are the changes I want to make, because of the changed circumstances and because of the additional information that has been made

available'. I will always have the right to go up to the Speaker, otherwise, there might be a statement made in the House which would be out-of-date, which would be irrelevant, which will have no bearing on the situation and so on. So, with these submissions, I would request you not to take into account some of the objections that have been made by the Hon. Members and to ask the Hon. Members to make the statement now.

13.00 hrs.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut) : If I remember correctly, last time when Mr. Raj Narain was given time to make the statement, it was no one condition. The condition was that he wanted to get further information. Therefore, it necessarily follows that the statement as such will stand and, in addition to that, he will make something more. That being the condition on which you allowed him not to make the statement on that day....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no; there was no such condition.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD : I am sure the records will show....

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the records here. It was after I had decided the matter that he made some observations. The order was given earlier.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD : Am I correct in taking it that it was stated in the House....

MR. SPEAKER : It was stated in the House. He stated in the House that he wanted some other information, but the order was given earlier.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: The reason for that order was....

MR. SPEAKER : The order was given earlier: he made the statement later. The order was that I will not compel him to make the statement. The order was in regard to the four points raised. Saying that it is in the discretion of the Member whether to make a statement or not, I said I cannot compel him. Secondly, I said the statement given to the Speaker is not the property of the House. Regarding the question of delay, I said I am not going to decide and, as regards whether he has another right to make a statement, I said I am not going to decide it because these matters will come up at a later stage: because you know that the normal rule followed is, either the Speaker or the courts do not decide things *in absentia*. They decide only the issues that arise for the time being.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: But is it on record that he wanted further time?

MR. SPEAKER : Long after I made the order, he voluntarily stood up and said that he wanted further time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, the limitation as spelt out in Rule 199 is:

> "199(1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation."

Therefore, all the facts that are pertinent are before his resignation leading to that resignation and no reference can come later on about post-resignation factors as a part of their explanation given for resignation so that the limiting factor is the date of resignation and before that and not after any new factors or facts which might have come after resignation. That cannot be included in the statement. But at the same time, kindly see sub-clause (2) of rule 199:

> "199(2) A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made."

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

That means if the statement explaining resignation is to be made with your consent today, then one day in advance, which means yesterday. So another limiting date or time-limit is yesterday. That is one day before today. If he has communicated to you any statement which he wants to make today, then the statement which he has sent to you yesterday will be relevant and not whatever he might have done earlier. These are the two factors

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, I want to make two points.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, how many are you going to allow?

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Earlier also the same points were made. The same points are being repeated. Is it the way of making points? Dozens of people will be standing up and the same points would be repeated. You are allowing them.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe did not speak.

(Interruptions)

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): आप कहिये "हां" या "नहीं"।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, a very important point has been raised by my hon. friend, distinguished friend, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra and I want a specific ruling on this point and your guidance.

श्री बुलियार सिंह मलिक (सोनीपत): यह क्या तमाशा बना रखा है?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The most important thing is a statement which is submitted to you under Rule 199, is it a communication as is being sought to be made out or is it a matter, substantive matter, which has to come under rule 31 in the List of Business? Now, I can understand if somebody writes to you any Member that does not automatically become the property of the House. Now, Sir, rule 199....

MR. SPEAKER: That question has been decided.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No, Sir. He has raised it again. Shyam Babu has raised it again. He has raised that it is in the nature of a communication. If that is so, it cannot come under Rule 31—List of Business. But, if it is a motion to be admitted by you under Rule 199, as per the requirements, this House is entitled to know whether any change has been made between the day when notice of intention was given and the day when the Member decided to exercise his right. This is a very valid point whether there is any other extraneous matter which can be brought in.

Now, Sir, Rule 199 is a very different from the right of personal explanation. This can only be exercised by a Minister—a Member who has resigned from the Council of Ministers. This raises my second point. I have given notice of two questions under Rule 40 read with 54(1) to Mr. Rai Narain. The Member has informed me that he has not been served with these notices by your Secretariat

Now my contention is that if you say this, is part of the Business laid down as per the Rules of Procedure—Rule 31—then the rule 40 clearly says:

> "..... resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible;...."

So, my contention is that if it is laid down in the Business, if the Member concerned has resigned from the Council of Ministers, then, I am entitled to exercise this right under Rule 40 read with 54(1). There is a difference in 54(1) from other types of

questions, that, for Short Notice Question, if it is addressed to the Minister, it goes to him. This option is to be exercised by the Minister. Similarly, under Rule 40, it is contemplated that any question can be put by a Member to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be brief.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is whether it is starred or unstarred Then my contention is that it is permissible and the question of a debate arising out of this does not arise and the Member is entitled to answer my question, if it is not a debate; otherwise he is not entitled to answer but you are entitled to.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is all this? Mr. Jain. A Member has got a right to speak but not all at the same time. Yes, Mr. Jain.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Jain.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh): Please listen to me. I want to draw your attention....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I have not called you.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: I have been sitting here. You do not allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You have been sitting here. Everybody seems to have priority over others. Everybody is on a point of order. He is aready on a point of order.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I am on the point of procedure. There cannot be any debate on a point of order. Under Rule 376, there cannot be any debate on a point of order. It must be brief. Everybody is taking a lot of time.

MR. SPEAKER: You are absolutely right.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: There cannot be double standard. When we raised it some time ago, we were told that there cannot be a debate on a point of order. And to-day you are very liberal on the points of order by allowing everybody to go on.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a peculiar case.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था के प्रश्न नियम 376 के अंतर्गत उठाये जाते हैं। लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसे प्रश्नों को इस नियम के अंतर्गत न ला कर धारा 376 आई० पी० सी० के अंतर्गत ला दिया जाता है।

रूल 199 में साफ कहा गया है कि सदस्य यह कहे कि उसने वक्तव्य देना है। यह रूल इस प्रकार है :—

"A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation."

My humble submission is that 377 does not arise. You should not have given the opportunity to raise any point of order. It has appeared as an item on the agenda paper for today and if the Minister wants to make a statement let him make a statement.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH (Aska): Sir, my humble submission is that this is an august body and on every second of the House we are spending Rs. 900/- and in the name of point of order you have started a regular court over here. Then there will be no end to it. We will not be in a position to transact business of the House. In the process important issues are being relegated to the background. You have already heard three-four members on this point from both sides and you put an end to the matter and take your decision. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप हुकम देने वाले हैं और मेम्बर, हुकम मानने वाला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हुकम देने वाले हैं और मैं हुकम मानने वाला हूं।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अगर आप हां कहना चाहते हैं तो हां कहिये और अगर आप न कहना चाहते हैं तो न कहिये। मामला साफ है। हम पर वहम की क्या बात है? अगर आप ने माननीय सदस्य का बयान करवाना है, तो उन्हें करने दीजिए। हम सब लोग उसे सुनने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं। उनसे जल्दी बयान दिलवा दीजिए।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, I will restrict myself to the ambit of rules. As correctly pointed out by the members and I read rule 199:

"A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made:"

Now, as per the Paper you have taken the copy on an earlier occasion and you permitted Mr. Raj Narain to postpone it. As per the Business Paper the Leader of the House to make a statement pertinent thereto. I am not in agreement with Mr. Lakkappa—it has been endorsed by Prof. Mavalankar—stating that it is a resignation and there is nothing stated if it is a voluntary resignation.

Sir, you will remember when Mr. Mohan Dharia was the Minister in the previous government he was dropped by the ex-Prime Minister. Now, he could not avail himself of this opportunity. Many members raised this point in the House and wanted him to make a statement but it was a case of dropping. As this point has been discussed I want to be clear on this subject, namely, the resignation—if it is voluntary alone is permitted under Rule 199.

Secondly, Sir, under Rule 377, a statement is made. Now you must see Rule 357 also. Please see Speaker's Direction No. 115C. It is a personal explanation. I read it. It is a personal explanation of a member who happened to be a Minister in the Council of Ministers. After his resignation, he may come forward with a statement. Mr. Sathe has correctly stated that the statement must refer to the date of his resignation and nothing beyond that. Because, that is the reason, Sir, why, after the proviso it is stated that this House is not permitted to discuss the subject. So, no debate is permitted.

As a Judge, Sir, you understand the spirit of these rules. The spirit of these rules must be taken into consideration, first, rather than giving an opportunity to anybody to expose his intelligence on the subject.

The spirit behind the rule is this: This is a Personal Explanation of the Minister concerned, who was in the Council of Ministers.

If he has resigned for reasons, either by compulsion or voluntarily, he can make a statement but that statement must restrict itself to this condition. That is why it is stated as Personal Statement. Perhaps he was not well. (*Interruptions*) That is why I say this. The Chair has been involved in this matter and you have been asked to permit him to make a statement now. He has postponed it for reasons best known to him. Now he is coming forward. You might have seen a statement in *The Patriot* that it may be toned down. But what I say is, this statement cannot go beyond what has been presented to you.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that. Other people have mentioned that.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You please read the Direction.

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into it.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: It is a Personal Explanation. My point is this. The statement must be in conformity with the statement which has been made earlier. It cannot be changed. That is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point. Now, a number of objections have been taken to Shri Raj Narain making a statement under Rule 199 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House.

I shall deal with them one by one.

The first contention raised is that Shri Raj Narain did not resign voluntarily but he resigned only at the instance of the Prime Minister and therefore he has no right to make a statement under Rule 199.

I do not see any substance in this contention. Rule 199 covers all types of resignations. It has been well-accepted in the British Parliament as well as in this country that whenever a Minister resigns either voluntarily or at the request of the Prime Minister, it will entitle him to make a statement in the House.

The second contention taken is that Shri Raj Narain has no right to make any change in the Statement. It has been said that having given one statement at an earlier stage, he should not be allowed to give another statement at a later stage. I see no force in that contention. The statement is that of a Minister resigning and it is in his Personal Explanation regarding his resignation. People might try to polish their words. People might try to put their ideas in a different manner.

So long as the statement in question is a personal statement in explanation of his resignation, any change that might be effected by the Minister concerned cannot be objected to.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As long as they do not polish shoes....

MR. SPEAKER: Keep it to yourself. Why do you say? Parliament House should not be dragged into polishing shoes. It is a most unparliamentary way of doing things, Mr. Sathe. Kindly don't say that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has been doing it for the last 5 years.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): That is what you did in emergency.

MR. SPEAKER: It will not be proper for me to disclose to the House what statement Mr. Raj Narain had submitted to me at an earlier stage. That statement, as I ruled earlier, has not become the property of the House. That is entirely a communication submitted by an hon. Member of the House to me and that communication is with me. As I mentioned earlier, he has a right to make any change as long as the change conforms with Rule 199.

It has been contended that having given one statement and having taken a date for making the statement, as he has failed to make that statement on that day, he is not entitled to make a statement on a subsequent day. I see no support for such contention under Rule 199. No limitation whatsoever has been prescribed in Rule 199 as regards the time for making the statement. It may be that when a statement is unduly delayed, the Speaker may not permit the Member to make a statement. The statement has been made during session and, therefore, I do not think, I will be justified in refusing him permission to make the statement.

[Mr. Speaker]

It was contended that the Speaker does not come into the picture under Rule 199 and he has merely to allow a Member to make a statement and nothing more. I am unable to accept this contention. It is the Speaker's duty to examine the statement and see whether it is relevant under Rule 199 and it is only thereafter that he has to give his consent in the matter.

It was contended that last time the adjournment was given to Shri Raj Narain on certain conditions. No such condition had been prescribed and my order makes it clear that the postponement was not conditional at all.

It it rightly contended that the Minister who has resigned cannot bring in extraneous matters which are not relevant to his personal statement in explanation of his resignation. I will not permit Shri Raj Narain to make any statement which is extraneous to Rule 199(1).

Shri Unnikrishnan has raised a contention that he is entitled under Rule 41 to put questions to Mr. Raj Narain after he makes his statement. I do not think that Rule is relevant for the present purpose. Rule 41 is a general rule. In my opinion, Rule 199 is a self-contained rule and, therefore, Rule 41 does not come into operation.

Shri Raj Narain.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : श्रीमन् आपकी आज्ञा से सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को कुछ सुनाऊंगा है .....

MR. SPEAKER: You must only read the statement; nothing else.

श्री राज नारायण क्योंकि इन्होंने कहा कि मैं ने किया गया था उन्होंने... (व्यवधान) हम कहने के लिए तैयार हैं कि हमने वाइस मिनिस्टर के साथ बदतमीजी हुई है ...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant: I have already decided. Kindly confine to your statement.

श्री राज नारायण : इन्होंने यह कहा है कि मेरे सामने कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं दीखता कि मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिए कहूं लेकिन आगे नहीं लिखा Therefore, I ask you to resign.

(**व्यवधान**) मगर मैं ने इस्तीफा दे दिया।

श्रीमन्, मैं अपने त्याग पत्र के संबंध में संसद में कोई वक्तव्य दूं या नहीं इसका निर्णय बहुत आसान नहीं था। इसका द्वन्द्व कुछ दिनों तक दिमाग में चलता रहा जिसके दो तीन कारण थे :

एक तो यह कि मुझे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री की बातों का प्रतिवाद करना पड़ेगा और उनके आरोपों को असत्य प्रमाणित करना पड़ेगा। यह प्रक्रिया स्वयं में कष्टप्रद थी किन्तु प्रश्न यह भी था कि हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री की तस्वीर धूमिल हो सकती है और प्रधानमंत्रित्व के नैतिक आधार पर भी आंच आ सकती है।

दूसरे अब तक स्थिति इतनी स्पष्ट हो गई है और जनमानस इस संबंध में पूर्ण विश्लेषण कर सभी बातों को इतनी अच्छी तरह समझ गया है कि विशेष प्रकाश डालने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई है।

किन्तु फिर सोचा कि सर्वोच्च राष्ट्रीय संस्था संसद के प्रति एक प्रकार से समादर का अभाव होगा अगर मैं उसके सामने विनयपूर्वक उपस्थित होकर एक महत्व पूर्ण नाटक के आवश्यक तथ्यों से उसे अवगत न करा दूं।

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने मुझ से त्याग पत्र मांगा था उसके उन्होंने दो तीन आधार बताये थे।

सर्वप्रथम उन्होंने कहा था कि मैंने उनसे मुलाकात में समा पर प्रतिबंध के संबंध में अपनी अनभिज्ञता व्यक्त की थी। किन्तु उन्होंने इस संबंध में जांच पड़ताल की और वे इस

निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे है कि मैंने जानबूझकर एवं सुविचारित ढंग से कानून (विधि) को भंग किया था।

श्रीमन आप मेरे विरुद्ध आरोप में कानून भंग पर विशेष ध्यान दें। कानून भंग करने का एक ही अर्थ हो सकता है — देश में संसद या विधान सभाओं द्वारा पारित विधिवत ला कानून की अवहेलना या उल्लंघन।

स्वाभवत: यह प्रश्न उठता है कि वह कौन-सा कानून शिमला में जारी था, जिस की अवज्ञा का अभियोग मुझ पर लगाया जा रहा है। मुझे बताया गया है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने काबीना यानी (कबिनेट)—हम हिन्दी में कबिनेट को काबीना कहते हैं — मैं तथा जनता पार्टी की एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति में कहा कि शिमला में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की 144 धारा लागू थी और मैंने उस को जान-बूझ कर तोड़ा था और सभा की थी। किन्तु जो हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से रपट दी गई है (प्रतिलिपि संलग्न है) और जो मुख्य मंत्री हिमाचल प्रदेश ने मुख्य मंत्री बिहार को कहा (जिसे मुख्य मंत्री बिहार ने एकपत्र के रूप में लिपिबद्ध कर दिया था और जिस की प्रतिलिपि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री तथा मुख्य मंत्री, हिमाचल प्रदेश को भेज दिया गया था) उस से यह स्पष्ट है कि ऐसा कोई कानून उस समय वहां लागू नहीं था।

ऐसी परिस्थिति में इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुचना अनिवार्य हो जाता है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने सर्वथा अनुचित आरोप लगाया था।

अगर मौखिक या ब्रिटिश राज्य के जमाने से आते हुए प्रतिबंध का सहारा भी लिया जाए तो उस की पूर्व सूचना मुझे नहीं थी। जो सरकारी रपट माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी से मिली है, उस में भी इस का उल्लेख नहीं है कि किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी ने मुझे इस की सूचना दी थी। मुख्य मंत्री अपने 26 जून के पत्र में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को सूचित करते हैं :—

"Secretary (Health), Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Simla receiped Shri Raj Narain at Himachal Bhawan at 12.10 A.M. Shri Raj Narain was received at Chandigarh and escorted all the way to Himachal Bhawan by the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Solan."

किन्तु यह नहीं कहते कि इन में से किसी एक सज्जन ने मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में बताया, बल्कि यह ध्यान देने योग्य है कि वे इस बात पर बल दे कर कहते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की मंत्री कुमारी श्यामा शर्मा, जिन का यह कतव्य था कि वे सारी स्थिति से मुझे अवगत कराएं, ने भी ऐसा नहीं किया। मैं मुख्य मंत्री के पत्र के 11 वें पैरे की तरफ सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं .....

श्रीमान कुछ लोग सदन में सो रहे हैं। श्रीमन सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य हमारी बात सुनेंगे नहीं, तो हमारे साथ न्याय कैसे होगा। हम बयान देने आये हैं —इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य–शासक पक्ष और विरोध पक्ष —दोनों ध्यान से सुनें।

यह मुख्य मंत्री के पत्र का 11 पैरा है –

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ (बंगलौर-उत्तर) : यह आप को कैसे मिला ?

श्री राज नारायण : प्राइम मिनिस्टर जी ने दिया था।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Why do you charge me?

श्री राज नारायण : सर, आप ने दिया था

"I may also bring to your kind notice the attitude of Miss Shayama Sharma, Minister of State, in this

[Shri Raj Narain]

particular episode. She was in Simla on that day. She was also informed that Shri Tripathi was insisting on having this meeting on the Ridge. She spent a lot of time with Shri Tripathi and Shri Raj Narain, but as far as my information goes, she did not explain, the whole position to Shri Raj Narain and Shri Tripathi. She was certainly in a position to clarify any misunderstanding. But she did not do so. Her attitude has always remained uncooperative and critical of the Government."

AN. HON. MEMBER: What was she doing there?

श्री राज नारायण : साहब, इतना सीजिए कि उन की एक मंत्री हमारे साथ आई, मगर उन्होंने कोई . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not answer questions.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन, मैं आप की आज्ञा का पालन करना चाहता हूं तहेदिल से, मगर कुछ लोग बाधक हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय : आप बाधक मत बनिये उस में।

श्री राज नारायण : हां मुख्य मंत्री जी के पक्ष में इतना जरूर है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय विकास विभाग के राज्य मंत्री श्री सत्यादेव त्रिपाठी ने मुझे सभा की मनाही की सूचना दी थी किन्तु श्री त्रिपाठी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से स्वयं मिल कर इस का तीव्र प्रतिवाद किया था और साक्षात्कार के बाद एक प्रेस वक्तव्य में इस का खुलासा भी किया था। श्री त्रिपाठी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि :

"The Sunday Statesman 2-7-78

From Our Special Representative: New Delhi, Saturday: Mr. Satya Deo Tripathi, U.P's Minister of State for Hill Development, said here today that he had told the Prime Minister that he (Mr. Tripathi) had not informed Mr. Raj Narain that there was ban on holding meeting in the Ridge area in Simla, "as I did not think it was my duty."

He also told Mr. Desai that it was the duty of the district authorities who accompanied Mr. Raj Narain from Chandigarh, to have informed the former Union Health Minister of the ban. In fact, Mr. Raj Narain went to the Ridge after the afternoon tea at Raj Bhavan and Himachal's district officials were all the time accompanying him."

श्रीमन, आप इस प्रकार देखेंगे कि आरोपों का कोई आधार नहीं था। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कानून भंग का अभियोग लगाया है उसकी पुष्टि मौखिक या पारंपरिक प्रतिबंध से, अगर ऐसा प्रतिबंध लागू भी रहा हो, तो नहीं हो सकती। कानून शब्द का प्रयोग प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जानबूझ कर मेरे ऊपर गंभीर आरोप लगाने की मंशा से किया था और आज एक हल्के-फुल्के मौखिक प्रतिबंध द्वारा या अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चली आती हुई किसी परम्परा के आधार पर वे असत्य आरोप को सत्य सिद्ध नहीं कर सकते।

सभा की अनुमति वहां के संबंधित अधिकारियों ने नहीं दी थी। इसके आसार मुझे सभा-स्थल पर पहुंच जाने पर ही मालूम हुए। किंतु, श्रीमन, इसको ध्यान में रखें कि सभा स्थल पर ले जाने वाले सरकारी अधिकारी थे, गाड़ी भी जिस में मुझे ले जाया गया सरकारी थी और अगर सरकारी अधिकारियों ने जाने से मुझे रोका होता तो मैं वहां हरगिज न जाता। सभा स्थल पर जाने के बाद मुझे आयोजकों ने बताया कि पुलिस वहां से ध्वनि-विस्तारक यंत्र वगैरह उठा कर ले गई थी और सभा करने से रोका था। मगर मैं वहां किस स्थिति में था इस पर श्रीमन पूरी हमदर्दी से गौर करें। चर्चा

हो रही थी और कुछ ही देर में पांच-सात हजार लोग वहां छाता लिए हुए बड़ी उत्कंठा से एकत्र हो गए थे। उसी स्थल पर उन्होंने करीब तीन सप्ताह पूर्व माननीय विदेश मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का भाषण सुना था। वह भी एक सार्वजनिक सभा थी, जिसका आयोजन शिमला की जनता-पार्टी ने किया था। उस सार्वजनिक सभा की घोषणा करने वाला जनता-पार्टी द्वारा प्रसारित एक पोस्टर भी इसके साथ संलग्न कर रहा हूं।

हम ने पोस्टर की कापी करा दी है। यह पोस्टर है, इस को देखा जा सकता है। इस में लिखा है :

"जनता पार्टी के मूर्धन्य नेता माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (विदेश मंत्री) तिथि 3-6-78 को सांय 5-30 बजे रिज मैदान में विशाल जन सभा को सम्बोधित करेंगे। आप से निवेदन है कि भारी संख्या में पधार कर अपने प्रिय नेता के विचार सुनें।

नोट: महिलाओं के अलग से बैठने की विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है।

निवेदक
जनता पार्टी, शिमला।"

इस से यह प्रमाणित हो जाएगा कि शांता कुमार जी सत्य से कितना स्नेह रखते हैं। पोस्टर में 'जनसभा' की घोषणा तो है ही साथ ही साथ यह भी निवेदन जनता-पार्टी शिमला ने किया है कि "महिलाओं के अलग से बैठने की व्यवस्था की गयी है"—जनता पार्टी ने की, अर्थात जनता पार्टी शिमला द्वारा व्यवस्था की गयी है, सरकार द्वारा नहीं। इस में शांता कुमार जी के इस कथन का कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की सभा सरकार द्वारा आहूत थी और उसका आयोजन सरकारी तत्वावधान में किया गया था, ऐसा असत्य है जो हलक के नीचे नहीं उतारा जा सकता।

यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि रिज में सिर्फ श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की ही सार्वजनिक सभा नहीं हुई थी, उसके पूर्व कई राजनैतिक नेता श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, श्री प्रताप सिंह कैरों आदि तथा राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के प्रधान एवं साईंबाबा भी वहां पधार चुके थे और जनसमूह को संबोधित कर चुके थे।

यह कहा गया है कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने से वहां पर एक प्रकार का प्रतिबंध चला आ रहा था। इस संदर्भ में मैं राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के मई 13, 1931 की रिज मैदान की सभा का उल्लेख विशेष रूप से करना चाहूंगा। श्री जगदीश शर्मा की "इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस : ए डिस्क्रिप्टिव बिब्लियोग्राफी" के 540 पृष्ठ में कहा गया है कि : "ए पब्लिक मीटिंग वाज हैल्ड आन रिज एट शिमला टु वेकलम महात्मा गांधी। इन कन्कलूजन गांधी जी एक्जोर्हटिड द आडियंस टु वर्क फार दी स्प्रेड आफ खद्दर एंड वायकाट आफ लीकर।"

श्री गुलराकेश पंत एवं श्री हृदयेश आर्य, हिमाचल युवा जनता सदस्यों ने, जो प्रधान मंत्री जी को संयुक्त पत्र लिखा था वह रिज पर सार्वजनिक सभा के संबंध में स्थिति को पूर्णरूपेण स्पष्ट कर देता है। मैं उस पत्र के कुछ अंश पढ़ने की आज्ञा चाहता हूं :

"On 15th August 1947 India got freedom and some old conventions of British rule were ignored such as citizens without wearing pants were also allowed to roam on the Mall. It will be the biggest lie of its kind if anybody dare to say that public meetings and functions are banned on the Ridge and the Mall at Simla. For example, the Congress public meeting was addressed by the local

[Shri Raj Narain]

Congress leaders and late Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister, Punjab State. That during Congress regime not only opposition leader Shri Jaiprakash Narain addressed public gathering at the Ridge but Late Shri Golwalkar RSS Chief also addressed a rally on the Ridge. Even the present RSS Chief addressed a rally at some place.

Condolence meetings on the murder of Rastra Pita Bapu and on the death of late Shri Zakir Hussain were also addressed by leaders of different parties on the Ridge. Every year on Bapu's birthday gatherings are addressed by political and social leaders on the Ridge. Processions are taken in the shape of 'Prabat Pheri' on the Mall Road and Ridge. Satya Sai Baba addressed number of getherings on his visits to the city.

Shri Shanta Kumar C.M. Himachal Pradesh started with by taking all the Janata MLAs on the Ridge to administer them the oath. It is a mystery how that type of function could ever be an official function. Who sought its permission and who granted that type of permission?"

श्री सत्यदेव बुशैरी एम० एल० ए० भी इस कथन की पुष्टि इस प्रकार करते हैं :

"After Independence the State Capital of Himachal was at Simla from its very inception, although Simla was a part of United Punjab. All the Ministers of Punjab used to address public meetings on the Ridge Maidan. The Central Ministers whosoever came to Simla and desired to address public were never disallowed to use the Ridge for that purpose."

यह भी बता देना आवश्यक है कि मेरे लिए सभा का आयोजन 25 जून को किया गया था जो एक महत्वपूर्ण दिन है क्योंकि उसी दिन को 3 वर्ष पूर्व देश में आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई थी । ऐसे अवसर पर जब कोई मंत्री सभा संबोधित करे तो लागू किया हुआ कानून भी उठा लिया जाता है । उस संध्या में लोगों को निराश करने का यह परिणाम भी हो सकता था कि वहां अशान्ति होती और युवा वर्ग क्रोध और आवेश में एक तहलका मचा सकता था जो स्थानीय सरकार के लिए किसी प्रकार हितकर नहीं होता । इसलिए सभा स्थल पर पहुंच जाने के बाद उस बड़े जन समूह को, विशेष रूप से युवा वर्ग को उस महत्वपूर्ण दिन को मैंने संबोधित करना ही अपना कर्त्तव्य समझा ।

अब मैं लगाए गए दूसरे आरोप पर आता हूं । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने त्याग पत्र मांगते हुए मुझ पर यह भी आरोप लगाया है कि मैंने अपने भाषण में मुख्य मंत्री हिमाचल प्रदेश पर तीव्र प्रहार किया था ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कितना लम्बा है ?

श्री राज नारायण : धीरज रखिये ।

(Interruptions) **

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्टेटमेंट पढ़िये ।

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Also, whatever the Members interrupt will not go on record.

श्री राज नारायण : अगर मैं ऐसा करता तो निस्संदेह यह मेरे लिए वांछनीय नहीं था । लेकिन यह आरोप भी कितना असत्य है यह मुख्य मंत्री बिहार के 6-7-78 के पत्र से जाहिर हो जाएगा । मैं उस पत्र का उद्धरण पढ़ना चाहता हूं मुख्य मंत्री बिहार अपने पत्र में मुख्य मंत्री हिमाचल प्रदेश को लिखते हैं कि :

"...शिमला की जिस घटना को ले कर श्री राज नारायण जी से

**Not Recorded.

मंत्रि परिषद् से त्यागपत्र मांगा गया उसके सम्बन्ध में आपने मुझे जो जानकारी दी उससे मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यदि सारी बातें सही रूप में प्रधान मंत्री के सामने नए सिरे से उपस्थित की जाएं तो पार्टी में जो संकट पैदा हो गया है उसका समाधान निकल सकता है ।"

आपने मुझ से कहा है कि रिज एरिया में 144 धारा लागू नहीं थी बल्कि तथ्य यह है कि इस एरिया में किसी भी राजनैतिक पार्टी को एक लम्बे जमाने से सभा कर ने की इजाजत नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में एक सरकारी आदेश है । कहां सरकारी आदेश है किसी को पता नहीं है ।

आपने मुझे यह भी जानकारी दी कि श्री राज नारायण जी के बोलने के पहले आपके विरुद्ध रिज पर उपस्थित कुछ लोग नारे लगा रहे थे । जहां तक श्री राज नारायण जी का प्रश्न है उन्होंने उपस्थित लोगों से आग्रह किया कि वे आपके विरुद्ध नारे नहीं लगावें । आप ही के कथानानुसार उन्होंने यह भी कहा---"श्री शांता कुमार जी जनता पार्टी के है और आप लोग भी जनता पार्टी के ही हैं तो आप उनके हुए और वे आपके हुए ।" उनके विरुद्ध नारा नहीं लगना चाहिये । यह शांता कुमार जी का एक्सटैंस है ।

मगर इससे भी ज्यादा मैं अपने भाषण के टेप रिकार्ड पर ध्यान देने के लिए आप से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं । इस टेप रिकार्ड में किए भाषण को स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरे पास भेजा है यद्यपि कि इस में बहुत कुछ कांटछांट की गई है और यह एक पूर्व योजना के अनुसार है । मैं इसे आद्योपांत पढ़ने के लिए मदन से क्षमा चाहूंगा । समाचारपत्रों की बात आप जाने दें । मंत्रियों के भाषण की रिपोर्ट सी०आई०डी० लेती है टेप रिकार्ड से इस डैमोक्रेटिक एज में भी, इस पर आप ध्यान दें । उसी का जो हम को प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सारांश भेजा है टेप रिकार्ड का मैं उसको हूबहू पढ़ रहा हूं ।

भाषण श्री राज नारायण, रिज मैदान, शिमला जनसभा युवा जनता : दिनांक 25-6-78

अब मैं बोल रहा हूं । "देखिये आज हमारा बोलने का मन नहीं कर रहा है । मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि यहां की मीटिंग को खराब करने की कोशिश क्यों की गई । मुझे ये बातें मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही हैं शांता कुमार जी भले आदमी हैं, अच्छे आदमी हैं, समझदार हैं, यह जो युवा जनता के लोग हैं ये शांता कुमार ही के तो हैं । ये अगर अपनी यहां सभा कर लें, लाउड-स्पीकर वगैरह के साथ तो इसमें शांता कुमार जी का क्या नुकसान है ।" यह हमारा भाषण चल रहा है टेप रेकार्ड sent to me by the Prime Minister himself. देखिये जब टेप रेकार्ड होता है तो अब पब्लिक भी बोलती है । यह प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं लोग । "माइक पुलिस क्यों ले गई ? क्या ये पुराना शासन का तरीका जनता पार्टी की सरकार भी चलाएगी क्या ?" यह प्रश्न है जनता की ओर से । यह मेरा जवाब है--- "कभी नहीं । अब सवाल जनाब टेढ़ा हो गया मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है । किसी को दोष देना नहीं चाहूंगा मैं । आप लोगों से भी निवेदन करूंगा युवा जनता के नेताओं से कि शांता कुमार जी को कुछ बुरा भला न कहें । वे हमारे हैं हम उनके हैं । आज इस बात का जरूर लोगों को दुःख है कि यहां अगर सभा हो जाती तो बिगड़ता क्या ?" अब वहां से डाट डाट डाट, क्योंकि हमने यह कहा था कि अगर सभा हो जाती तो कहां गगन फट जाता, कहां धरा धंस जाती ? "तो हमको शांता कुमार जी का तार कल मिल गया था कि अगर आप रात में रहेंगे तो मैं शाम को लौट आऊंगा और मुलाकात करूंगा क्योंकि हमारा कार्यक्रम लगा हुआ है इसलिये मैं बाहर रहूंगा और दिन में आपके सामने नहीं आ पाऊंगा । ये हमारे भाई जैन साहब हैं । यह युवा जनता के एक यहां के सक्रिय मेम्बर हैं । रा

[श्री राज नारायण]

कुमार काउन्सलर हैं यहां के हमारे भाई जैन साहब हैं । इन्होंने प्रश्न किया है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने साल भर में क्या किया है ? मैं इसी पर आपको रखूंगा । पहली बात तो हमने यह की कि जो इंदिरा की तानाशाही सरकार ने आपके मौलिक अधिकार छीन लिये थे सिविल राइट्स छीन लिये थे उनको हमने आपको वापस कर दिया । देखिये, आपको वापस कर दिया और अगर आपका माइक कोई छीन ले तो इसमें आपका दोष ? अब हमारे जैन साहब ने एक सवाल पूछा है दूसरा जिसका जवाब मैं दे रहा हूं । हमने आपको फंडामेंटल राइट्स मौलिक अधिकार भी दिया—मौलिक अधिकार वह क्या है—आप बिना हथियार के जहां चाहो तहां आओ जाओ । क्या आप अपने अधिकार को छिनने देंगे यह आपको सोचना है ? 25 जून को रामलीला मैदान में श्री जयप्रकाश जी ने प्रस्ताव रखा था कि "अगर 29 जून से पहले-पहले इन्दिरा जी का इस्तीफा नहीं होता, इंदिरा जी इस्तीफा नहीं देती तो इंदिरा को हटाने के लिये राष्ट्रव्यापी अभियान शुरू कर देंगे ।" अब प्रश्न आ रहा है उधर से । "शांता कुमार जी ने इंदिरा जी का रास्ता क्यों पकड़ा ?" अब मैं बोल रहा हूं । "क्यों पकड़ा यह उनको सोचने दो—क्या अपने मौलिक अधिकारों को आप छीनने देंगे, यह बात आपको समझनी है । मौलिक अधिकार आज सरकार छीने तो आप चुप रहेंगे ? तो अगर शान्ता कुमार जी को इस बात की जानकारी होती तो साहब इनकी पुलिस यहां से माइक उठाकर नहीं ले जाती । आप लोगों को यहां एकत्रित क्यों होने दिया ? मैं शांता कुमार जी को कहता हूं कि उन्होंने माइक क्यों लिया ?" सब सभा में खड़बड़ी मच गई—"आप खड़े है पानी में खड़े हैं, इसलिए अब तो शिमला से हमारा रिश्ता ज्यादा बढ़ेगा—(शोर) हमने महंगाई बहुत-सी चीजों की खत्म कर दी—(शोर) आज जो वहां शासन की कार्यवाही हुई है, आप इसको पसन्द करते हैं या निन्दा करते हैं ? मंच से माइक छीनना ये जम्हूरियत और उसूल के खिलाफ है, इसकी निन्दा होगी या नहीं ? जो निन्दा करते हैं, वो हाथ उठावें (शोर) अब मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि हमको दिल्ली जाना है, आप अपनी ताकत को बढ़ायें, मजबूत करें, युवा जनता के लोग अपनी ताकत को बढ़ायें, संगठित करें । आपसे प्रार्थना करके इतना ही बोल करके मैं जा रहा हूं । इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद—(शोर) ।" अब मैं चल दिया ।

श्रीमन् इसको सुनकर अगर सदन मुझे मुख्य मंत्री पर कड़ा प्रहार करने के लिए दोषी ठहराए तो मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है । मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि जिन लोगों ने इसे पढ़ा या सुना है, उनके दिमाग में यह धारणा बनी है कि उन परिस्थितियों में भी बहुत जब्त या संयम से काम लिया गया था । इससे ज्यादा संयम से मैं काम ले सकता हूं ?

श्रीमन, यही दो आरोप थे, जिनके आधार पर प्रकाश्य रूप से मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का कोपभाजन बना ।

मैंने जो तथ्य एवं तर्क प्रस्तुत किए हैं, उनसे यह स्पष्ट है कि असत्य का तानाबाना बुनकर मुझे उसमें फंसाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है । दो एक दिनों तक लोग इस मायाजाल में फंसे रहे हों और मेरी प्रतिभा भी उनके सामने कुछ धूमिल प्रतीत हुई हो, लेकिन अब यह आइने की तरह साफ हो गया है कि अपने साथियों को मतभेद के कारण नीचा दिखाने के लिए सत्ता का किस प्रकार दुरुपयोग किया जा सकता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सत्य, सत्य ।

श्री राज नारायण : इस दुरभि-संधि को वास्तविक रूप में आप और अच्छी तरह तब समझ पायेंगे जब आप प्रधान मंत्री जी की मेरे प्रति कुछ दिनों से उभरती हुई दुर्भावना की शृंखला पर दृष्टिपात करेंगे । शिमला कांड तो एक बहाना मात्र था । स्पष्ट है कि

प्रधान मंत्री जी बहुत दिनों से घात में लगे थे कि मुझ पर तथा भूतपूर्व गृहमंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह पर वार करें।

जब प्रधान मंत्री जी अमरीका प्रवास के बाद 17 जून को वापिस आते हैं, तो पहली बात तो जो उनकी जबान से निकलती है, उसमें दुर्भावना की गंध है। आप इसको जरा देखें कि उस दिन उन्होंने अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति की कितनी बड़ी मिसाल रखी थी। विदेशी राजदूतों एवं अन्य गण्यमान्य व्यक्तियों के समूह में मेरे इत्र लगाने पर उन्होंने मेरे प्रति अपशब्द कहे थे। खुशबू लगाने पर जब इतनी बदबूदार बात निकल सकती थी, तो श्रीमन्, अनुमान कर सकते हैं कि उनके दिमाग में मेरे प्रति कितना जहर भरा हुआ था। उसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जनता पार्टी के संसदीय बोर्ड की 22 जून की बैठक में अपनी दुर्भावना जनता पार्टी के एक मंत्री से व्यक्त की—"आप राजनारायण को यहां से (यानी पार्टी से) निकाल दें, मैं उसे मंत्रिमंडल से निकाल दूंगा।"

14.00 hrs

इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि जब उनके एक सहयोगी ने कहा कि इस तरह की कार्यवाही से पार्टी में फूट होगी, पार्टी तहसनहस हो जायेगी, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहां तक कह डाला कि "कुछ नहीं होगा, सिर्फ राज नारायण और चौ० चरण सिंह बाहर जायेंगे।" और ये बातें श्रीमन्, शिमला कांड से चार दिन पहले की है।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री इस सिलसिले में आगे बढ़ते गये और राज खुलता गया। मालूम होता है कि जब जहर एक बार दिमाग में इकट्ठा हो जाये, तो बाहर निकलकर ही दम लेता है। उन्होंने कोटा की सार्वजनिक सभा में 25 जून को सिंहगर्जन कर ही दिया कि "राज नारायण या तो अपना व्यवहार ठीक करें या बाहर जायें।" इस प्रकार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने मंत्रिमंडल के एक साथी के साथ बर्ताव के लिए एक नई आचार संहिता प्रस्तुत की।

श्रीमन्, मैं सदन से विनयपूर्वक यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या ये बातें एक पूर्व-निश्चित संकल्प एवं योजना की ओर संकेत नहीं करतीं।

शिमला कांड को चाहे जिस रूप में देखा जाये, वह 25 जून को हुआ था। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी की दुर्भावना तो 17 जून को अमेरिका से लौटने पर हवाई अड्डे पर तथा 22 जून को पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड की बैठक में, जो अनुशासन की कार्रवाई के लिए अनधिकृत थी, और 25 जून को कोटा की सार्वजनिक सभा में पहले ही मुखर हो चुकी थी, सारी दुनिया के सामने उनका इरादा साफ हो चुका था। उसके लिए उनको शिमला की 7,000 फीट की ऊंचाई पर इस तरह की परिकल्पना करने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

श्रीमन्, मुझे यह भी लगता है कि कुछ प्रमुख बुनियादी प्रश्नों पर प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ मेरा जो मतभेद रहा है, वह भी जिम्मेदार है मेरे प्रति प्रधान मंत्री के रुख-परिवर्तन में। जो पत्र मैं लिखता रहा हूं, वे सब मैं बता रहा हूं। सरकार के कार्यकलापों में गुणात्मक परिवर्तन का अभाव और किसानों, मजदूरों तथा विद्यार्थियों के लिए नई आशा बंधाने वाले कार्यक्रमों का अभाव मुझे महीनों से खलता रहा है। समान शिक्षा के नारे हम मौखिक रूप से देते तो रहे हैं, किन्तु फैमी स्कूल ज्यों के त्यों कायम है। बुढ़ापा पेंशन योजना तथा बेकारी भत्ता योजना भी लागू नहीं हो पाई हैं और आमदनी तथा खर्च की सीमा बांधने की दिशा में कोई सार्थक कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। किसानों का गुड़ जब उचित कीमत पर बिकने लगा, तो ऐलान करके गुड़ के निर्यात पर

[श्री राज नारायण]

प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया । गन्ना और चीनी की कीमतों में न्यायोचित संतुलन नहीं किया गया । औद्योगिक नीति का भी समुचित कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया गया । इसी तरह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया से भी मुझे असंतोष था । भ्रष्टाचार निवारण एवं शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दोषी व्यक्ति-व्यक्तियों के विधान के तत्काल कार्यान्वयन की दिशा में भी कारगर कदम नहीं उठाए गए । इन बातों से मुझे जो मानसिक पीड़ा होती रही है, उसको मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्रों एवं मौखिक रूप से विगत 10 महीने से समय समय पर अवगत कराता रहा हूं । मैं उन पत्रों को साक्ष्य के रूप में यहां पेश करना आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूं । कुछ अन्य विषयों की भी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता, जिन पर प्रधान मंत्री जी और मेरे बीच तीव्र राजनैतिक मतभेद रहे हैं । यदि मैं ऐसा करूं, तो मुझे यह भय है कि शिमला कांड गौण हो जायेगा, जिस पर षड्यंत्र की यह इतनी बड़ी इमारत खड़ी की गई ।

श्रीमन्, मैं एक बात का उल्लेख यहां विशेष रूप से करना चाहता हूं । वह यह कि जब चौ० चरण सिंह सांघातिक हृदय रोग से आक्रांत होकर रुग्ण शैया पर पड़े थे, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन पर और मुझ पर एक साथ वार किया । यह सदन प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा स्थापित इस नवीन सांस्कृतिक कीर्तिमान पर विचार करे कि जिस चौ० चरण सिंह को सभी लोग जनता पार्टी का एक मुख्य संस्थापक मानते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन पर किस समय वार किया ? जब वे सख्त बीमार थे ।

अन्त में मैं माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि "धम चक्र प्रवर्तनाय" के प्रकाश में, जो अध्यक्ष के आसान के ऊपर से सदन को उद्भासित करता है, सत्य-असत्य का विवेचन करें और दोषी कौन है, इसका निर्णय निष्पक्ष हो कर करें ।

यदि कोई भी यह मानकर चलता है कि मैंने किसी कानून का उल्लंघन किया है, तो मैं मांग करूंगा कि श्री शांताकुमार जी मेरे विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई करें और मुझे गिरफ्तार करायें, और तब मैं न्यायालय में जा कर इस बात की मांग करूंगा कि कोई न्यायिक आज्ञा न होते हुए मेरे खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जा रही है और यह उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण कार्रवाई होगी, जितनी कि इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में मेरी चुनाव याचिका थी ।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am glad that the long-awaited statement is here before the House. If it had not been made so very interesting in his characteristic manner, it would have been difficult to have had patience for all that he has said.

I would like to refer first to what he said last. Then I will come to the earlier part about Simla. I am surprised that he now finds that I was not well disposed towards him from the very beginning. That is what he has now discovered. I do not know why he remained silent all the while and why he respected me, and respected me in no uncertain terms. Even on the 27th June he made such a statement. He referred to my speech at Kota. He said that he did not find anything objectionable about it. On the contrary, what I said was only for his benefit. That is what he said then. Now, he puts a different interpretation. In the Kota meeting I had not mentioned him by name at all. Only in the workers' meeting one of the workers asked, ' If Mr. Raj Narain makes a breach of discipline, what will be done?' I said if he makes a breach of discipline, he will go. That is all that I said. There was no question of my saying anything in the Kota meeting. In the Kota meeting there were

followers of Raj Narainji who shouted 'Raj Narain Zindabad, Morarji Desai Murdabad' and all kinds of solgans were raised and pamphlets distributed. Then I told them, 'This is not right. This is indiscipline and if any members of Janata Party indulge in indiscipline, then they have no place in the Party.' That is all that I said there. I did not mention any names at all.

Then again he refers to the proceedings of the Parliamentary Board meeting of the Janata Party. I do not know how he can refer to it here. But there is no limit to which he can go. Therefore, I am not surprised by it. I wish he had not said it in the manner in which he has said. What I said there—now that he has referred to it—I must clarify. When the question was raised, i.e. the question of taking disciplinary action against him for carrying on a campaign against the President of the Janata Party, and for carrying on a violent public agitation, on that, a notice was issued to him and it was considered there. There I was asked to take disciplinary action against him as he is a Cabinet Minister. I said, 'No. That depends upon the Parliamentary Board's decision. If the Parliamentary Board holds him guilty of indiscipline, then he goes from the Cabinet'. That is all I said. I do not know what wrong have I committed in saying that. These were garbled reports sent out by members. This is not uncommon in this country. Even Cabinet meetings' proceedings are reported by some people. They go on doing it. We have still to go a long way before people will observe full discipline in a proper manner. We have got to deal with it with patience.

Then he says that when I returned from America on the 17th of June, he met me and I admonished him before all people—now there were not all people near him, they were behind him much farther away—I do not know what they heard. But he met me and he began to apply *'ittra'* to me. I had received reports of what he was doing here and what a disturbance he was creating and what it meant for the Janata Party. So I said: 'You are applying 'khushbu'.

यहां तो खुशबू लगाते हो पर और क्या कर रहे हो ? "और भी खुशबू कर रहा हूं।" पर मैंने कहा कि आप बदबू फैला रहे हैं। यह मैंने कहा था।

I really said that because I meant it. That was what had happened in my absence. I had no hesitation in saying that to him. But, if he objected to it, why did he not mention it to me afterwards? If he took it ill, I would have certainly told him that ' I am sorry if you take it ill. I would not say it.' But I never thought that he would take it ill. He thinks that he alone could crack jokes and others have no right to respond. That is Raj Narainji's permanent attitude. What he says is right, what others say is wrong. Well, I do not want to enter into those polemics. But this is not the way of dealing with this matter. Then he said that 'I had hatched a conspiracy in America to remove him.'

श्री राज नारायण : यह मैंने कहा नहीं था पर अब कहूंगा।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That statement is made publicly.

श्री राज नारायण : आप कैसे कह रहे हैं कि मैंने कहा ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : पर यहां तो आपने कह दिया। पहले से मैं कर रहा हूं, आप को मालूम हो गया। कांस्पिरेसी तो नहीं कहा, मगर यह कहा।

श्री राज नारायण : यह सब पर्सनल है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Therefore it is there. Now where is the ques-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

tion of my making any question conspiracy in America? Did I know that he was going to address a meeting in Simla on the 25th of June?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Meaning he did it at the instigation of....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No. I do not thing he meant. I am sorry. I wont' agree; I cannot attribute such motives to him. But he is aggrieved and therefore he is certainly angry. That I could realise. But what could I do?

Now, I come to the episode of Simla. I discussed with him the matter and told him that this is very wrong, what he has done. Then he said 'I did not know of any prohibition there of a public meeting.' These are his words. I did not tell him that there was a ban under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. That he has missed. But, I did tell him that 'when it was prohibited there and you addressed it; it was wrong.' He said: 'I did not know about it.' Then I said 'All right, I will enquire further.' Then, the next day, I enquired further about it. I called for the remarks of the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. I also called the Secretary of the Yuv Janata Party or Yuv Janata Morcha as it was called there. Several others came and I verified from him also. Then I formed my impression, came to this conclusion that he knew it. I put it to the House itself and to you to judge whether my conclusions are right or wrong.

Now, when it was contended here that there was no prohibition there, the British Government is brought in here. Yes, the ban on meetings has been there for a long time. Why? Bescause Simla is a place where many tourists go and where many people go during the summer with their families and Ridge is the place where people go for a walk, morning and evening. There is no other place where they can go: It is, therefore, that it has been in force there. Except governmental functions no other functions are to be held there.

Then, a parallel of Mahatma Gandhi is given. Mahatma Gandhi, could be allowed anywhere. There is no question of Mahatma Gandhi, or, on his death, if anything is done, then nobody will say anything. But, in 1970 the Chief Secretary had issued orders--executive orders had been issued--this was all under the Police Act. Action is taken under 144 only for this purpose. Then again, in 1973, the Government and all the political parties met and decided that there should not be any meetings held there and those proceedings are there with me. And then when my friend, Shri Raj Narain ji says that there was no prohibition of the meeting, why did his disciples then ask for permission? They asked for permission on the 24th, the Yuva Janata Morcha of Himachal Pradesh.

AN HON. MEMBER: Yuva Janata.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Yuva Janata Morcha. It was called a Morcha then. It is Yuva Janta, it is not Yuva Janata Morcha, but they called it like that at that time because that was a morcha which was taken. They asked on 24th and the and the premission was refused.

Again the gentleman whom he quotes, who is a Minister in Uttar Pradesh, Shri Satya Dev Tripathi, he phoned to the authorities and said, 'You must do it.' 'The Chief Minister has prohibited this,' the authorities told him. 'The Chief Minister is not here.' He does not know about the meeting. He is away in Lahaul, Spiti. There is no communication there. He was infor-

med that Raj Narain Ji was coming but he was never told that there was an intention to hold a meeting.

Therefore, there was no question of his prohibiting anything on that particular occasion whereas he said C. M. had done this. Then again late at night he tells them, 'We are going to do it.' One of their workers says that 'we are going to disobey this prohibitory order. We are going to held a meeting. Even if bullets fly we do not mind. We are going to take those bullets.'

Now, is this all absence of knowledge of prohibitory orders? Then next morning arrangements were made by the very person who had asked for permission. He was told that 'you hold a meeting in the Ladies Park which is nearby, where generally such meetings are held and he said: 'Well, then, facilities should be given.' Government helped them in arranging for mike and everything else in Ladies Park because Shri Raj Narain Ji was going to address that meeting, a Cabinet Minister from here. Therefore, Government arranged all that in Ladies Park.

Now, does this show that there was no prohibitory order? Now, the question comes up whether Raj Narainji knew it or not. He himself has said in his statement here:

सभा की अनुमति वहां के संबंधित अधिकारियों ने नहीं दी थी, इस के आसार मुझे सभास्थल पर पहुंच जाने पर ही मालूम हुए।

Granting that he knew only when he went there but then if he had left the meeting I would have had no quarrel. I would not have held him responsible for breach of the order. He is a Cabinet Minister. On going there he knows this because people talk about it. They attacked Shanta Kumar. 'He did say that you should not raise slogans.' (*Interruptions*)

That is what I have said. The tape-recorded speech comes in because it was a meeting which was illegal. And police certainly took the proceedings of the whole meeting. Therefore, he comes in not because he was a Minister; he was not sacred, if he broke that prohibitory order but he was treated as such because no action was taken by the police there to disperse the meeting, or to prosecute them only because of Raj Narainji was there. Therefore, to say that he did not know, even when the tape-recorded speech, copy of which I have sent to him—he has read out, parts of it or whole of it I do not know.....

श्री राज नारायण: आप को जो हम ने दिया है वही हम ने पढ़ा है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैंने कब कहा नहीं।

I don't say 'no'; but he says, it is tampered with. Can there be any greater fantasy than that? How can his voice record be tampered? Did you oblige him by giving some fake things? How could this be done? How could the tape recording be fake?

श्री राज नारायण : शब्दों को हटाया जा सकता है, लाइन को हटाया जा सकता है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : खट खट करके आपने पढ़ा है। वह तो आपके सामने लिया ही नहीं।

When meetings are held, when minutes are taken, by the time speeches are recorded, there are some parts always missing by the noise and therefore you put dots. But then, that also becomes a theatrical business. Well, it can be, because without that, there is nothing! But this is not the way. But if at all he did say, this is what he himself has said:

क्या अपने मौलिक अधिकारों को आप छीनने देंगे यह बात आपको समझनी है। मौलिक

[श्री मोरारजी देसाई]

अधिकार आज सरकार छीने तो आप चुप रहोगे । आज जो यहां शासन की कार्यवाही हुई है आप इसको पसन्द करते हो या निन्दा करते हो । मंच से माईक छीनना ये जम्हूरियत और उसूल के खिलाफ है, इसकी निंदा होगी या नहीं ? जो निन्दा करते हैं वो हाथ उठायें ।

इससे ज्यादा टीका क्या करनी थी उस चीफ मिनिस्टर की ? यह टीका नहीं तो क्या है ? निन्दा करो, हाथ उठाओ इसका क्या मतलब होता है । क्या गालियां दी जायें तो ही निन्दा होती है ? नहीं दी मैं कबूल करता हूं । मैं मानता हूं गालियां नहीं देंगे ।

The fact is that he has admitted all that. What does that show? And, it is all a trumped up story that the mike was taken away by the Police. No mike was put there by anybody. If the mike is taken away and if that is what they say, does he not know then that the meeting was not allowed? And if a meeting was not allowed, why should he remain there? Why should he address it?

And if he addresses it, he forgets that he was a Cabinet Minister and not a political worker at that time. If he had been only a political worker and done this, I would not have quarrelled with him. He has a right *Satyagraha*. But if a Cabinet Minister sets this example there, how can a Government be carried on?

If I go to some State and there is a prohibition of a meeting and if I break it, would I deserve to be a Prime Minister or a Minister here? (*Interruptions*) I am coming to it. I am not missing it. Now the question is how was the meeting of Vajpayee allowed? I was also allowed. But they were both Government meetings. This is forgotton. Then comes a poster which is shown here. That also can be easily explained. When I went there, Raj Narain ji also was with me. Both of us addressed the meeting on the Ridge. But it was a Government function for the Prime Minister and when Vajpayee went, that was also a Government function held by Government. Therefore the meeting was allowed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What was the Government occasion for that? How can you call it an official function? What was the Government occasion?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That, I will let you know. That very much applies to you.

श्री राज नारायण : नोटिस का, पोस्टर का, माइक का पैसा पार्टी ने दिया ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In several States I have found the practice that when Government holds a meeting for me, the party also issues posters to see that the meeting is attended by many people and that is why this was done. There is no other reason for it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order now.

श्री राज नारायण : हम को अधिकार है कि आपकी असत्य जो बात है उसकी असत्यता को प्रमाणित करें ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My friends may shout.

श्री राज नारायण : आपके भाषण में असत्य ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आप ही तो सत्यवादी हैं । यह कैसा सत्य है ?

That is not right. That is not true. I did not interrupt my friend. Now, what is he worried about and

want to interrupt me when I am making a statement? He goes on doing it. (Interruptions) I don't want to call anybody any names. He has a right to say; perhaps he thinks he has a right to call others liars. I do not want to say anything.

श्री राज नारायण : हमने आपको लायर नहीं कहा । आपके भाषण में असत्य था ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : भाषण में असत्य है; तो मैंने ही कहा होगा, दूसरा किसने कहा ?

There cannot be any 'lie' in this and lungs are no proof of the truth of any fact. That must also be understood. Loud vehemence and loud retorts do not establish that right is on their side. Therefore, let it be considered coolly. I had to do it because if a Cabinet Minister behaved in this manner in public, even supposing he considered a prohibitory order to be wrong, a Cabinet Minister must not flout it. I have no doubt about it in my mind.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आपने खुद कहा है..... (व्यवधान)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: And this is how you observe discipline and this is the demonstration of it. I have nothing further to say.

14.30 hrs.

DELHI POLICE BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up the following motion moved by Shri S. D. Patil on the 23rd August, 1978, namely:—

> "That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the police in the Union Territory of Delhi, as amended, be passed."

Yesterday, this Bill could not be passed. Now, let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the police in the Union Territory of Delhi, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rameshwar Patidar.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

(i) REPORTED DISCONTENTMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE OF MADHYA PRADESH OVER NARMADA TRIBUNAL AWARD.

श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार (खरगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान ऐसे सार्वजनिक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जिसके कारण मध्य प्रदेश में असन्तोष एवं काफी रोष है । मध्य प्रदेश के धार खरगोन इलाके में नर्मदा प्राधिकरण द्वारा जो फैसला दिया गया है, उसमें मध्य प्रदेश के हितों को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है और न ही म० प्र० की सिंचाई एवं पानी की आवश्यकता पर ही उचित ध्यान दिया गया है । 76 लाख एकड़ नर्मदा कछार की भूमि में मध्य प्रदेश सिंचाई करना चाहता है । ट्रिब्यूनल द्वारा नियुक्त कृषि विशेषज्ञ डा० अम्बिका सिंह ने मध्य प्रदेश को 20 एम० ए० एफ० पानी देने की सिफारिश की थी, जिसे ट्रिब्यूनल ने भुला दिया है । गुजरात को अवार्ड द्वारा जो आई० एम० ए० एफ० पानी एलाट किया गया है, उतना पानी काफी कम ऊंचे नवागाम बांध से भी गुजरात को मिल सकता था ।

[श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार]

नवागाम को अब सरदार सरोवर नाम दिया गया है। सरदार पटेल जिन्दा होते तो जिन्दा लोगों की लाशों पर बनने वाले इस बांध को कभी स्वीकार नहीं करते। इसके लिये मध्यप्रदेश के खरगोन एवं धार जिले की हजारों एकड़ नर्मदा कछार की देश की सर्वाधिक उपजाऊ भूमि को डुबाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। निमाड़ के हजारों लोगों को बेघर करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

गुजरात-राजस्थान की जिस भूमि में सिंचाई का प्रावधान है, वह इतनी उपजाऊ नहीं है, मध्य प्रदेश की भूमि की तुलना में तो नगण्य उपजाऊ है, कच्छ का रण और अन्य हजारों एकड़ भूमि तो बिल्कुल उपजाऊ नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली की भूख नहीं, पानी की प्यास है, उसे सिंचाई के लिये और अधिक पानी की आवश्यकता है।

पुनासा बांध से उसे गुजरात को 10 लाख एकड़ फुट पानी रैगुलर रिलीज करना पड़ेगा। जबकि गुजरात को निश्चित रूप से पुनासा बांध (मध्य प्रदेश) से पानी, मिलना ही है, तब 455 फुट ऊंचे नवागाम बांध की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस फैसले के कारण निर्माण का काफी अहित होगा, मध्य प्रदेश की प्रगति को काफी आघात पहुंचेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश की जनता खासकर निर्माण की जनता इस फैसले को स्वीकार नहीं कर पायेगी।

(ii) FLOODS IN BIHAR

श्री राम विलास पासवन (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में मैंने बहुत पहले से लिख कर दिया हुआ है, मैं समझता हूं कि अब तो बाढ़ की विनाश लीला चरम उत्कर्ष पर पहुंच चुकी है, लेकिन फिर भी मैंने जो नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत लिख कर आपको दिया है वही पढ़कर सुनाता हूं।

राजकीय उच्च मार्ग 31 के ऊपर से पानी बह रहा है। बिहार और आसाम के बीच यातायात का मार्ग अवरुद्ध हो गया है। हाजीपुर (वैशाली) जिले में, जहां से मैं जीत कर आया हूं, राघोपुर एवम महनार प्रखंड बाढ़ के पानी से जलमग्न हो गये हैं, तथा वहां के निवासी इधर-उधर शरण ले रहे हैं। खगड़िया सुरक्षा बांध टूट गया है और नगर में पानी घुस गया है। बरौनी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी पानी घुसने की संभावना है। मुंगेर का बंदूक कारखाना एवम् जमालपुर कारखाना भी खतरे में है। दानापुर सैनिक छावनी खतरे में है। सिवान, सोनपुर, समस्तीपुर में, समस्त उत्तरी बिहार में, बाढ़ की विनास लीला चरम उत्कर्ष पर है। सैकड़ों लोगों की जानें गई हैं और करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई है। जन-जीवन अस्तव्यस्त है। लोगों को अविलम्ब राहत एवम् रक्षा की आवश्यकता है। लाखों लोग संकट में घिरे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार अविलम्ब उस पर गंभीरता से ध्यान दे, तथा बाढ़-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत-कार्य युद्ध-स्तर पर चलाये। वह सेना को आवश्यकतानुसार भेजे, जिससे जन-जीवन की रक्षा की जा सके।

(iii) REPORTED DEMOLITION OF SHOPS IN SHASTRI BAZAR IN SOUTH DELHI

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Madam, I am thankful to you for having allowed me to speak on this important matter. On the 20th August, 1978, the Police and the CRPF swung into sudden action in the Shastri Bazar market in South Delhi and pulled down 100-odd shops of that market. It was shocking that the shopkeepers were given no prior notice. They were not even given time to remove their goods and their belongings. All these shopkeepers were poor vegetable sellers. They have been deprived of all their belongings and means of livelihood.

The Shastri Market serves the needs of several residential colonies in South Delhi and the demolition of the market has caused immense inconvenience to

the people of these colonies. I request that a thorough probe be made into the propriety of the demolition of this market urgently, and steps be taken to rehabilitate these people suitably.

(iv) REPORTED CORRUPT PRACTICES ADOPTED BY MANUFACTURERS OF SOFT DRINK "THUMS-UP"

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): My subject matter under rule 377 is about the corrupt practices adopted by the Delhi Bottling Company, the manufacturers of the soft drink 'Thums Up', in claiming it as a Cola drink and at the same time evading payment of enhanced excise duty which is to be paid for soft drinks containing Cola.

The Delhi Bottling Co., manufacturers of the soft drink "Thums Up", in their advertisements have been claiming it to be a Cola product; but at the same time, they have not been paying the enhanced excise duty which is required to be paid by manufacturers of soft drinks containing Cola nut extract.

The company is encouraged in its corrupt practices by the conflicting and misleading statements made by the Government from time to time in the matter. In reply to a Starred Question No. 1002 dated the 5th May, 1978 regarding the Cola nut content of the soft drink "Thums Up", the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Satish Agrawal said: "The chemical examiner's report has since been received by the concerned Collector and it has confirmed that the 'Thums Up' is free from Cola nut extract." This is the decision of one Minister.

However, in a letter to the General Manager of Messrs. Delhi Bottling Co. dated the 13th June 1978, the Director General of Health Services has stated thus: "We are informed that the product does not contain Cola nut extract and thus this could be a case of misbranding of the product."

Thus, there are two different versions. Later on, in the course of his reply to Starred Question No. 167 on the 27th July 1978 pertaining to the soft drink 'Thums Up', the Minister of State of Health said that the drink had been sent to an institute for analysis, to ascertain whether or not it contained any Cola, and that since that could not be established by the institute, the drink has been sent to another institute for further analysis." It means that dilatory tactics are adopted to help these private companies.

It will thus be noted that the information given by the Government from time to time about the Cola content of the drink "Thums Up" is not only conclusive but also misleading. Maybe there are under-hand dealings between the Government and that company. The firm for its part is taking advantage of the situation and cheating the public, with mis-branding advertisements, and at the same time by not paying the enhanced excise duty required to be paid by manufacturers of the soft drinks containing Cola nut extract. They are cheating the Government to the extent of several lakhs of rupees.

The Government should arrive at a definite conclusion about Cola Nut content of the drink "Thums Up". I demand from the Government that quick action should be taken, not only to institute criminal and civil proceedings against the company, but at the same time preventing them to stop misleading the public with wrong advertisements and making huge profits thereby. Even now, they are advertising it as cola after raising it in Parliament. I hope Government will do something about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now there is a motion for consideration of Rajya Sabha Amendment to the Tobacco Board Amendment), Bill. Time allotted is one hour. Mr. Minister.

14.41 hrs.

TOBACCO BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I beg to move:

'That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, be taken into consideration:—

"Clause 2—That at page 1, lines 10-11, the words 'or at such other place as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify' be deleted."'

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

'That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, be taken into consideration:—

"Clause 2—That at page 1, lines 10-11, the words 'or at such other place as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify' be deleted."'

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the amendment.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I am very glad that the hon. Minister has taken the public point of view into account and has acceded to it. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for it. With regard to creation of platforms, it is a good thing. But unless the statutory minimum prices are fixed and the grading of the farmer is accepted, I think there will be no use of having platforms here. Now I think on the suggestion of the hon. Minister the tobacco producers have organised some co-operative societies; they have done grading and that grading has been accepted, without any question, by the foreign purchasers also. Therefore, I think it is easy for the Government to organise co-operative societies for the grading in almost all the villages; and that will not only help the auctioning business but also provide further employment to the villagers.

I would request the hon. Minister to see that the grading is done at the farmer's level and the statutory minimum prices should be fixed. If you cannot do it, then there will be difficulty.

With regard to voucher system, I want to tell one thing. As far as tradesmen and monopolists are concerned, they oppose it. They oppose both the voucher system as well as the cheque system and therefore, they create trouble. The Government has to compromise on this thing primarily in the interest of the producers. I am afraid, in this respect also they may play some game. Therefore, I want to know what the Government is contemplating to do. Unless the Government asks them to purchase graded tobacco, at least 20,000 tonnes, the tradesmen and monopolists will create some difficulty. They had done it last year; and the hon. Minister knows how the producers are hard hit. The decision and the resolution of the Tobacco Board became very much unpopular though it had been done in the interest of the producers. It is not in the principle there may be difficulty; it is in the implementation there may be difficulty because of the retaliation of the monopolists and tradesman. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that the STC buys 25,000 tonnes so that we can create competition and the tradesman will not have any other option except to purchase in the market.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Bapatla): I thank the hon. Minister for accepting popular opinion and keeping the Tobacco Board office at Guntur. About auction platforms system we are supporting. But without making preliminary arrangements if you introduce the system there is bound to be some reaction. The Government will have to take necessary

steps. Auction platforms should be introduced as soon as possible. It must be seen by the Tobacco Board or the Government that there are facilities for curing tobacco. Auction platforms should also have godowns so that tobacco that could not be auctioned could be kept. If the traders want to monopolise the whole auction system and if they do not want to bid above a particular minimum price, the government agency or the STC or the Tobacco Board should come forward to buy tobacco at a certain price fixed by the government to assure the agriculturists. In case the traders band themselves together, the government should do this. It is only when precautions like this are taken that auction platforms should be introduced, not in burry-burry. Otherwise there may be reaction from the traders and agriculturists will suffer; they will not be able to retaliate. These are two suggestions, namely, providing adequate godown facilities at the auction platforms for the agriculturists and secondly, governmental agency to go into purchase if in the auction platform the traders are found to come together and bid too low.

With these words, I thank the Minister for accepting the popular demand for keeping the Tobacco Board office at Guntur. I request the Minister also not to change that decision in future. It is against the policy of decentralising offices; the government is following this policy. Everything should not be concentrated in some metropolitan cities like Hyderabad, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi as other places do not develop. It may be little inconvenient for a few officers to come and go from Guntur but Guntur is the accepted capital of tobacco trade; tobacco trade is being done from Guntur for decades. Therefore, I request the Minister not to shift the headquarters from Guntur and I thank him for accepting the suggestion.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As the House is aware the Bill has already been passed by this House and the Rajya Sabha has suggested certain changes. Of course some friends, some hon. Members from Andhra had also made that demand. I had already explained that it is not the desire or intention of the government to take the Headquarters outside Andhra State. The present tobacco board deals with only Virginia tobacco. As against the production of about a lakh and twenty thousand tonnes of virginia tobacco, the country produces nearly 4 lakh tonnes of tobacco, right from Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and so many other areas in the country where tobacco is grown. Naturally Guntur is not that accessible. We have not taken a decision in haste to shift the HQ from Guntur. The moment we took the decision that the tobacco board should expand its activities, there should be suitable headquarters; it is a must. That was the whole reason; I do stand by that reason. I do not want to go into that controversy.

I feel that the creation of auction platforms is very much in the interest of the growers. It is the traders who did not allow the growers to get the proper price. In case we have auction platforms, it should be possible to ensure that growers get at least reasonable price. I share the concern expressed by the hon. Members; some traders may come together and they may not like to give the proper price and so some agency should function. As the hon. Members are aware, this year when the government went ahead in giving all possible cooperation; government asked the STC to purchase it. We have already asked the state governments that they should encourage their marketing cooperatives and in case tobacco is purchased on the account of cooperative societies we have assured them that there will be no question of funding; there would not be that problem. It is the bounden duty of the Government to see that remunerative prices are made available to the producers and it is in this context we shall have to strengthen these cooperatives.

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

A point was made by an hon. member that the Government should mobilise these co-operatives. The House will please bear with me that the whole co-operative movement....

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, please do not interrupt. Strictly speaking you would have been ruled out of order. I gave you an opportunity to speak. But it was not in order Anyway. He is replying. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My only submission to the hon. members is that co-operative movement cannot that way be thrusted by the Government. It is for the people, it is for the producers to come forward. We could give them all possible encouragement. We could give them all possible strength. We could give them some equity share capital. But then, in case if the local leadership is lacking, it is not possible for the Central Government to run co-operative movement in the country sitting in Delhi. It cannot happen. It is not indeed the spirit and not the idea behind the whole co-operative movement as such, and, therefore, my appeal to the hon. members—not only to those who are coming from tobacco growing area in India but from all over the country that in case they could mobilise those co-operatives—producers cooperatives all over the country, as a Minister for Co-operation, I can assure them all possible co-operation from the Central Government. I do believe that the formation of the producers co-operatives at one end and the formation of consumers co-operatives on the other end and bringing down huge margin of profit by the traders will solve all our problems—both from the point of view of producers, giving them remunerative price and also making these things available at reasonable prices to the consumers.

I am sure, the House would join me in taking up these activities. I do not want to say much because last time when we discussed the Bill, I had cleared all the points. But I have come here to-day and I have accepted this amendment from the Rajya Sabha because I feel, in case, if we fail in going ahead with this movement of creating platforms, it is the producers who will suffer. Therefore, in the interest of the producers I have come before the House. The House is aware, we have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of our Additional Secretary. On the basis of that report I would like to come before the House with exhaustive Bill, making amendments to this Tobacco Board Act so that not only virginia but also all the Tobacco is properly covered and we give all possible encouragement for production and making remunerative price available and also make some arrangement in the marketing of tobacco. All efforts are being made by the Government. I was recently in Russia. I am having my discussions with several countries in East Asia and I am sure that it should be possible for us to have better marketing facilities. At the same time to the extent we should market outside, to the extent we could consume outside, to that extent only we should allow production and not above that. On these lines we are proceeding ahead. I am grateful to the House for co-operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"Clause 2

That at page 1, lines 10-11, the words 'or at such other place as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify' be deleted."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I beg to move:

"That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up discussion on the Press Council Bill.

14.55 hrs.

PRESS COUNCIL BILL

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move*.

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, the Press Council was set up in pursuance of a recommendation made by the Press Commission. It was set up in 1966 and thereafter there had been some amendments made in the Act as passed then. During the period of emergency, while the Press suffered many assaults, most of them of an executive and administrative nature, there were three enactments during that period which severely constricted the freedom of the Press. The first was the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act. The second was the one that repealed the Feroze Gandhi Act and the third was the enactment repealing the Press Council Act. While this House as well as the other House have undone the first two anti-press laws which I mentioned, namely, the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act and the Parliamentary Proceedings Immunity Act, the third one still remains to be undone Government on its part had indicated right at the outset that so far as it was concerned, it was committed to reviving the Press Council. The Press Council Bill was brought before the House and in its wisdom, Parliament referred it to a Joint Committee. The Joint Committee has done valuable work. It has tried to round off the edges to arrive at a broad consensus on the more important matters in the Press Council Bill and what has emerged, I think, is a very good piece of legislation which if enacted would go a long way in fulfilling the main purposes of the Press Council, namely, on the one hand performing the role of self-discipline in the press circles and on the other, protecting the press from various onslaughts and encroachments being made either by the Government or by any other agency—by big business, by industralists or by any other sector.

I may mention one or two points that have emerged from the Joint Committee's deliberations. There has been a long debate as to how the Chairman of the Council should be nominated or whether he should be nominated at all. Two views have been there. One view has been, why not the Press Council elect its own Chairman? In this way, Press Council Members also would participate in selecting their own Chairman. The other view, which has dominated political thinking in this country in all sections, right from the beginning, from the time of the Press Commission right up to this day, and it has prevailed even in other democratic countries, where the Press Council had been there, has been that the kind of authority that we want to invest in the Press Council would be best ensured if the Chairman is a nominated Chairman and he is not in any way subject to the various pressures of politics that do come into operation in an election. This question was debated at length even in the Joint Select Committee and both viewpoints were ex-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri L. K. Advani]

pressed. Ultimately, the solution that the Joint Committee has hammered out is, let there be a nominated Chairman, but instead of, as proposed in the Original Bill, the Chief Justice nominating the Chairman, let it be done by a nominating panel, which should comprise of three persons—Speaker of Lok Sabha, Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the third person being a member elected from among themselves by the members of the Press Council so that even though the principle of election by the Press Council has not been completely accepted, the participation of the Members of the Press Council in the selection of the President has been ensured. In this way, the two viewpoints have been sought to be accommodated.

There are other small points also that have emerged from the Joint Committee's deliberations, one of which is that there should be a larger representation for Members of Parliament, that instead of three, we may have five; three from this House and two from the other House.

It has also been ensured that majority from the working journalists who are to be included in the Press Council will be from the Language Press, so that the English Press does not dominate.

The other amendments and changes that have been made by the Joint Committee in the Bill I am sure are going to enhance and augment the effectiveness of the Press Council.

There was considerable debate on the code of conduct and several of my colleagues in the Joint Committee, including our learned friend Mavalankarji, have put in notes of dissent on this point. I can appreciate that viewpoint, particularly because the code of conduct became a phrase which had a very specific connotation during the emergency period. It was thought to be something like a rod of discipline which the Government sought to use to discipline the press. It was even contemplated that the code of discipline should be legislated by Parliament, and the Government was thinking in terms of bringing a Bill to that effect. I may make it clear that the choice of words in the provision which relates to the code of conduct is very deliberate. We have not asked the Press Council to formulate a code of conduct, but we have asked them to build up a code of conduct. The explanation of building up has been given even in 1966 and repeated thereafter by the Press Council, namely that the various adjudications that the Press Council makes in various matters add up to a body of case, law, and that case law provides the code of conduct which will govern the affairs of the press. Nothing else is meant. I know that our learned friend Mavalankarji, when he referred to this also said that if this is the intention of the Bill, then perhaps it is all right, but in regard to the other interpretation of which, because of the emergency experience, some friends are apprehensive, I would like to make it clear that that is not at all in our mind.

There may be some other points also arising out of the amendments that may be moved or in the course of the debate that is going to ensue. I would only say that the Press Council Bill as it has now been adopted by the Rajya Sabha is certainly a very great improvement on the earlier enactment, and when this is adopted, it will be another major pledge in the field of press freedom fulfilled by the new Government.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the House for adoption.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaing and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken nto consideration."

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelkara): I expected Mr. Advani to make even a claim that today marks a new chapter in the charter of the freedom of the press, but looking at the whole content of the Bill, I see why he himself is rather hesitant to make any such claim. Rather than making any new constitution to strengthen the freedom of the press, the whole document will show that it is to bring new constraints on the freedom of the press. And there may be two agencies by which the freedom of press has to be established and maintained. They are (1) the Government and (2) the big capitalists.

As regards Government, Madam, what is the type of freedom that the Press Council is going to enjoy? Again, you will find that the Press Council is to consist of a Chairman and 28 other Members. The Chairman is going to be a paid employee of the Government. Whatever Chairman is going to be there, he is going to be a paid officer of the Government. And look at the other constituent elements. Whoever is going to be there, is nominated by the Government. If you see the category of journalists to be on the Press Council, you will find that thirteen of them are going to be nominated, of whom six are going to be editors of newspapers. Six of the Members are put in the next category to be nominated and in the next category one Member again is to be nominated. All of them are going to be nominated. There is not even a reference to the panel from which nominations are going to be made. The Government has a free hand in the nomination of journalists, editors and everybody else. So the entire body is at the mercy of the Government and the Government which enjoys the power to nominate will certainly, in consequence, enjoy the power of removing them also. When the power to nominate is there, the power to eliminate or to remove is also there. It is a nominated body instead of a sovereign body. It is like a man in jail being authorised to maintain freedom outside. The Press Council is a cage bird maintained by the Government at the cost of the Government. So, the responsibility to maintain the freedom of the press is tall talk and will not lead us anywhere.

The only place where the word 'elected' is used in the entire document is when it is said about the third man who has to constitute the Committee to select the Chairman. That is, from among the 28 nominated members, one person is to be elected, and that man will go along with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to constitute the body which will elect the Chairman of the Council. So, there alone the word 'elected' is used.

Madam Chairman, you are also a party to listening all these days to the long speeches made by Mr. Shanti Bhushan about referendum, the entire people being vested with the authority the sovereignty being
people and all that, but what happens to the freedom here? The press is supposed to be the fourth pillar of freedom. What happens to this freedom? The entire body to be entrusted with the maintenance of freedom of the press is a mere cage bird maintained by the Government, fed by the Government and paid by the Government. That is my point.

The other agency which is entrusted with the freedom of the press is the big capitalists the tycoons of the industry. Maintaing a press or running a journal is just like running a jute mill or running a liquor shop. It is a source of income and it is a money-making enterprise. What do they care? How do they come to the Press Council? The place given to the owners of the press in the Press Council is just like shepherds in the whole thing. They get the entire thing in their own hands. It is my view that the newspapers should be run as trusts. It should not be used as a means of making profit. The entire

[Shri L. K. Advani]

emphasis should be on public trust. Particular industrialists should not be allowed to run these journals or newspapers in their own interest. That is not right or proper. The press should be run for the service of the people and journalism should be a mission, not a means of making money. The system of nominating members in a Council like this is scandalous. I think the entire lot ofthem should be driven out of the temple of freedom if you want the Press Council to be really free.

If you look at the pattern of the newspapers in India, you will notice that all of them have the same pattern even in the matter of coverage of news or the composition of the news. All the papers will give importance first to ministerial pronouncements by the various Ministers who come and go. Then comes the news about the various political parties. All of them follow the same standard. Then ther will be some reference to law and order situation in the cities. So, if you take any newspaper, you will notic that 90 per cent of the population who live in the countryside are not even mentioned in the newspapers. They confine themselves to news about the metropolis. They cover only news about cities and towns. Unfortunately the journalists are also happy living in towns. They do not want to go to the countryside, just like the doctors. The result is that the entire ccuntryside of India is completely forgotten. For them India only means the cities, whose news they cover.

Since the entire countryside is kept out, the entire lot of the poor people and their news is also kept cut. It applies to the harijans also. The other day there was some news about the harijans only because there was some law and order problem and some people were shot down. It is only when there is law and order problem or some crime that we see in the newspapers reference to the poor people and harijans. Otherwise, news about the poor people in the countryside never appears in the newspapers.

The same thing applies to the constructional activities. There is not even a mention of that in the newspapers, the temples of freedom. But if there is an accident or some sensational news, something unusual, then only the newspapers given importance to the countryside.

Another aspect is that only rich and middle class people read the newspapers. The poor people do not read the newspapers. For that rural newspapers should be encouraged and they should be given greater weightage in the Press Council. Do not go only by circulation, because that is not the proper criterion. Any newspapers published in the towns will have naturally a wider circulation because they cater to a homogenous population. So, circulation should not be made the only criterion for making selection to the Press Council. So, I would say that papers published in the countryside, which give proper importance to the rural development and constructional activities in the rural areas, that should be the criterion for including representatives in the Press Council. Then I should also say something about the powers and functions of the Council. The powers are somewhat defined properly. But I am inclined to agree with what has been said by the hon. Members who have given the minute of dissent about the code of conduct being drawn. The Code of Conduct is something which has to be worked out by natural process. Now it has been drawn, but somebody may flout it. What is the use in having a code, which anybody can flout?.....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): This is very unfair except the next speaker, there is nobody else on the other side. It tempts us to raise the point of quorum. But we will not.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I had to come from the other House for this Bill....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The criticism is not directed towards you. He appreciates your sense of responsibility. He is only sorry that your back-benchers are not here....

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: It only shows that there is no controversy in this Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is unfair for such a Bill as this. But we are not raising the point of quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You only wanted it to be on record that there is no quorum.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, Madam.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I raise the point of quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now, there is quorum. Mr. Nair, you may continue your speech.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I was referring to the quality of our newspapers. The Council should also take up the question of improving the quality of our newspapers. In all humility, I say that there should be a little more adherence to neutrality, objectively and also truthfulness in their reporting. I know, I am touching a very dangerous ground. The newspapers always talk about how other people should conduct themselves but they do not like to be told how they should conduct themselves. The newspapers should make a conscious effort in adhering to neutrality, objectivity and truthfulness in offering their comments. That is not being done. They take one particular side.

What happens? There was a change of Government. There was a Government before and everything used to be said in praise of that Government. Now there is another Government, the Janata Government. They go on praising this Government. Even the present Government are under pressure to fulfil their commitments. I know, they are in difficulty. They are not able to fulfil their commitments and policies to the satisfaction of the people. Why should the newspapers suppress the truth? There was an incident of GT train being looted. No newspaper reported the incident except the *Hindu* of Madras. That incident took place in Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh. So many *goondas* attacked the train and so many *goondas* in uniform were defending them. No newspaper here published this incident. This incident should have been brought to the notice of the people by all the newspapers. Somebody must have told them that this was a sensitive incident involving Hindi and non-Hindi issue. So, they did not publish it. There is a sort of censorship even now in operation. I feel that the newspapers should not only evolve their own code of conduct but they should also adhere to neutrality, objectivity and truthfulness in their comments also.

The various functions of the Council are mentioned here. I am surprised to see one item, particularly, item (i) where it says:

> "to concern itself with developments such as concentration of or other aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the Press;"

What does "to concern itself" mean? To spend sleepless nights? What should they do about it? They do not have much powers. With respect to everybody else, they have got unrestricted powers. With regard to owners and capitalists of the press, they say, they should concern themselves to such developments. After that, what do they do? I am suggesting that appropriate action should be taken against the ty-

[Shri B. K. Nehru]

coons. The concentration of ownership of newspapers should be restricted. No one should be allowed to own more than two or three newspapers. If it comes about, an appropriate action should be taken.

Then, there is clause 14 in regard to complaints, how to deal with complaints. A complaint is brought to the Council and it will be discussed in the Council. What do they do about it? They express in writting that a warning may be issued. But no action is being taken against them. So, this sort of an imbalance as regards the owners on one side and the newspapers on the other side should be removed. The owners of newspapers should also be restrained in their operations. The newspapers should expand their activities that will help the nation.

*SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak in my mother tongue.

This Press Council Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting has presented this Bill in the House which I welcome. After it is passed by Lok Sabha it will became an Act.

Madam Chairman, I am glad that our Government is fulfilling the promises they had made during the elections. They have already passed the Constitution Fortyfifth (Amendment) Bill and the present Bill is another legislation in the same direction. While supporting this Bill I remember the days of emeregncy. Madam, I was a press reporter. One night at 12.00 p.m. the policemen knocked at my door and when I appeared before them they forced me to sign on a paper. I am really happy that this Bill make an end to that black period.

Madam Chairman, you will agree that atrocities are still being perpetrated on persons belonging to the weaker sections of our society and it is the responsibility of the press correspondents to highlight the truth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you require more time you can continue on Monday because we have to take up Private Members Business now. The House will now take up Private Members Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—*Contd.*

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूं : "कि यह सभा गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के 23वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 23 अगस्त, 1978 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, सहमत है ।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

15.29 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TO CHECK RISING PRICES—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further discussion on the resolution moved by Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar.

Mr. Mohan Dharia.

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*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Madam Chairman, last time I have dealt with the several points that were raised by the hon. Members. I had said this; and I would like to reiterate, that the Resolution moved by Mrs. Ahilya P. Rangnekar is of vital importance for me because it reiterates the faith of the House in the creation of the public disrtibution system.

As I had placed before the House, this House will be happy to know that, on the basis of the various suggestions made by the hon. Members, on the basis of what was then regarded as the report of the Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of which I was the Chairman, and also considering the various views of the State Governments and also of the Central Ministries, we have finalised our own report. It has been submitted to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet has constituted a Committee to go into this report. I am sure, the Government will soon come up with the proposals as may be approved by the Sub-Committee and then by the Cabinet.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair*]

However, I would like to reiterate today and make it very clear that we have found faith in the public distribution system because if the grievances of the people in general and particularly of the weaker sections of our society and their agonies are to be properly dealt with, essential articles and commodities shall have to be made available at reasonable prices. The organized sections of the society can mobilise themselves; if there is any rise in the cost of living index, at least they can have their agitation and secure some dearness allowance. But it is not at all possible for the disorganized sectors; they are the worst sufferers. It is in this context I have said this; when nearly 40 crores of people are living below the poverty line, it is the public distribution system which will be in a position to render them justice. When we are thinking in terms of distributive justice and socialism in our country, these ideas will have no meaning if we fail in making available essential commodities and articles to the common man at reasonable prices. And there should be a permanent system. Therefore, you will be happy to know, the House will be happy to know that we have finalized....

15.34 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair.*]

Madam Chairman, I was saying that the public distribution system alone will be able to take care of the millions of our masses, particularly the weaker sections of our society. When this is being finalised by the Cabinet, I would like to tell the hon. Members of this House, the feelings that have been expressed here are very much being taken care of.

It has been said that the recent policy on textiles and also de-controlling of sugar will do great harm to the public distribution system. So far as the new textile policy is concerned, as has been announced by my colleague, 400 million metres of controlled cloth will be produced by the mills coming under the National Textile Corporation, and to the extent we are subsidising the controlled cloth, it will come from the other mills. It is not as if Government has given up the scheme. It is not correct. On the contrary, it will be possible for us to take care of the quality of the cloth, to take care of the pricing of the cloth and also to have proper distribution system. Here we are charging the other textile mills which are producing the other cloth—not the handlooms; the handlooms are excluded—and they will have to pay

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

the additional price for these losses that we shall incur on the controlled cloth....

AN HON. MEMBER: Handlooms also have been given....

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Handlooms are given the opportunity to produce Janata cloth. I can say to the hon. Members that this has helped in giving new production capacities to our handlooms. For that purpose also, a certain element of subsidy is given; some sort of expenditure is borne by the Government. It is how the handlooms are being provided with additional work.

Today there are hundreds of our handlooms which are not getting additional work. Nearly 1000 million metres of cloth, 400 million metres of controlled cloth and nearly 600 million metres of Janata cloth will be produced for the people at large and it will be given to them at reasonable prices. Therefore, it is extending the system and in no way it is destroying the system.

In case of sugar, I know....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): What is the guarantee that the handloom weavers will get the yarn that is required for your Janata cloth?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: All possible care has been taken since last year. We are making available the yarn required for the handloom purposes, right from the spinning centres, right from the spinning mills and it goes to the State Handloom corporations or the Apex Co-operative Societies of these handloom weavers and it is distributed through them. I would like to assure the House that not only yarn but along with yarn, other dyes, chemicals, inputs including credit facilities as are required for the handloom purposes shall be made available because it is the policy of the government to give all possible encouragement to these handlooms because they have been taking care of thousands of our people who are unemployed.... *(Interruptions)*.

I am coming to that and I shall have done.

I know hon. Members are agitated over sugar and some of them rightly feel that the price shall have to be paid more. But this House will kindly appreciate that barring two or three States all over the country sugar that was made available as levy sugar, particularly, to rural areas was never reaching the masses. It was again coming to some consuming centres and was being sold at higher prices and naturally along with that, there were distortions. So far as the sugar cane growers are concerned, they are not getting a remunerative price for the cane and the factories that are inefficient are perhaps being rewarded as against efficient units. Under the circumstances the government has taken the decision. But I would like to make it very clear today that government will not only have a strict watch, that the government shall not only be vigilant but it has been decided by the Cabinet that we shall very much like that the price of sugar at the consumer level is maintained below Rs. 2.75. The moment the government come to know that the prices are not maintained at that level and it crosses, the government has taken a decision to immediately intervene and whatever measures are necessary, they shall be taken.

Here, on the one hand we have taken care of the prices and on the other hand, let us not forget that today there is surplus sugar in the country and if we do not take care of consumption here or through exports, it will not be possible for us to sustain this rate of growth in our sugar production. We in no way want to bring down the rate of production. On the

contrary, we would very much like to have better yields for our farmers and also the producers get remunerative prices. Under the circumstances, the House should, as has been rightly explained by my colleague, Shri Barnalaji in this House as also in the other House, please take into consideration all these various aspects and why this new policy has been evolved. That does not mean that we have failed in our distribution system. So far as the distribution system is concerned, it is being strengthened further. As I said, there are 240,000 distribution centres. We are not happy with their functioning. We want these 180,000 fairprice shops in the private sector and nearly 60,000 fairprice shops in the cooperative sector to function in a fair manner as fairprice shops. For that the last portion of the resolution is also taken into consideration. We would like to have vigilance committees.

There are fairprice shops; whether they belong to the cooperative society or to the private traders we did not want to oust them from the present profession. But they are expected to have a certain discipline; they have to sell at reasonable prices as has been prescribed by the Government. Also we would like to have vigilance committees as has been suggested in the Resolution. For every fairprice shop, the social workers from the locality will be attached by way of advisory committee. And if the Vigilance Committee has any complaint to make that the fair-price shop dealers are not dealing in a fair way, on the basis of their recommendations, the licences given to them shall be automatically cancelled. This is the scheme which we have evolved under this new production-cum-distribution system. I am sure that without the involvement of the people, it shall never be possible for us to meet this challenge in our country. Today it is being witnessed that if onion is produced, the farmers hardly get at the production centres at 30 or 40 paise per kg. and, at the other end, the prices are somewhere at Rs. 1.50 or 2.50 per kg. If we could have a proper network of the producers' cooperatives and the consumers' cooperatives or the distribution system by taking care of these middlemen proprely and taking care of the middlemen's profits being eliminated, then we can give remunerative prices to the growers and also making these essential articles or commodities available at a reasonable price to the consumers. This is what is envisaged under the new scheme and this is not only a distribution system. We have gone a step ahead; along with the distribution, it is a production-cum-distribution system. Distribution system may be a good system but it cannot function or operate. What are the essential commodities required by the consumers, the common man and what is the present production. We shall have to take care of that. Whatever is required by the country or whatever is consumed by the country is properly produced or manufactured within the country. We shall have to take care of the distribution properly. And all possible emphasis has been laid on production I am happy to say that it is, for the first time, that the new Plan document takes care of the production on a priority basis. It has been the resolve of the National Development Council which met on the 20th March, 1978 that to render the social justice, equitable justice, the production-cum-distribution system is a must, the country's basic imperative. They have given all possible emphasis upon it. On these recommendations, we are going ahead and I trust this House will bear with me that when the Government is going ahead on the right track, we would very much like to have your cooperation. Without the cooperation and active involvement of the people, it shall never be possible for us to implement this scheme. I would take this opportu-

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

nity—you will appreciate it—through you to request the hon. Members that in their constituencies they see that they take care of the distribution system and see how they are functioning and to what extent we can mobilise consumer cooperatves and provincial cooperatives. It is that sort of involvement which can ultimately take permanent care of the whole production-cum-distribution system. (*Interruptions*) You will be involved in the Vigilance Committee at the district level. We have suggested that Members of Parliament should be involved in the vigilance committee at the State level or at the district levels wherever it is possible and even in your own constituency. (*Interruptions*) Instead of spending the time this afternoon here you better spend the time for some good cause for the people. That would be better.

Now, madam, I dealt with this subject at great length. I would like to pay compliments to all the hon. Members who participated in the debate because they have kept up a very highlevel of discussion and there was nothing like attacking the Government. So far as prices are concerned, we are very much aggrieved over it; we have tried our level best. It is because of that that there are certain areas where the Government has shown the results also. But, I am not happy unless and until all the weaker sections are happy and are helped. Madam, Chairman, you know the Gandhian philosophy—the talisman given by Mahatma Gandhi. That is when you get frustrated, you get disillusioned. Please look to the poorest of the poor in the society. When you could look up and do something for them, that will ultimately serve the humanity.

Unless and until we can do something for the formation of the egalitarian society, whatever may be our efforts and whatever be our feelings, the correct approach would be towards the direction of the Gandhian principle, on the basis of the commitments made to society. When we are trying to go ahead, your cooperation is very much needed.

I would request the House to give that cooperation and I would request the hon. Member, Shrimati Rangnekar to withdraw her Resolution. By this resolution she has rendered a great service in focussing the attention of the country and also of the Government towards this matter of vital importance.

So, with this much of support, instead of having any voting this way or that way, if she could consider withdrawing of her resolution, I can assure you here that the feelings expressed by her in the speech as well as the Resolution will be properly respected by the government. I request that she may not press for vote.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, may I seek one clarification from the Minister. How de-control is going to benefit the sugar-cane growers? My doubt is that though the factory owenrs are getting so much money yet there is no obligation on their part to pay it to the producers.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: While announcing the scheme my colleague has made it very clear that sugarcane with 8.5 per cent recovery a price of Rs. 10 per quintal will necessarily be given. That protection has been given and any moment we feel they are not giving it again government will take care of it.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य): सभापति महोदया, मंत्री महोदय ने भाषण में बहुत कुछ कहा है। अगर शब्दों से काम हो जाता तो आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जोर से चिल्लाती कि हमारा काम सब हो गया है। उन की इंटेंशन है लेकिन जिस

तरीके से गवर्नमेंट चल रही है यह कहना कि वह राइट डायरेक्शन में है, यह ठीक नहीं है। वह राइट डायरेक्शन नहीं है। उन्होंने अभी बहुत कुछ बताया है। मैं टैक्सटाइल के बारे में बताती हूं। सवाल यह है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन शाप्स में हम कौन से आइटम देने वाले हैं? अभी तो गवर्नमेंट पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में देने वाले आइटम्स को हर एक को निकाल रही है, शुगर निकाला, क्लाथ निकाला क्यों कि जो खुले बाजार में मिलने वाला है वह पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन शाप्स में नहीं है। थोड़े दिन के बाद में कहती हूं कि दवाइयां भी वहां से निकालेंगे क्योंकि जिस तरीके से फार्मास्युटिकल कम्पनीज को सब सहूलियतें मिल रही है उस का नतीजा यही होगा। अभी थोड़े दिन में कांच के बर्तन का भी यही होगा क्यों कि सोडा ऐश का भी वही हाल हो रहा है। जो प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े मोनोपलिस्ट्स हैं, मल्टी नेशनल्स हैं उन को प्रोडक्शन करने की इजाजत देते हैं, उन के ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं हैं, उन के नफे के ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है और वे जानबूझ कर स्केयर्सिटी निर्माण करते हैं। बाद में उस का रास्ता यही निकलते हैं इम्पोर्ट करने का; लेकिन इस से हमारा सवाल हल नहीं होगा। मंत्री महोदय ने बराबर यह कहा है कि नेशनल प्लान में हम ने यह तय किया है कि प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो जायगा लेकिन प्रोडक्शन आज किस के हाथ में है? जिन के हाथ में प्रोडक्शन है वे वही आइटम प्रोड्यूस करने का तय करते हैं जिस से उन को नफा हो, जनता की नीड्स के बारे में उन का कोई दखल ही नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहती हूं, चैम्बर आफ कामर्स और मैन्युफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन ने पिछले साल बम्बई में एलान किया था कि अभी हम नफा नहीं लेंगे और हम प्राइसेज कम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हम ने देखा प्राइसेज कैसे कम किया? दो पैसा कम किया तो साइज भी कम कर दिया। 1000 पहले आज जितना बड़ा मिलता था, उस से छोटा कर दिया और थोड़ा पैसा भी कम कर दिया। इस तरीके से आइटम की क्वालिटी घटा कर के पैसा कम किया। बाकी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स ने और कुछ नहीं किया और तीन महीने बाद उन का वही पुराना तरीका चालू हो गया। आज भी हम इशारा देना चाहते हैं कि शुगर की प्राइसेज बढ़नी शुरू हो गई हैं, शुगर मिलती नहीं है। अभी तो फेस्टिवल के दिन आ रहे हैं, गणपति फेस्टिवल है, दुर्गापूजा है, दीवाली है, ओनम है, अगले महीने में हिन्दुस्तान में सब जगह फेस्टिवल है और इस फैस्टिवल के समय में स्केयर्सिटी वह कर रहे हैं और जान-बूझ कर कर रहे हैं। यह जो आप ने डि-कंट्रोल का डेसीशन लिया है इस से किस को फायदा होने वाला है? जो शुगर केन ग्रोअर्स हैं उन को तो कुछ फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। जो मिल वाले हैं उनको फायदा होने वाला है। जो शुगर मेगनेट्स हैं उनको फायदा होने वाला है। हमारे देश में जब शुगर प्रोडक्शन कम था तब भी उन्हीं को फायदा होता था, जब शुगर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है तब भी उन्हीं को नफा है। वे प्रोडक्शन नफे के लिए, बाहर भेजने के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जो हमारे प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं उनको फायदा नहीं जा रहा है। जो शुगर मेगनेट्स हैं उनके ऊपर सरकार को कंट्रोल रखना चाहिए।

आपने कहा कि अगर सीमेंट की शार्टेज रही तो सीमेंट का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हम अपने हाथ में ले लेंगे। आप इस देश में बाहर से सीमेंट लाते। उसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आपने किन लोगों के हाथ में दिया? वही डालमिया एण्ड कम्पनी के हाथ में दिया। हमारी एस० टी० सी० समुद्र तक सीमेंट लाती है, किनारे पर लाती है और फिर उसको डालमिया कम्पनी को दे देती है। बम्बई में हम ने इस के खिलाफ आवाज उठायी थी कि क्या हो रहा है। एस० टी० सी० का काम समुद्र के किनारे तक ला कर रखने का है। हमारे पास गोदाम नहीं है। आप चाहते क्या हैं कि जो यह सब कुछ कहने वाले हैं, उन्हीं के हाथ में आप यह सब देना चाहते हैं? एक सहूलियत आप

[श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

उनको और देते हैं । अगर वेन टूट जाता है तो वे उसमें से ले लेते हैं । इस तरह से उन्हें जो करना है वह कर लेते हैं । आपकी स्टैट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन इम्पोर्ट करती है और आप इन संस्थाओं के हाथ में दे देते हैं । इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है ।

दूसरे आपने कहा कि हम वन थाउजेण्ड मीलियिन मीटर कपड़ा हैण्डलूम के अन्दर बनायेंगे । हैंडलूम की आप कैपेसिटी देखिए । आप कहते हैं कि इससे बहुत लोगों को काम मिलेगा । इस तरह से आपने मिल मेगनेट्स को सहूलियत दे दी है । उनके ऊपर जो कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने का था वह भी आपने उनसे ले लिया । इसके मायने यह है कि उन्हें जो कम्प्लसरीली कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाना होता था, अब वह उन्हें नहीं बनाना होगा । आप कहते हैं कि नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की जो मिलें हैं उनसे हम काम लेते हैं । वे भी लास में चलती हैं । वहां भी जालबाजी चल रही है । कोहिनूर मिल की मिसाल में आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं । कोहिनूर मिल का कपड़ा बाहर ब्लैक में बेचा जाता है । वहां के मैनेजमेंट के लोग, वहां की जो कांग्रेस की यूनियन है, उसके लोग मिल कर बाहर कपड़ा ले जाते हैं और ब्लैक में बेचते हैं । हमने उनको पकड़ा भी है लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हुआ । आप कहते हैं कि करप्शन है लेकिन जब हम करप्शन के बारे में आपको बताते हैं तो आप उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं करते हैं ।

इंडिया यूनाइटेड मिल नम्बर एक का एक क्लाथ है । उसमें मजदूर लगाने के लिए एक चिट्ठी दी थी लेकिन वह नहीं लगाया गया । उस चिट्ठी की फोटोस्टैट कापी है । नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के पास वह चिट्ठी है लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया । जब जो मजदूर करप्शन के खिलाफ लड़ते हैं उनको काम पर से जाना पड़ता है । सब जगह से जाना पड़ता है । जो भी करप्शन के खिलाफ शिकायत करेगा उसको काम पर से जाना पड़ेगा ।

आज डीकंट्रोल की वजह से कीमत कपड़े की बढ़ रही है, टैक्सटाइल की कीमत भी मंहगी हो रही है । आपने यहां के स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन में जवाब दिया था और कहा था कि जून महीने में मन्थली प्राइस इंडेक्स 325 था, और जून महीने में 327 हो गया । जुलाई का अभी आया नहीं है । जुलाई में भी इंडेक्स बढ़ा है ।

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी (मंगलदाई): चीनी का दाम ओपन मार्किट में कम हो रहा है, क्या यह सही नहीं है । चीनी का दाम एक तरफ बढ़ रहा था और अब कम हो रहा है ।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : यही तो हमारी शिकायत है । ओपन मार्किट में बड़े लोग लेते हैं । गरीबों को इससे कुछ लाभ नहीं मिलता है । गरीब तो राशन की दूकानों से लेते थे और उनको सस्ती मिलती थी । अब उनको ओपन मार्किट में लेनी होगी और उनको ज्यादा दाम देने पड़ेंगे । यही हमारा कहना है कि आपने जो डिकंट्रोल चीनी का किया है वह अमीर लोगों के लिए किया है और गरीब लोगों का आपने ध्यान नहीं रखा है ।

आपने कहा है कि आप पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीबयूशन सिस्टम को लाने वाले हैं । कब आप इसको लागू करेंगे ? बंगाल सरकार ने जब मुख्य मंत्रियों की कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी तो दस वस्तुओं की एक लिस्ट आपको दी थी जो लोगों को सुलभ की जानी चाहिये इस सिस्टम के द्वारा । अगर आप वैसा कर देते तो जनता को कुछ लाभ हो सकता था । एक आध चीज आप सस्ती कर के दें उससे कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा । ये जितनी आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं इनको आपको गरीब लोगों को

सबसिडाइज करके देनी होंगी । आप कुछ इनकम फिक्स कर सकते हैं। उस के नीचे के जो लोग हैं उनके वास्ते सबसिडी दे कर कम कीमत में आप इन चीजों को उनको देने की व्यवस्था करें । तभी पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे जो लोग हैं उनका कुछ लाभ होगा । जो शाप्स खुलें वहां से जो गरीब से गरीब लोग हैं उनके वास्ते सबसिडी दे कर कम कीमत में आप चीजें सुलभ करवायें। चीनी, दवाईयां, कपड़ा, तेल, मसाले आदि जो जरूरी चीजें हैं इन सब के दाम कम होने चाहिये ।

आपने विजिलैंस की बात कही है। आपने कहा है कि विजिलैंस के बगैर कुछ नहीं होगा । मैं इस बात को मानती हू । हमने बम्बई में विजिलैंस कमेटीज स्थापित की हैं, वहां महाराष्ट्र गवनमैंट ने की हैं । हमारी इनके बारे में मांग थी जब हमारा वहां आन्दोलन चल रहा था । तब उन्होंने हमारी इस मांग को कबूल किया था । हर वार्ड में इनकी स्थापना हुई थी। अभी वे फंकशन नहीं कर रही हैं । वहां पर जो म्यूनिसिपल काऊंसिल्स हैं, वहां के जो एम० एल० एच० हैं और एम० पीज हैं सब को बुलाया गया था और हर एक वार्ड में एक एक कमेटी की स्थापना की थी । उसको कार्ड दिए गए थे, हर किसी को कार्ड दिए गए थे, आथोरिटी दी गई थी कि वे जा कर दकानों को चैक कर सकते हैं । हम ने ऐसा किया । तेल की दुकानों में तथा दूसरी दूसरी दुकानों में चैक करने पर बहुत काला बाजारी पाई गई । आपने कहा है कि जनता का इनवाल्वमेंट इस काम में बहुत जरूरी है और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक यह नहीं होगा, यह चीज कामयाब नहीं होगी । मैं इस बात को मानती हू । मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि कब आप इसके अधिकार जनता को देंगे और कब आप हर स्टेट गवर्नमैंट को कहेंगे कि वह इसके बारे में आगे कदम उठाए । जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा । आपने चीनी का जो डीकन्ट्रोल किया है उस से कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा ।

मैं आपको कहना चाहती हू कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। हम आपके साथ हैं। आपने कहा है कि केबिनेट को इसके बारे में डिसिशन लेना है । इस में कुछ समय लग सकता है ? केबिनेट द्वारा डिसिशन लिए जाने तक हम लोग इतंजार करने के लिए तैयार हैं, हम आपको तब तक मदद देने के लिए तैयार हैं। किस तरह से आप इस चीज को अमल में लाते हैं इसको देखने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। महीने में, दो या तीन में कितने महीनों में आप इसको अमल में लाते हैं इसको हम देखेंगें । अगर आप इस को जल्दी अमल में नहीं लायेंगें तो मैं नम्रता पूर्वक आपसे कहना चाहती हूं कि हम औरतें चुप बैठने वाली नहीं हैं हम आन्दोलन करेंगी, बेलन को हमें हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा । उस स्थिति में हमें जो कुछ भी करना होगा, हम करेंगे ।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो एश्योरेंस दिया है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं अपने इस रेजोल्यूशन को विदड्रा करती हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are two amendments. I will first put Mr. Yuvraj's amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House. Is Mr. Yuvraj here? No, he is not here.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The second amendment is by Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan No. 3. Is Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan here? No, he is not here. I will put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mrs. Ahilya Rangnekar, do you want to withdraw your resolution?

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to grant permission to Mrs. Ahilya Rangnekar to withdraw her Resolution?

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes.

The resolution was, by leave withdrawn.

15.57 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : REASONS FOR RECENT RESIGNATIONS FROM THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the Resolution by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu.

Do you still want to move your Resolution in view of this morning's proceedings?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Yes, Madam, and speak also.

I beg to move:

"This House expresses its serious concern over the controversy regarding the reasons for the recent resignations from the Council of Ministers and regrets that the Prime Minister did not, in spite of repeated demands on the floor of the House, explain to the House the circumstances whereunder he asked for the resignation of the Ministers."

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I might mention that Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak is very keen that he gets time to introduce his Resolution today so that it can be taken up next time. Therefore, I request that you may please cut short your speeches.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Surely, Madam.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सभापति जी, मेरा भी एक संकल्प है जिसे रखने के लिये उत्सुक हूं । मुझे भी एक मौका दें।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Madam Chairman, When Janata Party succeeded in the last General Elections, though we were defeated we thought that the Janata Party will do its best to promote the welfare of the country. We thought that all the constituents of the Janta Party will come together and work for the progress of the country. They came with new slogans. Some of their slogans were to enrich democracy, to develop rural areas, to remove unemployment with-in ten years and so on. These are, no doubt, laudable objectives. There was another thing also. They raised the hopes of the people by all the leaders going to Rajghat and taking an oath in the name of Gandhiji that they are going to do a lot for the people in the Gandhian way. We never thought that these were only slogans; we never thought that there is going to be a power struggle, very fierce power struggle between the constituent parties and leaving the interest of the nation, they will quarrel among themselves and bring down the name of the nation not only in the eyes of our people, but also in the eyes of the people of the other nations.

Immediately after the Janata Party came to power, what they have done is that they began to victimise their political opponents, especially the Congress people. They set up so many Commissions, they wanted to enquire into the lapses and also the so-called corruption charges. They have not left even one leader. There are so many Commissions against the Chief Ministers, against Congress leaders etc. but when it comes to them, they are going back. When so many charges were levelled against Shri Kanfl Desai, is it not necesary for

them to have these investigated? They have taken an oath in the name of Gandhiji to wipe out corruption. Why are they going back? I congratulate and commend Shri Charan Singh because he wanted these charges to be investigated. Even JP has said that the stand taken by the Prime Minister is not correct. He should not avoid a probe into the acts of commissions and omissions by his dear son, Kanti Desai. We have to follow one principle. If you are really very sincere about wiping out the corruption in this country, is the appointment of commissions only against those who ruled previously going to help to wipe out corruption? Is this the only way out? If you sincerely believe in it, you must also appoint an enquiry commission against those who may be very dear to you. But your Prime Minister has not conceded it. Therefore, I say that you are having double standards. You want to treat the Congress Party in one way, and the Janata Party in another.

Secondly, are you interested in agriculturists? What about the prices of agricultural commodities in this country to-day? Have you not promised the agriculturists when you sought their votes, that you are going to raise the prices of agricultural commodities, especially of wheat? What have you done? What is the rise that you have given? Everywhere in the country the peasants are now groaningg under crashing prices. You are neither protecting, nor helping them. You are only paying lip sympathy. What have you done, except quarrelling amongst yourselves? For the scene which was created in this House to-day, every one has really to sympathize with you. We are very sorry because we wanted you to be united, we wanted that you must do everything in your mite to help the people and to solve their problems. I am very sorry you have failed. You are having double standards. And you are having only one thing in mind, *viz.* to take political vendetta against your political opponents. You are covering up your own faults.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

> "This House expresses its serious concern over the controversy regarding the reasons for the recent resignations from the Council of Ministers and regrets that the Prime Minister did not, in spite of repeated demands on the floor of the House, explain to the House the circumstances whereunder he asked for the resignation of the Ministers."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Faleiro, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Yes, Madam, I wish to move it. I beg to move:

> That in the resolution,——
>
> add at the end——
>
> "and further regrets that none of the resigning Ministers has so far made any statement in explanation of his resignation." (1)

The issues raised just now, *viz.* the issue of corruption, the deeds or misdeeds of Mr. Kanti Desai for instance, and the issue of prices—as also the issues of omissions and commissions of the Janata Party Government—are very important, in fact. But from the strictly constitutional point of view, from the strict point of view of parliamentary propriety, they are just side issues.

The vital issue is that which is involved in the Resolution, which deals with the resignation of the 6 Ministers on the 29th or 30th June 1978 and the failure of these Ministers and of the Prime Minister to explain the reasons thereof. My submission will flow from this cardinal principle, which is an accepted principle in a parliamentary form of Government, *viz.* that the Cabinet is responsible to the

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

people, and that the people are sovereign. The responsibility of the Cabinet to the people is translated in the responsibility of the Cabinet collectively, and of each Minister individually, to Parliament. I emphasize that it is not only the Cabinet which is collectively responsible to Parliament, it is each Minister, individually, who is responsible to Parliament. This is shown in different ways: the need of each Minister to be a Member of the House, and of the Prime Minister to be a Member of the Lok Sabha, the need for the Minister to make a statement of policy on important matters or on matters concerning Government on the floor of the House. In different ways this responsibility is asserted; I mean the responsibility of the Minister, individually to Parliament. Among those matters for which the Minister has to account to Parliament, this matter has a very high priority, viz. the responsibility devolving on him, when the Minister resigns. When a Minister resigns, my submission is that it is not his right to make a statement, or not to make a statement, or to come before the House one day and say, 'I will make a statement' and then say, 'I will not make a statement at all'. Making a statement is his duty. The Minister, by virtue of his responsibility to Parliament, is duty-bound, when he resigns, to come to Parliament and say why he resigned. It is on this point that I feel very strongly, and I say that he is duty-bound. This is the practice in the House of Commons, the accepted practice and convention. This duty has been made a strong convention. It has not been broken.

It is also the practice and the convention here. Shri Shakdhar says: It is customary to make it here. Rule 199 says: " A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personnal statement in explanation of his resignation." It is not an absolute right. It is a licence given to him by the Speaker to exercise his ribgt and put in operation this duty which he owes to Parliament. My submission is this. I am not on other grounds as to why the Ministers resigned or as why the Minister did not resign? These are very important, but they will not come into the picture just now. The submision which I was making is this. It was very improper on the part of the six Ministers individually, excepting Mr. Charan Singh, from whom I understand today that there is a medical certificate, that he is very sick, but it was very impropre on the part of all the others to have delayed it upto this day, I mean making a statement, and giving reasons for their resignation. All of them have been going to the Press, each one of them including the hon. Prime Minister. He has been going to the Press on this issue. In Srinagar, he gave a Press Conference. He made several statements in the Press. Never once, none of them ever came to this House and made anything known to us. He has not taken us into confidence as to the reasons of the resignation.

Members of parliament have been watching this situation and coming to know what the Government is doing—why the Ministers who were responsible resigned—by reading newspaper reports next morning. Mr. Chairman, this is a very unfair and improper situation which unfortunately, due to other side issues, has not attracted the attention of the House and yet it deserves condemnation of the House, a very strong condemnation because it falls short of parliamentary properiety.

I have been accusing the six Ministers and I am fully entitled to do it; and I think it was very wrong on their part not to have come to this House with an explanation. Many of them have come to this House. Mr. Raj Narain has been coming to this House and participating in the proceedings. He has not said anything

on his resignation. Today, he did cut a very sorry figure on such a serious matter. He comes here like a delinquent juvenile; he starts laughing, mocking, mimicking whilst making statements on serious matters. I think the Prime Minister did score over him. But still I should say, with all the respect that the Prime Minister deserves not only for his office but for his personality, that I will have to charge him for he himself has not been discharging his duty.

Mr. Chairman, the Prime Minister is the person who is primarily responsible to parliament. He is, in fact, *primus inter pares*, head of the Cabinet. It was his duty, on the very opening day of parliament or at the earliest to come before this house and to say why these six Ministers, not one or two, two Cabinet Ministers and four State Ministers, had resigned. Now what I am saying is this. The Prime Minister as well as the Ministers are going to the press and making statements. The Prime Minister, on the 9th July, at Srinagar, went to the extent of saying that the Home Minister's portfolio and other portfolios he would not fill up for one month: it would take him about a month. He made all the disclosures in Srinagar at the press Conference; and he does not say a single word here. It had been reported in the papers. All the daily papers have reported this conference of 9th July at Srinagar where the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai had said that he would not reshuffle the Cabinet; he said: I will not reallocate these two portfolios—Home and Health—for one month. Now one month has passed. What I am saying is this. It was the duty of the Prime Minister—I submit it in all humility and with all the strength at my command—to come before this House and say why the six Ministers had resigned. He is responsible to the House however, high and great he might be; and he has failed in not taking the House into confidence; We are very sorry for that. And he has set up a very bad precedent.

As far as pandit Nehru was concerned, from whatever records I have been able to go through, whenever a Minister resigned, either the Minister himself made a statement or otherwise the Prime Minister always took the House into confidence and said why the Minister resigned. Now, it is unfortunate that the Prime Minister, in this case, had not made a statement to say why six Ministers have resigned not one or two. I think the resignation of six Ministers at a time is again unprecedented; such a large number of Ministers resigned.

श्री चंदन सिंह (करनाल) : इन्हें क्या परेशानी है

सभापति महोदय : बोलने दीजिए।

श्री चंदन सिंह : बोलने तो दें, लेकिन क्या बोल रहे हैं ? सबजेक्ट पर तो नहीं बोल रहे हैं ? इन्हें क्या परेशानी है ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am only person who is speaking on the subject. Mr. Chairman, I will say that the responsibility of the Prime Minister was so great, I will say that the responsibility of the Prime Minister was there. It is an unprecedented situation; six Ministers resigned. He should have himself submitted his regignation to the President, his Cabinet's regignation. Six Ministers resigned expressing that they have no confidence in the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister wanted to uphold parliamentary conventions, he should have submitted his resignation to the President. Of course the President would have sent for him as the leader of the largest party in parliament and asked him to become Prime Minister. I would have strengthened parliamentary convention, constitutional propriety and parliamentary propriety. The issue is a very important issue. This

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

government has come into power on the anti-emergency wave. Parliamentary procedures were flouted during Emergency; the Janata Party popularised the term it was a "captive parliament" then. There is a saying in French: *Le plus ca change, le plus c'est la meme chose.* The more it changes, the more it remains the same. There is a similar saying in my place, a bit crude but not so crude as to be unparliamentary: the rot is always the same; the worms who live off it, they change. That means there is no radical change. I will only say that parliamentary conventions have not been observed. I say that they have been broken in crucial aspects; the Prime Minister as well as other Ministers individually and collectively are responsible for this breach of parliamentary procedure, and parliamentary convention and have contributed to the weakening of the very concept of parliamentary responsibility of the Ministers and of the Cabinet to this House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदया, नायडू साहब ने जो अपना यह प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उस का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। अभी अपने वक्तव्य में नायडू साहब ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं जो संगत नहीं थीं। मंत्रि परिषद से मंत्रियों के त्यागपत्र के संबध में उन्होंने जो चर्चा की है, मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी पार्टी का शासन हो, अनुशासनहीनता कोई भी पार्टी बर्दास्त नहीं करेगी। जो भी ऐक्शन लिया गया प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से वह समय को देखते हुए उचित था और उन के लिए यही करना आवश्यक था जिस से पार्टी में अनुशासन बना रहे। यह जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है यह बेबुनियाद है। नायडू साहब खुद जानते हैं इस बात को, उन की सत्ता के समय में जो कुछ हुआ है क्या उसे देश के लोग भूल गए हैं। नहीं भूले हैं। वे सदैव उसे याद रखेंगे। जिस प्रकार के अत्याचार और दमन हुए हैं और जिस प्रकार से प्रजातंत्र और मौलिक अधिकार को इस देश में समाप्त कर दिया गया वह किसी से छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। संसार के सारे देश इस बात को मानते हैं। इसीलिए यह जो त्यागपत्र की बात की गई है और जानबूझ कर योजनाबद्ध तरीके से इस बात को उठाया गया है कि जो त्याग पत्र लिया गया और प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री के बीच जो पत्र व्यवहार हुआ वह सामने लाया जाय. यह कांग्रेस के लोगों ने जानबुझ कर उठाया है और यह पूरा का पूरा समय इस सेशन का इसी में गया। उन के सामने इस के अलावा और कोई महत्वपूर्ण बात नहीं थी। देश में जो और भी महत्वपूर्ण विषय थे वह भी उन के सामने नहीं थे। उन के सामने एक ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय था कि चरण सिंह जी ने प्रधान मंत्री को क्या पत्र दिया और उन्होंने उस का क्या जवाब दिया वह सामने आए। मैं मानता हूं कि केवल राजनैतिक लाभ लेने के लिए उन्होंने यह सब किया है। इस के अलावा इस के पीछे और कोई भावना या उद्देश्य नहीं था।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य : (सीरमपुर): अब तो वह पत्र बाहर हो गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हो गया तो उस में निकला क्या ? वही कहावत है कि खोदा पहाड़ और निकली चुहिया। उस में हुआ क्या बड़ा जोर दे रहे थे कि राजनारायण जी का वक्तव्य आएगा बड़ा ऐटम बम फूटेगा, बड़ा तहलका मचेगा, लेकिन हुआ क्या ? आप ने वह सुना और प्रधान मंत्री जी का जवाब भी सुन लिया कि आखिर वह कितने सही हैं। शायद हमारे राजनारायण जी समझते हैं कि राजा हरिश्चन्द्र का अवतार मैं ही हूं इस देश में, और कोई नहीं है। ऐसा वह मानते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। उनकी पुरानी आदत है, पुराना स्वभाव है कि किस प्रकार से बात कहनी चाहिए, किस प्रकार से बात रखनी चाहिये

जब वे विरोध पक्ष में थे तो जिस प्रकार से सोचते थे, विरोध करते थे, उस से कांग्रेसी लोग भलीभांति परिचित हैं। जब से व सत्ता में आये, या सत्ताधारी दल में आये तब भी उनका स्वभाव वैसा ही रहा है।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, इस को किसी भी रूप में स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए। कांग्रेस के लोग इस त्यागपत्र के मामले को इतना इसलिए उठा रहे हैं, कि वे चाहते हैं कि उन्हें पब्लिसिटी मिले । मैं इनको कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारा देश ऊंचा उठेगा और मजबूत बनेगा । हम प्रधान मंत्री जी पर, उनके नेतृत्व पर, पूरा विश्वास रखते हैं और यह भी विश्वास रखते हैं कि उनके नेतृत्व में देश चहुंमुखी विकास करेगा । जनता पार्टी को इस का पूरा विश्वास और भरोसा है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव को नामंजूर किया जाए।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): I did not give my name. I do not feel any necessity of speaking on this Resolution because in the morning we have already heard the statements of Shri Raj Narain and the hon. Prime Minister.

It would have been better if in the beginning the hon. Prime Minister would have come straightaway and could have told the whole matter to the House. In that case the other side which had always been trying to take political advantage of the position would not have got an occasion to do that. I have heard that the Rajya Sabha is practically not functioning. Every day this question is raising this question and hours and hours are spent and lakhs and lakhs of rupees are spent from the exchequer for nothing. Had there been any concrete case, they should have brought before the House against the Prime Minister. They could have brought no confidence motion. The method adopted by them does not fit in with the parliamentary decorum. I was astonished to hear the other day when Shri Vasant Sathe and Shri Stephen said unless that matter was solved they would not allow this House to proceed. It is most unfortunate. From that the intention to place such a Resolution could be judged. I do not find any reason for that. I talked to Shri Rajgopal Naidu after the statement given by Shri Raj Narain and reply given by the hon. Prime Minister and told him that he should not move it. I told him to withdraw as that would be better for him and the House also.

I, therefore, oppose this Resolution.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चायल) : सभापति महोदया अभी माननीय राज नारायण जी के भाषण को ले कर विरोध पक्ष के साथियों में जो जोश पाया गया उस से ऐसा लगता है कि उन्हें जनता पार्टी और उनकी अपनी पार्टी में जो फर्क है, वह मालूम नहीं है, वह दिखायी नहीं दे रहा है। जनता पार्टी में सिद्धान्त प्रधान होता है जब कि आप की पार्टी में व्यक्ति प्रधान होता है । जनता पार्टी की नीति यह है कि जब भी व्यक्ति और सिद्धांत में बाधा उत्पन्न हुई है तो सिद्धान्त की रक्षा की गयी है लेकिन आप के यहां व्यक्ति पूजा के लिए सिद्धान्त को दबा दिया गया है । यह हमारे और आप में बुनियादी भेद है और इसी कारण से यह भेद आपको स्पष्ट दिखायी नहीं देता ।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो एक्शन लिया, भारत के भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध वह बहुत सराहनीय कदम था । मैंने इसी

[श्री आर एन राकेश]

सदन में 15 जुलाई 77 को जब भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री से पहली बार इस्तीफा मांगा गया था इसी सदन में तो कहा था माननीय प्रधान मंत्री देश से पांच साल या दस साल के अन्दर गरीबी दूर करना चाहते हैं लेकिन चौ० चरण सिंह जी के गृह मंत्री रहते हुए गरीबों को मौत के घाट इस कद्र उतारा जा रहा है कि पांच साल के अन्दर अन्दर कोई ऐसे लोग नहीं रह जाएंगे जिन की गरीबी उनको दूर करनी पड़े। मेरी बात को हवा समझ कर उसको कोई अहमियत नहीं दी गई। या यों कहना चाहिये कि प्रधान मंत्री बहुत सहनशील व्यक्ति हैं। उन्होंने बार बार मौका दिया उनको। लेकिन जिस दिन प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कदम उठाया और भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री को पद से हटाया तो पूरे देश में हरिजनों के घरों में और विशेष कर मेरठ में घी के दीये जलाए गए। मुझे सैकड़ों तार मिले हैं, देश के कोने कोने से हरिजनों के, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं के और शोषित वर्गों के मिले हैं जिन में उन्होंने बधाई दी है और कहा है कि बेहतर होता कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री इस कदम को और पहले उठाते। यदि ऐसा किया गया होता तो शायद इतना नुकसान जनता पार्टी का न हुआ होता जितना आज हुआ है।

इन्हीं लोगों के कारण आज अध्यापक, विद्यार्थी, वकील आदि जनता पार्टी को छोड़ चुके हैं, माइनोरिटीज का विश्वास जनता पार्टी खो चुकी है। लेकिन जब से प्रधान मंत्री ने यह साहसपूर्ण और दृढ़ कदम उठाया है उनका विश्वास पुनः जनता पार्टी के साथ जुड़ गया है। यह कहना कि यह कदम सराहनीय नहीं है झूठ है, बेबुनियाद है। कुछ लोगों की निगाह में यह कदम भले ही गलत हो सकता है लेकिन जो ऐसा समझते हैं वे पूंजीवादी लोग हैं, जो व्यक्तिवाद के समर्थक हैं, वही ऐसा समझते हैं और कह सकते हैं। जनता पार्टी, देश, सरकार तथा दल की मर्यादा की रक्षा के लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कदम उठाया है वह नितान्त सराहनीय कदम है और देश के शोषित वर्ग, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, कमजोर वर्गों, प्रबुद्ध समाज की ओर से मैं इसका जोरदार स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूं। इस कदम को ले कर जिन लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री पर कीचड़ उछालने की कोशिश की है वे वही लोग हैं जो दूसरों की हवेलियों पर दूसरों की मजबूत चट्टानों पर कीचड़ उछालते हैं और यही उनको अच्छा लगता है और शीशे की कच्ची दीवाल जो उनकी अपनी है वह उनको दिखाई नहीं देती है।

आप देखें कि अनुशासनहीनता किस कद्र बढ़ रही थी, गैर जिम्मेदारी की बातें किस कद्र ज्यादा हो रही थीं ? लेकिन जिस दिन से प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कदम उठाया है अनुशासनहीनता काफी खत्म हुई है, पार्टी बड़ी मजबूत हुई है, ब्यूरोक्रेसी डर गई है। साथ ही साथ जिस दिन से यह कदम उठाया गया है एक दो छुटपुट घटनाओं को छोड़ कर भारत भर में हरिजनों पर एट्रासिटीज कम हो रही हैं, उसी दिन से ये कम होनी शुरू हो गई हैं और यों भी कहा जा सकता है कि बन्द सी हो गई हैं। हां बिहार में, महाराष्ट्र में जरूर हुई हैं। इन को छोड़ कर छुटपुट ही घटनाएं इस तरह की हुई हैं। अधिकांश में ये समाप्त हो गई हैं। वास्तव में गृह मंत्री जो को हटा करके प्रधान मंत्री ने दल की रक्षा की है, सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाया है और साथ साथ एट्रासिटीज जो हो रही थीं हरिजनों पर उनको बन्द सा कर दिया है। सब बन्द हो गई हैं यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं। मैं यह भी नहीं कह सकता हूं कि ये लोग करवा रहे थे। लेकिन ऐसे लोग जो हरिजनों पर एट्रासिटीज कर रहे थे उनको इससे बल मिलता था, कहीं न कहीं से उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलता था।

ऐसी हालत में प्रधान मंत्री का कदम बड़ा सराहनीय है । विरोधी पक्ष के लोग जो इसकी आलोचना करते हैं वह बेदम हैं । यह हमारा अपना मामला था । उन्हें इसमें बोलने का हक नहीं था । उनको बोलना भी नहीं चाहिये था । लेकिन हमारे यहां प्रजातंत्र है । वे बोले । ठीक है बोले । लेकिन जैसा अभी कछवाय जी ने कहा केवल इस चीज को वे लोग हवा देते रहे हैं, इसी चीज को उछालते रहे हैं कि त्यागपत्र क्यों मांगा गया, क्या कारेसपांडेंस प्रधान मंत्री और भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री के बीच हुई, कहां क्या हुआ और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो सरकारी काम काज और महत्वपूर्ण कार्य होना चाहिये था उस में वे बाधक बने, वह नहीं हो सका । और केवल बेबुनियाद थोथी बातों को ले कर के राष्ट्रीय कार्यों में बाधक होते रहे हैं जिससे महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय कार्य नहीं हो सके हैं । अच्छा होता विरोध पक्ष के लोग केवल विरोध नहीं करते बल्कि देश को रचनात्मक दिशा देने में सरकार जिधर बढ़ रही है प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में जो देश आगे जा रहा है उसमें सहयोग देते तो उनकी अपनी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ती, पार्टी की प्रतिष्ठा बनती । आज भी वह इस बात को समझ लें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं देश के शोषित वर्गों की ओर से और अपनी ओर से प्रधान मंत्री के इस कदम का समर्थन करता हूं और प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं ।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): I support the resolution moved by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu regarding the resignation of some Ministers from the Council of Ministers and the reasons therefor.

In a democratic pattern of society, unless there is some doubt about the functional integrity of the Government, generally the question of resignation from the Council of Ministers does not arise. Resignations are submitted on the basis of health or on the basis of differences on policy matters or some other inherent factors or concealed factors which may be known to them but which do not come to the surface, so much so with a heavy heart in this august House I have to express my views.

The most important person in the Cabinet, the Home Minister who has resigned, is the custodian of certain secret facts and realities about the functional integrity of the Government. He has clearly mentioned the reasons in the course of his letters of the 11th March, 22nd March and 28th March. Allegations regarding corruption have been made. Anyway, we have been long discussing these matters. We should know to what extent they are relevant. There may have been differences of opinion, but however a clear indication of corruption, nepotism, favouritism etc. has come out from the letters of the Home Minister. You may say that I have no right to say it, but they are very important allegations about the basis on which the present Janata Government has been functioning for the last one year and more, alleging misuse of power or abuse of power by the former Prime Minister and involving her in cases whether there is relevance or not.

For instance, in the case of jeeps, a case has been registered. All right. In the case of collection of funds for the party when the souvenir was brought out, even there some case was registered. I will come to your point later about the collection of funds and how directly or indirectly who is involved...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति जी, इसका संबंध इस प्रस्ताव से कैसे आता है । मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : कछवाय जी, आपने बोल लिया, अब उनको बोलने दीजिये । यह ठीक नहीं है ।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I have told you the reason in the beginning itself.

Fortunately, Shri Mohan Dharia is present in the House. There is one firm, Chamanlal, which is notorious. This firm has supplied in Sixties jenny goods worth Rs. one crore to one of the firms in the U.K. and since this firm has not been following the foreign exchange regulations, licences were suspended and the Directorate of Enforcement was asked to go into this and then at that time when the powerful caucus tried to influence the Government, they could not do it, but all of a sudden when the Janata Party came into power, the firm has become the victim of Emergency. Now, I would like to ask my hon. friend, Mr. Mohan Dharia: Are you going to give him the import licence because he has exported goods to the tune of Rs. 1 crore.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mallikarjun, please sit down.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This is a question of how indirectly people are involved. May I know whether you are going to give the import licence to the tune of Rs. 70 lakhs to this firm?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति जी, जो कुछ यह कह रहे हैं, उसको रिकार्ड न किया जाये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mallikarjun, please take your seat. Please speak on the Resolution. You could have spoken on the resolution on Mr. Mohan Dharia's subject, when the Resolution on distribution of essential commodities was being discussed. This resolution is not on corruption. This is on the resignations and the need for making statements. It has got nothing to do with corruption or the misdoings of any firms. Will you kindly be relevant and not become irrelevant? Please continue your speech and finish.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I want to give some personal explanation. I don't think he has made any charge. Has he?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: No, I have not made. I am asking you. I am very thankful to you for this.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: In that case it is not relevant. You can put your question, but you can rest assured that this Government is committed to eradication of corruption in the country and we have not taken any action. It is that Government to which you belonged which has done all these things, not this Government.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: What is going to happen is....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

सभापति महोदय : कछवाय जी, आप बैठ जाइये ।

Mr. Mallikarjun, will you kindly conclude your speech?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: O.K. Madam. At the outset, I have told the reasons. *(Interruptions)*. Therefore, I am bringing this out. This is the involvement of the son of the Prime Minister. This is extra-constitutional involvement. At the very beginning, I have made it clear. The reasons for the resignation are like this. It is the assumption of the Home Minister who has not come forward with a statement like Mr. Raj Narain. So, Madam Chairman, these are the vital points. Therefore, what I feel is, there is something behind which is concealed. At least I respect Morarjibhai for his adherence to truth and non-violence of Gandhism. So he

should not be afraid of speaking the truth and Kantibhai being the son of the Prime Minister, it is the misuse of power and he is the extra-constitutional power involved, and he is landing every one of us in trouble in this way. When you have framed allegations against the previous government, you should also be purified in your thought and action. This is all what I would like to say. So, Madam, what exactly are the reasons behind the resignation? We are entitled to know about it all. But they do not want to reveal to us. They simply say this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके कहने से 3 बार बैठ चुका हूं, आप मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर तो सुन लें।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: About Rs. 90 lakhs fund collection—in what way I am concerned? I am not concerned. Every party has got right to collect the funds. But the extra-constitutional power's involvement of Kantibhai is there.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति जी, यह जो बोल रहे हैं, इस प्रस्ताव से उसका क्या सम्बन्ध है ? यह फालतू बोल रहे हैं, विषय से बाहर बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Whether the funds collected are the contribution of the tax-payer or not is not a question. Therefore, Madam, may I ask my friend, Mr. Mohan Dharia, in this connection whether he is going to appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the affairs of the firm, Chaman Lal and Co.?

That is why I say that the reasons, indirect or direct, concerning the resignations of the former Ministers is the concern of this august House. The reason for resignation should be either on health grounds, or on policy matters, or for hiding something or concealing something forcibly, which cannot be expressed voluntarily, or being sacked by the Prime Minister. That also we do not know. Therefore, it is very essential that the Home Minister must come forward with a statement, as Shri Raj Narain has done, so that we can clear all these apprehensions in the interests of the people of this country and to protect the democratic norms.

श्री राजभूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव श्री राजगोपाल नायडू ने प्रस्तुत किया है, वैसे मैं आज इसकी कोई आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं करता हूं। जिन दो मंत्रियों के इस्तीफे लिये गये थे, उनके और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच में—खास तौर पर भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच में—जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ, उसे सदन के पटल पर रखने की मांग की गई, और ऐसा न किया जाने पर शिकायत की गई। सरकार विरोधी पक्ष के साथ बातचीत करके उसके नेताओं को यह सारा पत्राचार दिखाने को राजी हो गई, और विरोधी पक्ष के सब लोग इस पर राजी हो गये।

जहां तक इस्तीफे का सवाल है, उसके बारे में आज ही माननीय श्री राज नारायण का बयान हुआ है। संभवतः अस्वस्थता के कारण गृह मंत्री इस सत्र में अपना बयान न दे पायें। मुझे लगता है कि शायद वह भी इस बारे में बयान दें। लेकिन इस बारे में जो स्थिति है, उसको वह स्वयं स्पष्ट करेंगे।

यह सही है कि यह कोई साधारण घटना नहीं है; यह एक असाधारण घटना है। जिस संदर्भ में, जिस माहौल में यह सब कुछ हुआ,

[श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी]

उसको देखते हुए सारे देश के लोगों में इसकी चर्चा है। इस देश में एक बहुत बड़े शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन के फलस्वरूप जनता पार्टी और जनता सरकार का गठन हुआ था। देश की जनता की आकांक्षायें इस सरकार के साथ जुड़ी हुई थीं। लोगों को विश्वास था—क्योंकि पहली बार इस प्रकार की अनहोनी घटना हुई कि इस देश की जनता ने वोट के जरिये तीस बरस के बाद कांग्रेस राज्य का सफाया किया और उसके बाद जनता सरकार का गठन हुआ—कि इतना विशाल बहुमत होने पर यह सरकार संयुक्त, अनुशासित और मर्यादित हो कर देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन लाने, गरीब लोगों के जीवन को सुधारने और सार्वजनिक जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के अपने संकल्प को पूरा करेगी। इसलिए देश की जनता को यह देख कर निराशा हुई कि यह सरकार इतना प्रचंड बहुमत होने पर भी अपने लोगों को साथ नहीं रख सकी। इसलिए आज इस बारे में चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक है। एक तरफ देश की जनता चिन्तित है और दूसरी तरफ लोकनायक श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण चिन्तित हैं। आज इस बात का खतरा है कि अगर जनता सरकार विफल हो गई, अगर उसके प्रति लोगों में अनास्था जाग गई, तो उसका विकल्प है तानाशाही, उसका विकल्प है फासिस्टवाद, उसका विकल्प है देश के जनतन्त्र को समाप्त करना। इसलिए जहां इतनी भयावह स्थिति हो वहां पर विचार करना चाहिए। मैं यह मानता हूं कि जो यह परिवर्तन हुआ उसमें जनता सरकार के अन्दर ऐसे लोग जो गरीब की बोली बोलने वाले रहे हैं, जो जीवन भर तानाशाही के विरुद्ध संघर्ष करने वाले रहे हैं, जो चन्द आदर्शों, चन्द मान्यताओं के प्रति समर्पित रहे हैं उनके पीछे जबर्दस्त साजिश की गई और तमाम प्रकार के तत्व थे वह साजिश करने में, चौधरी चरणसिंह के बारे में कहा गया कि वे हरिजन विरोधी हैं, हरिजनों पर सारा आतंक और उनके ऊपर सारे जुल्म इनके नाते होते हैं, मगर हमारे मित्र भूल जाते हैं कि यह देश की सामाजिक समस्या है जिसका निदान होना चाहिए और यह तमाम तथ्य आज सामने हैं—चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के हटने के बाद मराठवाड़ा की घटना होती है या नहीं ? बिल्लापुरम की घटना होती है या नहीं ? बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, हरियाना में, मध्य प्रदेश में, देश के तमाम हिस्सों में ये घटनाएं हो रही हैं, चाहे जमीन के सवाल को ले कर, चाहे मर्द औरत के सवाल को ले कर, चाहे आपसी वहां के जो अपने लोकल रीजन्स हैं, उनको ले कर ये हो रही हैं। इसलिए कैलकुलेटेड डेलिवरेट अटेम्प्ट करके यह स्थिति पैदा करने की जो कोशिश की गई इसमें बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति, बड़े बड़े अखबार के मालिक और बड़े बड़े ऐसे लोग जो इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं चाहते, उनकी ओर से ऐसा प्रयास किया गया। उनका प्रयास है कि यह जनता पार्टी टूटे, जनता सरकार टूटे, जनता सरकार के प्रति लोगों में अनास्था जागे और वह तमाम तानाशाही और पूंजीवादी प्रवृत्तियां फिर प्रबल हों। ऐसा प्रयास चल रहा है। मगर यह प्रयास चलेगा नहीं क्योंकि मेरा इस देश की जनता में अटूट विश्वास है। यह जनता जो फिरंगी तानाशाही को समाप्त कर सकती है, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की तानाशाही को समाप्त कर सकती है वह जनता दृढ़ है कि अपनी कुर्बानी से अपनी आकांक्षाओं से जिस सरकार को उसने बनाया है उस सरकार की वह हिफाजत करेगी, अपने हितों की हिफाजत करेगी और यह जो परिवर्तन की चक्की शुरू हुई है उसकी गति को तेज करेगी। तो यह तो अपनी जगह पर है।

परन्तु मैं इस में कहीं कोई नजीर नहीं पाता कि जिस के आधार पर उन का प्रस्ताव माना

जाय । आपसी जो पत्र-व्यवहार हों उन को सदन के पटल पर नहीं रखा जा सकता । तमाम बातें हो रही हैं । जो बातें देश के हित में होंगी, सार्वजनिक हित में होंगी वे बातें सामने आएंगी चाहे लोग जितना और जो कुछ भी चाहें । इसलिए इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा और मैं ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करूंगा कि किस तरह से क्या बातें हुई हैं । आज माननीय राजनारायण जी ने अपने बयान में कुछ कहा और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कुछ मुद्दों का उत्तर दिया । तो वह सारी बातें फिर से दोहरायी नहीं जाएंगी । देश की जनता, दुनिया के लोग और सदन के लोग उन सारे तथ्यों को जान गए हैं । इस प्रस्ताव का मैं इस नाते विरोध करूंगा कि कानून के अंदर या संसदीय परम्परा के अंदर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि उस पत्राचार को सदन के पटल पर रखा जाय ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदया, यह रेजोल्यूशन ला कर कांग्रेस वाले वही कर रहे हैं कि जैसे कोई आदमी दरिया में डूब रहा हो, उस को तिनका मिल जाय और उस को ले कर वह ऊपर उठने की कोशिश करे । यह जनता पार्टी है, जिसमें सिद्धांतों की बात हो रही है । उस को कुछ लोगों ने जिस ढंग से उछालने की कोशिश की है वह बिलकुल गलत है । यह व्यक्ति की बात नहीं है, यह सिद्धांतों की बात है । यह जनता पार्टी है । यहां ऐसी बातें चली हैं, ऐसी बातें हुई हैं कि जिस के बारे में आपस में पार्टी में हम बात करें । लेकिन यह तो खान्दान गुलामा जिन्होंने रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया, जितने दिनों तक इन की एमर्जेंसी रही या पिछले तीस सालों का जो इन का तानाशाही शासन रहा चाहे वह पंडित नेहरू थे, उन के समय से लेकर इंदिरा गांधी तक जो यह आए उस में कभी इन में जुर्रत नहीं थी कि बात कर सकें । आज जनता पार्टी में एक छोटे से छोटा आदमी भी, मेरे जैसा आदमी भी जिस का कोई सियासी स्टेटस नहीं है वह भी प्रधान मंत्री से बात कर सकता है कि देखिए, यह है हमारा घोषणापत्र, आप इस पर अमल कीजिए और प्रधान मंत्री कह सकते हैं कि यह घोषणा पत्र हमारे सामने है और हम इस को पूरा करने के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं । जनता पार्टी के लोगों में आज खुद्दार लोग हैं, वे अपने उद्देश्यों को जानते हैं, अपनी जमीर पर चलने वाले लोग हैं । आप की तरह बेजमीर लोग नहीं हैं जिन्होंने कभी आवाज उठायी नहीं । एमर्जेंसी के बारे में कमीशन बैठा । क्या उन लोगों को शर्म नहीं आई जो मंत्री होते हुए जा कर शाह कमीशन के सामने बयान देते थे कि हमें ये सारी बातें नापसंद थीं लेकिन इसलिए उस के खिलाफ हम ने आवाज नहीं उठायी कि हमें डर था कि हमें पकड़ न लिया जाय । यह आप का इखलाख है । आप यह रिजोल्यूशन लाये और यह समझ कर लाये कि इस से जनता पार्टी में कोई फूट होगी, कोई लड़ाई होगी । हमारे यहां सिद्धातों के लिए लड़ाई होगी । हम इस देश के 60-65 करोड़ लोगों से वायदा कर के आये हैं और हमें उन के बारे में सोचना है, उनके बारे में हमें पहल करनी है । अगर आज जनता में कोई रोष है, या जनता यह समझती है कि हम लोगों ने इनको गद्दी पर बिठाया है, ये हमारे लिए काम करेंगे तो हम इस बात के लिए जरूर लड़ेंगे । राज नारायण जी ने क्या कहा ? उन्होंने भी सिद्धान्तों की बात कही है । जहां सिद्धान्तों की बात होगी, अखलाख वाले लोग मिल कर बैठेंगे वहां आपस में लड़ाई हो सकती है ।

मैं अपने हरिजन भाइयों से भी एक बात कहूंगा । अरे भाई पिछले तीस सालों में इन कांग्रेसियों ने आपका दिमाग खराब किया है । इन्होंने आपको किसानों से लड़वाया । किसानों से आपको कुछ नहीं मिलेगा ।

[चौधरी बलबीर सिंह]

अगर आप में दिमाग है तो इस मुल्क के सरमायेदार के पीछे पड़ो। इंडस्ट्री में अपना हिस्सा मांगो। किसानों से आपको कुछ नहीं मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप रिजोल्यूशन पर बोलिये। रिजोल्यूशन में केवल यह है कि इन्होंने स्टेटमेंट क्यों नहीं दिया।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मैंने रिजोल्यूशन पढ़ा है। इन्होंने सिद्धान्त की बात की है। मैं इनको कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी में सिद्धान्त की बात चलती है। कांग्रेस पार्टी में तानाशाही की बात चलती है।

मैं एक सिद्धान्त की बात कर रहा था कि आज तक इस मुल्क में सरमायेदार ने हरिजनों और किसानों को लूटा है। अगर हरिजन भाइयों आप में दिमाग हो तो आप इस मुल्क के सरमायेदार के पीछे पड़ें और कहें कि हमें अपने सरमायें में से हिस्सा दो इंडस्ट्री में से हिस्सा दो, कारखानों में से हिस्सा दो। मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं जहां जहां भी हिन्दुस्तान में बेकवर्ड एरियाज बने, जहां जहां भी इंडस्ट्रीज उन एरियाज में लगीं, वहां कोई भी हरिजन या पिछड़ा भाई इंडस्ट्री नहीं खोल सका। किसी बेकवर्ड क्लास के भाई को इंडस्ट्री खोलने का मौका नहीं मिला। बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों ने ही वहां भी इंडस्ट्री खोलना शुरू कर दिया। हरिजन भाई गांवों में किसानों से लड़ते रहे और कहते रहे कि जिस के पास पांच एकड़ जमीन है उसको बांटो। हरिजनों और किसान की लड़ाई कांग्रेसियों ने करायी है। मैं हरिजन भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस लड़ाई में उनको कुछ नहीं मिलेगा।

मैं यहां पर जो कांग्रेसी भाई बैठे हैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम सिद्धांतों के लिए जरूर लड़ेंगे, लगातार लड़ते आये हैं और उसके लिए हर व्यक्ति लड़ेगा। हम अपने मेनिफेस्टो को आगे ले जाने के लिए अपने मिनिस्टर्स से कह सकते हैं। हम सरकार की केबिनेट को कह सकते हैं कि हमने जो जनता से वायदा किया है, जो घोषणापत्र में कहा है, उसको पूरा किया जाए। मिनिस्टर के इस्तीफे से आपको कुछ नहीं मिलेगा।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं और अपने हरिजन भाइयों से अपील करता हूं कि वे इनकी चाल में न आयें। इस मुल्क का जो सरमायेदार है, अरबपति, करोड़पति है, उसकी चाल में न आयें। किसान से लड़ने के बजाय वे इन सरमायेदारों से लड़ें, कारखानेदारों को पकड़ें और उन से हिस्सा लें, इंडस्ट्री में हिस्सा लें। जब आपको कुछ मिलेगा नहीं तो आप यों ही लड़ते चले जायेंगे।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री पदरौना : मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि तमाम बात अखबारों में प्रकारान्तर से आ चुकी है। आज राज नारायण जी का बयान भी हो गया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी जो कुछ कहना था कह दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सब को देखते हुए यह प्रस्ताव आना नहीं चाहिये था और अच्छा होता अगर इसको वापिस ले लिया जाता और अनावश्यक विवाद खड़ा न किया जाता। लेकिन जब इस विवाद को शुरू कर ही दिया गया है तो आपके माध्यम से मैं दो एक बातें जरूर कहना चाहूंगा प्रधान मंत्री और सदन की सेवा में।

यह सही है कि असली लड़ाई यह नहीं थी कि क्या हुआ और इस्तीफे कैसे हुए। राज नारायण जी ने अपनी स्थिति के बारे में विस्तृत रूप से चर्चा कर दी है। उनका जो बयान आया है उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ

नहीं कहना है । घटनाचक्र ने जो स्वरूप ग्रहण किया है और जिस शक्ल में यह सब चीज सामने आई है—मैं समझता हूं कि यह पार्लियामेंटरी डैमोक्रेसी के इतिहास में शायद अनहोनी घटना है ।

भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री चौ० चरण सिंह का नाम बहुत लिया गया है । उधर से भी लिया गया है और इधर से भी लिया गया है । चौ० चरण सिंह का जो 28 जून का ब्यान था बगैर उस ब्यान में गए हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह काफी कारण नहीं था इस बात के लिए कि इतने सीनियर मिनिस्टर से इस्तीफे की मांग की जाती । आप स्थिति पर दृष्टिपात करें । प्रधान मंत्री जी जनता पार्टी के नेता हैं—संसद में । वह अमरीका से 17 जून को वापिस आए । जब भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री से इस्तीफा उन्होंने मांगा तब वह बीमार थे । मैं समझता हूं कि दल के नेता का यह फर्ज था कि वह इतनी उदारता तो जरूर दिखाते कि अमरीका से लौटने के बाद जब माननीय राज नारायण जी जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ एक मुहिम चला रहे थे, एक मुहिम उन्होंने छेड़ रखी थी, जैसा कहा गया है, तो उस सिलसिले में यह सदाशयता का तकाजा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी उन से मिलने जाते । लेकिन यह साधारण सी कर्टसी भी उनके प्रति नहीं दिखाई गई । एक आदमी जो सीरियस हार्ट अटैक से पीड़ित है उस की इस बीमारी का खयाल भी नहीं किया गया । उस बयान का सहारा ले कर उससे इस्तीफे तक की मांग कर दी गई । इस तरह की स्थिति में आदमी कौलैप्स भी कर सकता है इसका भी ध्यान नहीं रखा गया । उसको इतना सदमा पहुंच सकता है कि वह कोलैप्स कर जाए इसका ध्यान भी नहीं किया गया ।

पार्लियामेंट में हम हैं, हमारी सरकार है, जनता पार्टी की सरकार है । हम सब ने मिल कर इस पार्टी को बनाया है । जनता ने इस पार्टी को बनाया है कुछ निश्चित और विशेष परिस्थितियों में और वह उसे चलाएगी लेकिन जनता भी जानना चाहती है कि क्या वजह है कि इस तरह का एक बड़ा विवाद खड़ा कर दिया गया है जिस को ले कर कभी कभी यह आशंका तक प्रकट की जाती है कि जनता पार्टी कहीं टूट तो नहीं जाएगी । इनको अवसर मिल गया है इस तरह के प्रस्ताव को लाने का । जिन को इतने थपेड़े लगे, जिन को इस बुरी तरह से ठुकराया गया है, उनको आज मौका मिल गया है, उनको आज साहस हो गया है कि वे इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाएं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनका यह कैसे साहस हुआ इसको आपको देखना चाहिये ।

चौ० चरण सिंह के खिलाफ एक प्रकार से आन्दोलन चलाया गया है । हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों को ले कर कहा गया कि वह इस्तीफा दें, होम मनिस्टर इस्तीफा दें । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं क्या इस्तीफे के सिवा कोई दूसरा इलाज नहीं था ? वह पिछले तीन चार महीनों से अस्पताल में थे । वह होम मिनिस्टर भी नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अब ये घटनाएं कैसे हुई हैं और हो रही हैं ? मराठवाड़ा में कैसे इस तरह की घटनाएं हो गई हैं, विल्लूपुरम में कैसे हुई, जमशेदपुर में पकड़ पकड़ कर कैसे नदी में गिराया गया ? यह सब कैसे हुआ ? इसके पीछे षड़यंत्र हो सकता है, बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों का भी हाथ हो सकता है लेकिन इसका जवाब क्या है कि जब अखबारों में यह आ गया कि चौ० चरण सिंह अध्यक्ष जनता पार्टी बनाए जाएंगे तो जो तब्का यह मांग किया करता था कि वह होम मिनिस्टर के पद से इस्तीफा दें उसने यह मांग करनी शुरू कर दी....

सभापति महोदय : यह प्रस्ताव का विषय नहीं है ।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : : यही विषय है । मेरा निवेदन है जब दूसरे माननीय सदस्य इन बातों को कह रहे थे तो आपने उनको मना नहीं किया । तब भी तो यह विषय नहीं था । आपको चाहिये था कि उसी वक्त आप उनको मना करतीं । आपने उनको मना नहीं किया ।

17.00 hrs.

उन लोगों ने कहना शुरु कर दिया कि हरिजन लुट जायेंगे, यह देश खत्म हो जाएगा अगर च० चरण सिंह जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष हो गए । उस वक्त किसी ने यह नहीं देखा कि जनता पार्टी के निर्माण के वक्त जिन का प्रमुख हाथ था वह अगर न रहे तो क्या जनता पार्टी कुछ सूनी नहीं लगेगी ? और चौधरी चरण सिंह अगर नहीं होते तो जनता पार्टी के बनने में कोई विलम्ब होता कि नहीं ? उनका कोई कंट्रीब्यूशन है कि नहीं ? ठीक है पार्लियामेंट में बहुमत हमारा है, जनता पार्टी चलेगी । और जब यह बात कहते है तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें इन बातों को देखना चाहिये यह माध्यम न बनाया जाय एक दूसरे पर केवल इस काम के लिये इस बात का उछाला जाय । सभापति जी, आप मुझे कह रही हैं, मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ जब माननीय राकेश जी भाषण दे रहे थे तो आपने उनको नहीं रोका ।

सभापति महोदय : देखिए शास्त्री जी, मैंने हर एक को रोका है ।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : मैं इस देश के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूं और आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की घटना शायद पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी के इतिहास में नई है, इस तरह की पुनरावृत्ति हो भी नहीं सकेगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका मजा आपको मिलने वाला नहीं है । न प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा कर के आपको कोई लाभ मिलेगा । यह हमारा आपस का विवाद है जो समाप्त हो जायगा और जनता पार्टी और स्ट्रांगर और मजबूत होगी ।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Madam Chairman, I do not understand how this Resolution survives for discussion after the letters calling for resignation letters have been put on the Table of the House. It is not that they have not been put. They have been put. When they were asked for, they were put on the Table of the House—in both the Houses.

Again the amendment says:

> "....and further regrets that none of the resigning Ministers has so far made any statement in explanation of the resignation."

That is not the fault of the Government. They are entitled to make statements if they want to make statements. If they do not make statements, they cannot be forced to do so. And if they make statements, then certainly I would also make a statement as I did this morning. And that also has happened in the case of one Minister who has resigned; that also has been done. If another statement is made, then also I can make a statement and explain what the position is. Therefore, I do not understand the purpose of this Resolution at all.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): It is out of date now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Not only that; it is out of focus completely. As notice of it was given, perhaps, it was moved. That is possible. But this is just a brave attempt to bring the Janata Party into trouble; that also may be the purpose....

AN HON. MEMBER: That is already in trouble.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not in trouble. You want to create trouble, but you are not succeeding in that; and I am quite sure that you will not succeeed. I have no doubt about it in my mind. No rifts will be created. There can be differences of views everywhere. Are there not differences among themselves? We quarrel much less than they quarrel. What is the use of saying this kind of a thing? Every day I hear something about this. Therefore, this is not the way to attack the Government. That is all that I can say because I do not know what I am expected to say about this. Even the question of my son's collection of funds which was referred to by some people was brought in here. He is a member of the Party, and if any charge is made that I am utilised for that purpose, then I can understand that I should certainly be called into account. If at any time it is proved that I have been utilised by anybody in my house or elsewhere, then I am responsible for it. Or if any immoral thing or wrong thing has been done and it is made by a responsible member and I do not take action, then also something can be said. But making vague charges against people in order to defame them, I do not think in befitting the dignity of this House. That is all I would urge.

I do not think I have got anything more to say about this matter. I hope my hon. friend will see this and at any rate now the purpose of this resolution does not survive at all. Whatever may be the resolutions in other matters, this resolution does not survive at all. That is all I want to bring to the notice of my hon. friend. I do not think I have got anything more to say.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I carefully heard our Prime Minister. One thing I am not able to agree with him. He says that his son has not done anything—I am sorry, he has not taken the influence of the Prime Minister. Being the son of the Prime Minister, he is very much connected with him and this itself gives him the power to misuse his position. That is all I can say. Because the Prime Minister said it. I am replying to that. That is all.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue. Don't take any notice of whatever they say.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Thank you, Madam.

The other thing is: the resolution has not outlived its purpose because the Prime Minister has answered only for one Minister. There are other Ministers. Therefore, I do not know what is happening with them.

The other point is: the Prime Minister says that we wanted to create rifts. Nobody can create rifts when there are no rifts at all and when there is no cause at all. There are causes and inherent causes in the Janata Party which are responsible for the present rift. We are very sorry for it. What I wish is that we want unity of the Janata Party so that they can serve the country better.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment by Mr. Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am withdrawing it.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

> "This House expresses its serious concern over the controversy regarding the reasons for the recent resignations from the Council of

Ministers and regrets that the Prime Minister did not, in spite of repeated demands on the floor of the House, explain to the House the circumstances whereunder he asked for the resignation of the Ministers."

The motion was negatived.

17.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. RECLAMATION OF BARREN AND FALLOW LAND FOR DISTRIBUTION TO LANDLESS PERSONS

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह संकल्प प्रस्तुत करता हूं :—

"इस सभा की राय है कि देश में लगभग 7 करोड़ बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को काम देने, बंजर व पड़ती जमीन को खेती योग्य बनाने तथा अन्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि के उद्देश्य क पूर्ति हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार एक भूमि सेना गठित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करे, जो कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर लगभग 5 करोड़ एकड़ बंजर व पड़ती जमीन को खेती योग्य बना सके तथा उसमें सिंचाई और अन्य उपकरणों की सुविधा उपलब्ध करा कर भूमिहीनों के बीच इसका वितरण कर सके।"

17.09 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

सभापति महोदय, सदन के समक्ष जो मैंने संकल्प रखा है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि आज सारे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या विकराल रूप धारण कर रही है। जहां देखो, चाहे शहरी क्षेत्र हो या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हो, चर्चा यही उठती है कि बहुत बेकारी है। उस बेकारी की समस्या को हल करना चाहिये।

इसके लिये सरकार को कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे, तभी बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सकती है। हम केवल यही कहते रहें, कि हमें बेकारी की समस्या को हल करना है, बेरोजगारी को मिटाना है, तो केवल कहने मात्र से समस्या हल नहीं होगी। हमें कोई ऐसा ठोस कदम उठाना होगा, ऐसा हल निकालना पड़ेगा जिससे हम इस बेकारी की समस्या को हल कर सकें।

भारत एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है। यहां पर करोड़ों एकड़ परती और बंजर जमीन पड़ी हुई है, जो अभी खेती-लायक नहीं है। लेकिन अगर उसको सरकारी उपकरणों द्वारा खेती योग्य बना दिया जाये तो वह जमीन भी भूमिहीन खेतिहरों को दी जा सकती है।

हम बराबर कहते आये हैं कि देश में जो परती और बंजर जमीन पड़ी हुई है, वह भूमिहीनों को देनी चाहिए। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों को इस ओर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए था वह नहीं दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि उन की तरफ से इस बारे में जो आंकड़े दिए जाते हैं, वे असत्य होते हैं। वस्तव में इतनी जमीन बांटी नहीं जाती है। अगर इतनी जमीन दी गई होती तो हमारे देश के भूमिहीनों, बेकारों और गरीबों की समस्या ये ज्यादा से ज्यादा हल हो सकती थी।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारों की संख्या 1,57,59,000 है। रोजगार दफ्तरों में जो नाम दर्ज हैं उन की संख्या 1,07,88,000 है। बहुत से अनपढ़ या कम पढ़े लोग अपना नाम रोजगार दफ्तरों में नहीं लिखाते हैं। इस प्रकार बेरोजगारों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार गांवों में रहने वाले खेतिहर भूमिहीन मजदूरों की संख्या 4,56,00,000 थी जबकि 1961 में वह संख्या 3,15,19,411 थी। खेतिहर

भूमिहीन मजदूरों की संख्या कम होनी चाहिए थी, क्योंकि सरकार कहती है कि हम उन्हें ज्यादा जमीन दे रहे हैं. हम बेकारी को मिटा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन लोगों की तादाद कम होने के बजाय 1,41,90,589 बढ़ गई। इस से प्रकट होता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें इस बारे में पर्याप्त रूप से सचेत नहीं रही हैं। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि राज्य सरकारें तत्काल ऐसे कदम उठायें जिस से हम इस समस्या का समाधान कर सकें।

सरकार भूमिहीनों को जमीन तो दे देती है लेकिन उन लोगों के पास इतने साधन और उपकरण नहीं हैं कि वे अच्छी तरह से खेती कर सकें। जमीन भी अच्छी नहीं होती है। अगर अच्छी जमीन दी जाये, तो उस में अच्छी उपज हो सकती है, और जमीन को जोतने वाले की माली हालत ठीक हो सकती है। इसी लिए मैंने कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी भूमि सेना को संगठित करे, जिस का काम यही हो कि वह परती और बंजर जमीन को ठीक करे, और फिर उसको भूमिहीनों को दे दे। कुछ ऐसी भी जमीनें हैं, जिन्हें बुल-डोजरों और ट्रैक्टरों से समतल और चौरस कराना पड़ेगा; तभी उन पर अच्छी खेती हो सकती है। इसलिए मैंने संकल्प में कहा कि जो खेती लायक जमीन है वह और जो खेती लायक नहीं है उस को भी ठीक कराना पड़ेगा। आप के लिए, मध्य प्रदेश में भिण्ड और मुरैना तमाम ऊबड़ खाबड़ जमीन है। हर प्रदेश में ऐसी जमीन है जिस को खेती लायक बनाया जा सकता है। न उस में बन है न उस में खेती हो सकती है, ऐसे ही बंजर पड़ी हुई है। इसलिए ऐसी भूमि सेना बना कर के उस जमीन को खेती लायक बनाया जाय और इस में सरकार प्रान्तीय सरकारों की सहायता दे, तभी प्रान्तीय सरकार इस मामले में अधिक दिलचस्पी ले सकती है। डा० लोहिया ने बराबर इस बात पर जोर दिया, उन्होंने उस की तयारी की थी। लेकिन सरकार ने उस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि जितनी परती और बंजर जमीन पड़ी है वह ठीक करा कर भूमिहीनों को दी जाय। साथ ही केवल जमीन देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। उस जमीन को जोतने के लिए जितने साधन हो सकते हैं वह भी देने होंगे। बीज, खाद, बल, रहट, पम्प आदि जो भी उस के उपकरण हैं वह भी उन को देने चाहिए ताकि वे खेती अच्छी तरह से कर सकें और जो अभी अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई है वह इस तरह से पाटी जा सके। आज जो लोग अभी परेशान हैं, गांवों में भूखे और आधे पेट खा कर रहने वाले हैं उन को उठाने के लिए और बराबरी के स्तर पर लाने के लिए यही एक रास्ता है। उन को यह साधन दे कर ही हम बराबरी पर ला सकते हैं और अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई को पाट सकते हैं। इसलिए जरूरी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में पहल करे और जो जमीन की समस्या है वह इस तरह से हल की जाय।

आज आप देखें, भूमिहीनों की संख्या जो कम होनी चाहिए, वह बढ़ी है। इस पर सरकार को अफसोस करना चाहिए और इस ओर बड़ी तत्परता से ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए वह कौन से उपाय कर रही है? कोई उन के सामने निश्चित प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैंने उस संकल्प के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचा है कि आप इस बात का निर्णय लें, निश्चय करें और उस पर अमल करें तभी हमारी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। गांवों में जल्दी धन्धे खुल नहीं सकते हैं। लेकिन जमीन पड़ी हुई है, उस जमीन को जोत कर के वे अपने पेट की ज्वाला को बुझा सकते हैं और अपना काम चला सकते हैं क्योंकि आदमी को अच्छी बिल्डिंग न मिले रहने को, रोजाना साबुन तेल न मिले और दूसरे अच्छे साधन भी न मिलें लेकिन

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक]

जीविका के लिए, जीवन की जरूरत के लिए रोटी प्रधान है। पहले उसको रोटी मिलना जरूरी है। इसलिए इस ओर शासन का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार को इस ओर अग्रसर होना चाहिए ताकि हम जमीन की व्यवस्था कर सकें।

अभी सीलिंग में भी जो जमीन निकलनी थी, वह भी निकाली नहीं गई। जिस कड़ाई से और जिस तत्परता से जमीन निकाली जानी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं निकाली गई। आज हम सुनते हैं कि सीलिंग की बात को बिलकुल चुप कर दिया गया है। पिछले दिनों में सीलिंग के बारे में बराबर चर्चा होती थी, शासन उस तरफ ध्यान देता था, लेकिन आज लगता है सरकार तटस्थ हो गई है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। सीलिंग की जमीन निकाल कर भूमिहीनों को देनी चाहिए और जितनी परती, बंजर, ऊबड़-खाबड़ जमीन है उसको भी निकाल कर खेती लायक बनाना चाहिए, उसके लिए ऐसा प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए और वह जमीन भूमिहीनों को देनी चाहिए। तभी उनकी गरीबी मिट सकती है और हम बेकारी की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं।

इसलिए मैंने जो संकल्प रखा है इस सदन में मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य उस पर विचार करें और मैं अपने कृषि मंत्री बरनाला साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस संकल्प को वह पास करवाएं। पास करवाने से यह होगा कि इस पर अमल होगा। हमारे सामने एक दृढ़ निश्चय होना चाहिए, एक दृढ़ लक्ष्य होना चाहिए तभी हम कुछ काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सदन इस संकल्प को पास करे। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि जो आज गरीबी है, बेकारी है, बेरोजगारी है वह मिट सकती है, जो गरीब आदमी हैं, परेशान आदमी हैं उन को कुछ राहत मिल सकती है और जो जगह-जगह चर्चा शासन के खिलाफ होती है कि क्या हल कर दिया, उस का भी अन्त हो सकता है। केवल हम ऐसा कह दें कि हम दस साल में बेकारी मिटा देंगे, ऐसा कह देने से और केवल बातों से तो काम नहीं चलता। हमारे सामने लक्ष्य होना चाहिए, हमारे सामने निश्चयात्मक प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए, तभी हम उस में सफल हो सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि सदन इस पर विचार करेगा और मेरे इस बहुत ही प्रभावकारी और सामयिक प्रस्ताव को जरूर पास करेगा। ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to providing employment to about 7 crore unemployed persons, reclaiming barren and fallow land and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government shbuld provide necessary financial assistance to State Governments and Union territories Administrations to form a Land Army which may reclaim about 5 crore acres of barren and fallow land within one year and distribute it among the landless persons after providing irrigation facilities and other inputs."

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : माननीय लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक ने जो प्रस्ताव यहां रखा है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं। इस में दो मत नहीं हैं कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी तो है ही। लेकिन बंजर और उबड़ खाबड़ जमीन जो कृषि योग्य नहीं है ऐसी करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन इस देश में है और यह अच्छा अवसर है यदि इस क्षेत्र के अन्दर जमीन के विकास के लिए जमीन को खेती योग्य बनाने के लिए, जमीन को पर्याप्त पानी देने के लिए इस सुझाव को मान लिया जाय और ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाय। जिस से

काश्तकार को जमीन मिले जिस में वह खेती कर के पैदावार करे और उस से अपनी जीविका चलाए तो यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात होगी और यह जरूरी है।

इसलिए मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि जनता पार्टी ने जो वचन दिए हैं उन को सरकार निभाए। यह कितना अच्छा क्षेत्र है और इस में अगर अच्छे ढंग से, लगन से और चिन्ता के साथ काम किया गया, तो काफी लोगों को रोजगार आप दिला सकते हैं। इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जहां तक देहातों में रोजगार का सम्बन्ध है वहां पर रोजगार के अवसर बहुत कम हैं और देहात का व्यक्ति रोजगार के लिए शहरों की तरफ भागता है और इसीलिए आज शहरों की आबादी किस प्रकार से बढ़ती जा रही है, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। आज जो लोग झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहते हैं और फुटपाथों पर रहते हैं, इन में से ज्यादातर वे ही लोग हैं जिन को देहातों में रोजगार नहीं मिलता है। देहातों में तेज गति से कारखाने लगाना तो इस समय बड़ा मुश्किल है परन्तु अगर वहां पर भूमि को सुधारा जाए और खेती योग्य बनाया जाए, तो देहातों के गरीब लोगों को वहां पर काम मिल सकता है और इस तरह से उन का शहरों में आना रोका जा सकता है। इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि कृषि सम्बन्धी जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं, फिर चाहे वह कृषि उत्पादन का उद्योग हो या कोई और उद्योग हो, उन को वहां पर चालू किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वे देहातों में सस्ते दामों पर लगाए जा सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि कृषि मन्त्री जी इस ओर भी ध्यान देंगे और कोई ऐसी वास्तविकता निकालें और ऐसे उद्योग वहां पर लगाएं, जिन में देहात के रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को काम मिल सके।

देहात में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों को अधिकाधिक भूमि देने के बारे में प्रचार तो बहुत किया गया था और यह कहा गया था कि पिछली सरकार ने उन को काफी भूमि दी है लेकिन वे सब झूठे आंकड़े दिये गये थे। यह आप सब जानते हैं कि किसी के नाम पर किसी को जमीन बांट दी और बहुत सारी भूमि जो सरकारी भूमि थी, वह किसी के नाम पर दे दी और इस की पब्लिसिटी कर दी। किसी की भूमि का किसी के नाम पर पट्टा कर दिया जिस के कारण लोगों में आपस में काफी झगड़े हुए।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। आप की जो रेल की पटरियां हैं, उन के पास लाखों एकड़ भूमि बेकार पड़ी हुई है जिस का कोई उपयोग नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो खेती योग्य भूमि है, रेल मंत्रालय से सलाह कर के, वह जमीन गैंगमैनों और रेलवे फाटक पर काम करने वाले लोगों को दे दी जाए ताकि वे उस पर खेती कर सकें। कहीं कहीं पर ऐसी जमीन दी भी गई है लेकिन आज सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता यह है कि इस को एक क्रान्तिकारी कार्यक्रम के रूप में लिया जाए, जिस से तेज गति से हम रोजगार की समस्या को हल कर सकें। हम ने जो वचन दिया है कि 10 साल में सब को रोजगार दे देंगे, जनता पार्टी की सरकार के द्वारा जो यह वचन दिया गया है कि हम 10 साल में बेरोजगारी को समाप्त कर देंगे, वह तो ठीक है लेकिन इतने लम्बे समय तक लोग धैर्य नहीं रख सकते हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस दिशा में अच्छे कदम उठाए हैं ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके, परन्तु रोजगार देने का बहुत बड़ा साधन भूमि है और अगर भूमि को अच्छे ढंग से योग्य बनाया जाए, तो इस दिशा में काफी अच्छा काम होगा। कृषि मंत्री जी इस बात पर ध्यान दें और सिर्फ यह जवाब न दें कि पंजाब में खेती अच्छी होती है और वहां पर अधिक से अधिक लोगों के पास भूमि है और पंजाब में और भूमि को खेती के काम में लाना मुश्किल है, लेकिन मैं यह चाहूंगा कि पंजाब जैसी परिस्थिति और प्रान्तों में नहीं है। ऐसा हमें मानना चाहिए कि बहुत से राज्यों के अन्दर आज

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में अगर कहीं पर बेकार लोग हैं तो वे देहातों के अन्दर हैं । आज तो हालत यह है कि देहात के अन्दर अगर एक काश्तकार अपने लड़के को पढ़ाता है और उस पर पैसा खर्च करता है, तो इतना पैसा खर्च करने के बाद उस का वह लड़का खती का काम नहीं करता है । आज की पढ़ाई ऐसी है कि काश्तकार का पढ़ाई में पैसा भी गया और पैसे के साथ साथ उस का बेटा भी गया और बेटा जाने के बाद खेती वैसी की वैसी पड़ी रही । इसलिए हमें ऐसे कदम उठने चाहिएं कि लोगों की रुचि खेती की तरफ हो और सिंचाई के अधिक साधन आप के पास हों ।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी से नम्रता के साथ आग्रह करता हूं कि वे इस प्रस्ताव की बात को मान लें और यह आश्वासन दे दें कि हम कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं, जिस से माननीय सदस्य अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें । नहीं तो, वोटिंग अगर कराएंगे तो इस समय आप जानते हैं कि स्थिति क्या है ? सब लोग इस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में हैं और चाहते हैं कि यह प्रस्ताव पास हो और सरकार लोगों को रोजगार दे, ऐसी व्यवस्था वह करे । जो भूमि बेकार पड़ी है, उस को खेती योग्य बनाया जाए और रोजगार देने के लिए लोगों को बांटी जाए, इस बात से मैं समहत हूं । या तो वोटिंग करा लें या हमें वचन दे दें कि सरकार ऐसा करेगी, ताकि हमें संतोष हो ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति जी मैं श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक जी द्वारा रखे गये प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा कि यह संकल्प समय, देश और परस्थिति के अनुसार बहुत ही आवश्यक है । लेकिन इसमें कुछ वाक्य अव्यावहारिक हो सकते हैं । यों तो सारा देश एक गांवों का देश है...

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी आप अपना संशोधन प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं ? यदि चाहते हैं तो प्रस्तुत कर दें ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : मैं प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं ।

"That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and every person recruited in the Land Army be paid at minimum salary of Rs. 250 per month."' (1).

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह देश गांवों का देश है । सारे देश में पांच लाख से अधिक गांव हैं । हम लोग देखते हैं कि करोड़ों एकड़ बंजर भूमि सारे देश में फैली हुई है जिस पर न खेती होती है और न किसी तरह का और साधन वहां है । अगर उसे हरिजनों में, गिरिजनों में, आदिवासियों, भूमिहीनों में बांटा जाता है तो वह ऐसी जमीन है जो पहाड़ी है, पथरीली है जिस पर खेती नहीं हो सकती है । अभी तक जितने छोटे लोगों को जितनी भूमि पर बन्दोबस्ती दी गयी है, वह सारी की सारी परती ही पड़ी हुई है । अगर उसमें सरकार ध्यान दे कर युद्ध स्तर पर कोई योजना बनाये तो उसे काम में लाया जा सकता है । अगर सरकार उसको खेती के लायक बना दे, कृषि योग्य बना दे तभी वह काम में आ सकती है नहीं तो वह बेकार की बेकार रह जाती है । इसलिए उस जमीन को जो बंदोबस्ती में लेते हैं, उससे उनकी कुछ आर्थिक हालत या माली हालत अच्छी नहीं होती । गरीब होने के कारण वे उसे खेती के लायक भी नहीं बना पाते । क्योंकि उनके पास आर्थिक साधन नहीं होते हैं । इसलिए यह सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जितनी जमीन देश के अन्दर है, उस सारी जमीन को युद्ध स्तर पर ट्रैक्टरों, बुलडोजरों के द्वारा कृषि योग्य बना दें, समतल बना दे और उसे भूमि-हीनों में बांट दे । इसके लिए एक सेना बना कर सरकार काम कर सकती है । जिस तरह से दूसरी सेनाएं तैयार की जाती

हैं उसी तरह से इसके लिए भी सेना तयार कर सरकार काम कर सकती है ।

देश के अन्दर जितनी भी परती जमीन है, फालतू जमीन है, इस सब जमीन को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर योजना बनायी जाए । तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है । इस संकल्प में आया है कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर पांच करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को कृषि योग्य बनाया जाए । यह भी कहा गया है कि भूमि सेना के द्वारा बनाया जाए । यह कार्य असम्भव हो सकता है । जो भी मानव की शक्ति है उस के द्वारा इतनी जमीन को खेती के योग्य बनाना असंभव है । क्योंकि जितनी भी फालतू जमीन है वह पहाड़ी और पथरीली जमीन है जिसको एक वर्ष में कृषि योग्य बनाना मेन पावर के लिए असंभव हो सकता है । इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे देश में बहुत बड़े यंत्र बनने लगे हैं । बुलडोजरों और ट्रेक्टरों के द्वारा इसको कृषि योग्य बनाया जाए । हरेक डिस्ट्रिक्ट और थाने में ट्रेक्टरों और बुलडोजरों की व्यवस्था की जाए । जहां जहां भी फालतू जमीन है वहां वहां युद्धस्तर पर इसको काम में लाया जाए । इस तरह से मैं समझता हूं कि यह भूमि कृषि योग्य बन सकती है । यह बन जाने के बाद फिर उसको डिस्ट्रिब्युट किया जाए और फिर पर्याप्त मात्रा में सिंचाई व्यवस्था की जाए ।

हमारे देश में इतनी जमीन है, उसको सभी दृष्टिकोणों से खेती के लायक बनाना चाहिए । वहां पर बहुत से नदी नाले हैं । उन नदी नालों से सिंचाई हो सकती है । बांध बना कर के पानी नहरों से लाया जा सकता है । इसके द्वारा भी सिंचाई हो सकती है । अगर यह सारी भूमि खेती के काम में आ जाए तो दाल और तिलहनों की जो देश में कमी है, जिसकी वजह से हंगामा पैदा होता है वह दूर हो सकता है । दाल के दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं, सरसों के दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं । इस भूमि के कृषि योग्य बन जाने के बाद भूमिहीनों से कहा जाए कि योजनाबद्ध तरीके से वे दाल और सरसों की खेती करें । तो मैं समझता हूं कि व्यापक पैमाने पर खेती हो सकती है और आर्थिक फसलों का उत्पादन हो सकता है और हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, भूमिहीनों का आर्थिक जीवन सुधर सकता है, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सकती है, उनकी पारिवारिक स्थिति में समृद्धि लाई जा सकती है । इसके लिए हमें योजना बनानी चाहिये ।

यह एक विचारणीय संकल्प है । भले ही यह एक गैर सरकारी सदस्य की ओर से आया है इसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये । वास्तव में इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव सरकार की ओर से आना चाहिये था । जो संकल्प है, इसका जो विषय वस्तु है, वस्तुतः यह सरकारी होना चाहिये था । इसको अगर स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है तो इससे देश का हित होगा, करोड़ों गरीबों, भूमिहीनों, बेकारों का हित होगा । बेकारी की विभीषिका को समाप्त करने के लिए यह बहुत ही लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकता है । जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार सत्तारूढ़ हुई है अप्रैल से सितम्बर 77 तक के बीच में 1 लाख 18 हजार 81 एकड़ भूमि बांटी गई है भूमिहीनों के बीच में । लेकिन इतनी भूमि बांटने के बावजूद भी मैं समझता हूं कि यह समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है । मैं बिहार का ही आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । छोटा नागपुर जिले में बारह तेरह लाख एकड़ भूमि आज भी परती पड़ी हुई है । बार बार आग्रह करने के बावजूद, भूमिहीनों द्वारा बराबर सरकार से निवेदन करने के बावजूद भी अभी तक उस जमीन को खेती के लायक नहीं बनाया जा सका है । सारे देश में ही इस प्रकार की स्थिति है । मध्य प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान जिधर जाते हैं रेल से तब हम लाइन के दोनों ओर हजारों और लाखों एकड़ जमीन देखते हैं जो परती पड़ी हुई है । तीस बरस तक कांग्रेस सरकार पदारूढ़ रही है ।

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

उसने इधर निगाह नहीं दौड़ाई । इन लोगों को जो दयनीय और दर्दनाक स्थिति है उसकी ओर उसने ध्यान नहीं दिया है । इन जमीनों को अगर खेती लायक बना दिया गया होता और इन लोगों को दे दिया गया होता तो हजारों आदमी जो आज भूमि विवादों को लेकर सारे देश में मर गए हैं, जिन के खून से होली खेली जाती रही है उनकी यह अवस्था न हुई होती । रैयत जमीन जो होती है उसके पट्टे इन लोगों को दे दिए गए हैं जिस के कारण से बहुत झगड़े हुए हैं । हर गांव में, हर प्रखंड में भूमि के विवाद के नाटक होते रहे हैं । सभी जगह खून खराबा भूमि के मामले को लेकर होता रहा है । बंगलिंग और भ्रष्टाचार का नाटक चलता रहा है ।

आप यह भी देखें कहां उनको जमीनें दी जाती रही हैं । पहाड़ों पर उनको दे दी जाती हैं जिनके पास हल, बैल, खाद, बीज आदि किसी चीज की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है । इस वास्ते आपको उनके वास्ते साधन भी मुहैया करने चाहियें । जमीन को खेती लायक बना कर ही आपको उनको जमीन देनी चाहिये । इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए कि जमीन झगड़े वाली न हो । मैं चाहता हूं कि भूमिहीनों को भूमि देने का काम युद्ध स्तर पर होना चाहिये, युद्ध स्तर पर इसकी योजना बननी चाहिये और खेती लायक जो भूमि है वही हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और भूमिहीनों आदि में वितरित की जानी चाहिये । इस तरह से खेती के धंधे को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और उनकी भूमि की जो भूख है उसको मिटाया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री रुद्र प्रताप षाडंगी (जमशेदपुर) : जो संकल्प श्री नायक द्वारा पेश किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । इसमें जो यह कहा गया है कि भूमिहीनों में भूमि वितरित की जाए, बंजर और परती जमीन खेती योग्य बना कर उनको दी जाए, यह स्वागत योग्य है । लेकिन हमें यह देखना है कि क्या हमारे पास कोई आंकड़ा है कि भूमिहीनों की संख्या कितनी है और परती और बंजर भूमि हमारे पास कितनी है ? माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि भूमिहीनों की संख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । जमीन एक ऐसी चीज है जिसको बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता है । इस वास्ते जितने भी भूमिहीन हमारे देश में हैं अगर यह समझा जाता है कि उन सभी को भूमि दी जा सकती है तो एक असम्भव बात है । अगर हम यह समझते हैं कि ऊसर और बंजर जमीन को खेती योग्य बना कर सभी का काम पूरा कर देंगे तो मैं केवल यही कहूंगा कि पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने जिस तरह तीस बरस में किसानों में जमीन को बांटने का काम किया है वैसे ही हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार भी इस काम को करेगी । बंजर जमीन की बात छोड़िये । बिहार में लाखों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी होगी जिसमें केवल एक फसल ही ले पाते हैं । देश के और क्षेत्रों में भी ऐसी जमीन हो सकती है । लेकिन बिहार के बारे में तो मैं जानता हूं कि वहां लाखों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जिसमें एक ही फसल होती है, दूसरी फसल नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि पानी का अभाव है । इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो खेती योग्य जमीन है पहले उसकी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर दें जिससे फसल पैदा करने वाली जमीन से तीन फसलें किसान ले सकें । अगर इस बात का इंतजाम सरकार कर दे तो हमारी बेकारी और गरीबी दूर हो सकती है ।

जैसा माननीय नायक जी ने कहा कि 7 करोड़ बेकार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिये, जितनी बंजर भूमि है उसको खेती योग्य बनाने के लिये 7 करोड़ आदमियों को लगाया जाय । मैं मानता हूं कि 7 करोड़ आदमी 5 करोड़ एकड़ बंजर जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाने के लिये कुछ दिन काम में लग जायेंगे । लेकिन उसके बाद क्या करेंगे । तो नायक जी ने कहा कि जमीन भूमिहीनों को बांट दी जायगी । तो मतलब

यह हुआ कि फिर 7 करोड़ आदमी बेकार हो जायेंगे। इस तरह से तो बेकारी दूर नहीं होगी। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को ठोस कार्यक्रम सोचना चाहिये। जहां तक मैं सोचता हू जितनी अभी फसल लेने लायक जमीन है उसमें जब तक पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं तब तक बेकारी की समस्या दूर नहीं हो सकेगी और यह एक स्वप्नमात्र ही होगा। कांग्रेस सरकार ने जिस तरह आंकड़ों में सारी खेती को पानी दे दिया था अगर उसी रास्ते पर आप भी चले तो दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। बिहार के सिंहभूम जिले में एक योजना बनी है जिसमें एक करोड़ 35 लाख रु० खर्च हुआ है अधिकारियों ने आंकड़ों में दिखा दिया कि 28 हजार एकड़ जमीन को उस योजना से सिंचाई होगी। लेकिन हुई केवल 5 हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई। बिहार में राजेन्द्र नगर में आप देखेंगे कि अधिकारियों ने 10, 15 लाख के मकान बना लिये हैं। अगर इस तरह से लाखों करोड़ों रुपया सिंचाई के लिये अधिकारियों के हाथ में छोड़ेंगे और गलत आंकड़े दिये जायेंगे तो आपका भी कांग्रेस की तरह अंजाम होगा।

भूमि सेना बनाने की बात जो होती है तो सेना का उपयोग लड़ाई के समय ही हो सकता है। बेकारी दूर करने का यह समाधान नहीं होगा, क्योंकि इस तरह से बेकारी कुछ समय के लिये ही दूर होगी। माननीय नायक जी का जो संकल्प है इसको सारा देश मानता है कि भूमिहीनों को जमीन मिले और बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिया जाये। लेकिन इसके लिये सरकार को ठोस प्रोगाम बनाना चाहिये जिससे रोजगारों को रोजगार मिले और भूमिहीनों को भूमि मिले। जिस तरह आज जिसके पास जमीन है तो उसके पास बैल नहीं हैं, अगर बैल हैं तो खाद, बीज के लिये साधन नहीं हैं, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके कारण खेती नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं सरकार से और मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप बंजर भूमि को खेती योग्य बनायें और जिनके पास भूमि नहीं है, उनको दें।

एक चीज मंत्री जी और याद रखें कि जो लाखों करोड़ों एकड़ भूमि है जिसमें खेती होती है, जब तक उसके लिये पानी की व्यवस्था आप नहीं कर देंगे तब तक आपका कोई भी सोचा हुआ संकल्प कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, श्री नायक जी द्वारा लाये गये संकल्प का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री आर० एल० कुरील : (मोहनलालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, श्री नायक जी का सेना बनाने का प्रस्ताव वास्तव में विचारणीय है। जहां तक बेकारी की समस्या को दूर करने का सवाल है, यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, जिसे जमीन को उपजाऊ बना कर, और तोड़ कर ही सोल्व नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह एक ऐसी समस्या है, जिस पर विशद रूप से विचार करना होगा।

जहां तक ऊसर और बंजर जमीन का प्रश्न है, जमीन के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि उसका ठीक से बन्दोबस्त किया जाये। आज किसी के पास 500 एकड़ या 500 बीघा जमीन है और किसी के पास 2 बीघे जमीन है और किसी के पास है ही नहीं। अधिकतर खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, लेकिन उनके नाम पर, जो किसान हैं, जिन्हें लैंडलार्ड कह सकते हैं, वह उसके फल को चखते हैं, और पैरासाइट के रूप में रहते हैं। धीरे-धीरे जमीन चाहे हरिजन को दी गई हो या गिरिजन को दी गई हो या अन्य किसी को दी गई हो, मेरे हिसाब से तो वह गरीबी का पट्टा बांटा जा रहा है। हरिजनों को जमीन कागजों में बांटी गई है, लेकिन वास्तविक रूप में उनको नहीं मिली है। समाज के साथ धोखा हुआ है। एक, दो बीघे जमीन अगर उसको मिली भी है तो वह ऊसर, बंजर है, उसका प्रबन्ध करने के लिये उसके पास बैल नहीं हैं, सिंचाई का साधन

नहीं है। उस जमीन को छोड़ कर वह शहर में रिक्शा चलाने भी नहीं जा सकता है, नौकरी करने भी नहीं जा सकता है। गुलामी का पट्टा उसके गले में बांधा गया है। वह ना उस जमीन से खा सकता है, ना घर का कार्य चला सकता है। वास्तव में गुलाम बनाने का यह एक बहुत सुन्दर तरीका है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर कृषि में सुधार करना चाहते हैं, तो जो बड़ी-बड़ी जोतें हैं, उनकी खेती की एक लिमिट होनी चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कितनी होनी चाहिये ?

श्री आर० एन० कूरोल : वह चाहे कितनी भी हो। यह जगह-जगह पर डिपेंड करता है, जैसे पंजाब में कुछ होनी चाहिये, मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ होनी चाहिये। इसके बाद सिंचित और असिंचित का भी प्रश्न है। इसमें बहुत सारे फैक्टर्स देखने पड़ेंगे। केवल यह कहना कि इतनी होनी चाहिये, यह तर्कसंगत नहीं है।

आज हम देखते हैं कि एक परिवार में सैकड़ों बीघा जमीन है, कहीं बाप के नाम से है, कहीं किसी के नाम से है, कहीं मन्दिर के नाम से और सारा परिवार मजा लूट रहा है। यू० पी० में श्री मंगल देव विशारद की एक रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसमें देखा कि मन्त्री लोगों की हजारों बीघा, हजारों एकड़ जमीन उनके परिवारों में है। लेकिन वह बन्दोबस्त करने के लिये हैं, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं कर रहे हैं।

वास्तव में अगर चाहते हैं कि जमीन का सुधार हो तो इसके लिये आवश्यक होगा कि जो खेती जोतने वाला है, जमीन उसकी ही हो। आज जमीन उसकी है जो वास्तव में नाम का मालिक है, वह कभी हल भी नहीं छूता है, लेकिन जो हल चलाते हैं या जमीन जोतते हैं, उनके नाम से कुछ नहीं है। किसी के बाबा ने, बाप ने जमीन जोती है और वह खुद भी जमीन जोत रहा है, लेकिन जमीन उसके नाम से नहीं है। इस समय जो नियम हैं, उनका कड़ाई से पालन होना चाहिये, जो जमीन जोतता है, उसको जमीन मिलनी चाहिये। आज हम देखते हैं कि एक व्यक्ति के पास जमीन है, वही नौकरी में 3,000 रुपये पा रहा है और वही फैक्टरी चला रहा है। यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि हरेक व्यक्ति के पास जीविका का एक ही साधन हो। आज यह सब साधन एक ही जगह इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं। समाज के बहुत से लोग बिल्कुल बेकार हैं जबकि कुछ लोगों के कुत्ते भी मलाई नहीं पसन्द करते हैं, वह कारों में घूमते हैं। कुछ लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और कुछ रंगरेलियां मना रहे हैं। एक तरफ हजारों रुपये एक दिन में खर्च किये जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ लोग हजारों रुपये साल भर में भी नहीं जुटा पाते हैं। यह बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है।

श्री नायक ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह वास्तव में विचारणीय है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पहले जमीन को बुलडोजरों से ठीक किया जाये और उसके बाद उसको डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जाये, लेकिन वह किस को डिस्टीब्यूट की जाये। यह बात विचारणीय है। जहां तक भूमि सेना का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूं कि उसका कोई विशेष औचित्य नहीं है। पहले से जो नियम बने हुये हैं, अगर उनका कड़ाई से पालन हो और जो भूमि सीमाएं बांधी गई हैं, उनका ईमानदारी से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो और नीति वह नियत में समन्वय हो तो भूमि सेना की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। नियमों का पूरी तरह से पालन किये बिना किसी भी सेना के बनाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

आज घूस लेना देना बन्द है, किन्तु हम देखते हैं कि खुले आम घूस दी जाती है। पुलिस विभाग लोगों की प्रोटेक्शन और ला एण्ड आर्डर कायम रखने के लिये है, लेकिन लोग पुलिस को देख कर घबड़ाते हैं, कोई उनसे मिलना नहीं चाहता हैं। वे रक्षक हैं, लेकिन उनके बारे में इम्प्रैशन भक्षक का बना हुआ है। जो न्याय लेने जाता है, वह गाली पाता है।

[श्री आर० एल० कुरील]

लोग पुलिस को देख कर उसे कुत्ता कहते हैं। घूस आदि भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये सी० आई० डी० और सी० बी० आई० बने हुए हैं, लेकिन जो घूस लेते हुए पकड़ा जाता है वह इन्क्वायरी करने वाले अधिकारी को भी घूस दे देता है। आज के कानून इतने पुराने हो गये हैं कि वे बिल्कुल निष्क्रिय और बेकार हैं, उनकी कोई अहमियत नहीं है और वे उपहास का विषय बने हुए हैं।

कांग्रेसी लोगों ने 30 साल तक सरकार को चलाया। आप देख रहे हैं कि जब सदन में इतने अहम मसले पर विचार हो रहा है, तो उनमें से एक भी नहीं है, सब गायब हैं। आज वही लोग जमीन को हथियाये हुए हैं। रिपोर्ट में बताया गया था कि श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी के पास हजारों बीघे जमीन है, लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया। अगर भूमि-सुधार लाना है तो मंगल देव विशारद की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये। ऐसा करने पर आप देखेंगे कि भूमि व्यवस्था में कितना सुधार होता है और बेकारी की समस्या कितनी हल होती है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार अवश्य किया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं इसका समर्थन नहीं करता हूं।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : श्रीमान् श्री नायक ने जो यह प्रस्ताव रखा है इस का अपना ऐतिहासिक महत्व है। इस समय हमारे देश की एक बहुत बड़ी ज्वलंत समस्या है कि आखिर हमारे गांव गांव में जो ये भूमिहीन लोग हैं जिनकी जीविका का सहारा तो खेती है लेकिन जमीन उनके पास नहीं हैं उन की समस्या का निराकरण कैसे किया जाए ? यह समस्या वैसे आज की नहीं है। सदियों पुरानी यह समस्या है जिस के कारण इस देश को बहुत ही कलंकित होना पड़ा है, दुनिया के सामने लज्जित होना पड़ा क्यों की खेती पर निर्भर रहने वाले के पास खेती न रहे, वे स्वयं मेहनत करें, अपना पसीना बहाएं, अनाज पैदा करें लेकिन उस जमीन के वे मालिक न हों, इससे बढ़ कर लज्जा की बात कोई दूसरी हो नहीं सकती। इसी के कारण यह बंधुवा मजदूरी वाली प्रथा भी इस देश में कायम हुई जो एक तरह की गुलामी की प्रथा थी जो समूची दुनिया में एक निन्दा का विषय है। हम दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में जा कर प्रचार करते हैं कि गुलामी की प्रथा नहीं होनी चाहिए, मनुष्य मनुष्य के बीच में भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन यह कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश में आज भी गांव गांव में बंधुवा मजदूर हैं जो विवश हो कर कुछ लोगों के यहां गुलामी का जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं क्यों कि उन के पास कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है। उन के पास जीविका का कोई साधन है नहीं, जमीन के मालिक दूसरे हैं, इन बेचारों के पास और कोई चारा नहीं है। जमीन पर मजदूरी का काम करते हैं, कुछ पैसे ले लेते हैं। आखिर अपने काम के लिए पैसों की जरुरत होती है। उस के बदले में उनको जीवन भर उन के यहां काम करना पड़ता है और केवल उन्हें ही नहीं, उन के बाल बच्चों को भी उन के यहां जबर्दस्ती काम करना पड़ता है। अगर नहीं करें तो उन को वे घर से निकाल देंगे, उनको पेड़ के नीचे जाना पड़ेगा, भरी बरसात में उन को घर से निकलना पड़ेगा। यह स्थिति है।

पर इस समस्या का समाधान हो तो कैसे हो ? जमीन कैसे मिले ? अभी कुरील जी ने एक बात कही। वह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है कि जमीन की सीमा निर्धारित हो और उस सीमा से अतिरिक्त भूमि ले कर इन लोगों में बांट दी जाय। बहुत दिनों से हम लोगों ने इस की लड़ाई लड़ी है। पहले तो कोई मानता ही नहीं था। हम को याद है सन् 52 के चुनाव में कांग्रेसी लोग कहा करते

[श्री ममुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

थे कि जमीन रबड़ थोड़ ही है। वे तो हंसते थे हम लोगों के ऊपर। जब हम भूमि सीमा की बात करते थे, 20 बीघा और एक गाय की बात हम लोग करते थे तो हम लोगों की हंसी होती थी। लेकिन खैर, समय बदला और उन को भी यह कहना पड़ा कि भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित होनी चाहिए। भूमि सीमा निर्धारित करने के कानून बने और उस समय बड़ी बड़ी बातें कही गई कि भूमि सीमा निर्धारित करने के कानून जब बनेंगे तो देश में करोड़ो एकड़ जमीन अतिरिक्त निकलेगी, वह भूमिहीनों में बांट दी जायगी और फिर भूमिहीनों की समस्या का निराकरण हो जायेगा। लेकिन क्या हुआ ? भूमिहीनों को जमीन मिली क्या? भूमि सीमा के कानून बने और इस समय हालत यह है कि करोड़ों एकड़ की कौन कहे, एक करोड़ या आधा करोड़ एकड़ की कौन कहे मुश्किल से 40 लाख एकड़ जमीन सरप्लस घोषित हुई है सारे देश में और उस में से भी केवल 14 लाख एकड़ जमीन का वितरण हुआ है। इस तरह से इस भूमि की समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा क्या ? ये जो भूमि सीमा के कानून बने वे इतने निरर्थक थे, वे इस तरह के पाखंड और धोखे की चीजें थीं कि जिस के कारण बड़े बड़े जमींदारों की एक इंच जमीन भी निकल नहीं सकी। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि आज भी हमारे देश के अंदर ऐसे अनेक लोग हैं जिन के पास 15 हजार एकड़ जमीन है ? दो दो हजार और तीन तीन हजार एकड़ वाले लोग हैं और वह सब दूसरे लोगों के नाम अलग से जाली पट्टा कराए गए हैं, बेनामी ट्रांसफर किए गए हैं, बोगस पट्टे किए गए हैं जिस के कारण कहने को तो वह कहते हैं कि सीमा के अंदर, सीमा से कम हमारे पास जमीन है लेकिन हजारों एकड़ जमीन उनके पास है। यह हर आदमी जानता है, हर प्रान्त की सरकार जानती है, हर विधायक जानता है, हर संसद सदस्य जानता है। लेकिन इस के बाद भी वह भूमि सीमा कानून लागू नहीं हो पा रहा है। भूमि सीमा के कानून हर प्रान्त में बनाए गए हैं परन्तु उन से जमीन मिली नहीं और नतीजा आज स्पष्ट है कि सन् 1961 में इस देश में 3 करोड़ 15 लाख 19411 लोग भूमिहीन थे और जब 1971 की जनगणना हुई तो 4 करोड़ 56 लाख भूमिहीन उस जनगणना के अनुसार बताए गए। इस का क्या अर्थ है, श्रीमन् ? 1961 में जिन के पास कुछ जमीन थी– दो एकड़ या एक एकड़–वे भूमिहीन हो गये। 1960–61 में जमीन सम्बन्धी कानून बने थे, उस समय यह कहा गया था कि अतिरिक्त भूमि जो बचेगी, वह इस तरह से बटेगी कि इन 3 करोड़ 15 लाख भूमिहीनों को मिल सकेगी, जमीन मिलना तो दूर रहा, 1971 के सेन्सस में उन की संख्या 4 करोड़ 56 लाख हो गई, अर्थात् 1 करोड़ 41 लाख और अधिक हो गई। इस का अर्थ यह है कि जिन के पास डेढ़ या दो एकड़ जमीन थी, उन को अपनी जमीन से हाथ धोना पड़ा, उन के पास कोई जरिया नहीं था, मंहगाई बढ़ी, जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं को प्राप्त करने के लिये उन को अपनी जमीन बेचनी पड़ी। यह संख्या 1971 की है और अब 1978 है, मेरा अनुमान है कि अब यह संख्या साढ़े-पांच करोड़ के लगभग हो गई होगी। क्योंकि दिन-ब-दिन, चूंकि हम लोग गांव के रहने वाले हैं, हम देखते हैं, किस तरह से भूमिहीनों को अपने साधारण खर्च के लिये, जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के लिये, अपने बच्चों को जीवित रखने के लिये, अन्य कोई सहारा न होने के कारण, अपनी जमीनों को रहन करना पड़ता है। बेचना पड़ता है, उन के पास से वह जमीन चली जाती है। इस तरह से भूमिहीनों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जाती है। इस का कोई उपाय होगा या नहीं

होगा ? अगर इस का उपाय नहीं होगा, तो इस का परिणाम बहुत भयंकर होगा । शायद यह हम को आज दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है । मुझ को तो दिखाई ही नहीं देता है, लेकिन जिन के पास आंखें हैं, उन को भी दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है ।

क्षितिज लाल होता चला जा रहा है,
तुम्हें यह प्रकृति की छटा जंच रही है ।

श्रीमन्, यह देखना होगा कि इस का परिणाम कितना भयंकर हो सकता है । ये भूमिहीन अब अधिक दिन तक इस को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगे कि उन को जीविका का कोई साधन न मिले । बहुत पहले कहा गया था कि भूमि हीनों को जमीन तीन तरह से मिल सकती है । या तो करुणा से मिल सकती है और इस करुणा के जागृत करने का प्रयास आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने किया था । हमारे लोक नायक भी उन के साथ चले, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वह प्रयोग असफल सिद्ध हुआ । करुणा जागृत कर के, सद्भावना जागृत कर के, लोगों के मन में यह भावना पैदा कर के कि ये भी हमारे भाई हैं, इन को भी हिस्सा देना चाहिये, उन के साथ हम ने अन्याय किया है, इस तरह से उनके हृदय को परिवर्तित कर के, भूमिहीनों को जमीन दिलाने का वह प्रयास सफल सिद्ध नहीं हुआ ।

अब यदि करुणा से वह नहीं हो पाया, तो फिर दूसरा तरीका कानून का हो सकता है । कानून से उन को जमीन दिलवाइये और वह कानून यही हो सकता है—जैसा नायक जी ने यह प्रस्ताव यहां पर रखा है—जहां भी जमीनें हैं, उन जमीनों को खेती-योग्य बना कर, इन को दो । यह कानून संसद बनाये, हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी सर्वोच्च सत्ता यहां पर बैठी हुई है—कानून बनाने के लिये, यह प्रस्ताव यहां पर पास हो जाय, तो फिर कानून अवश्य बनेगा । अगर कानून के जरिये भी आप ने जमीन नहीं दी तो फिर तीसरा तरीका कृपाण का है । या तो यह काम करुणा से हो सकता था—जब करुणा से नहीं हुआ, तो कानून से दीजिये, यदि कानून से भी नहीं दिया, तो फिर कृपाण उठाने के लिये वे विवश हो जायेंगे और यदि स्थिति आई, तो फिर इस देश का लोकतन्त्र बचने वाला नहीं है । हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि वह दिन कभी आये, इस देश की जनता को ...

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप कितना समय लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : मुझे कम से कम दस मिनट और चाहियें ।

सभापति महोदय : तब आप ऐसा कीजिये, इस के लिये अब जो भी कार्यवाही का दिन आगे आयेगा, उस दिन अपना भाषण जारी रखिये । लेकिन सभा समाप्त हो, उस के पहले माननीय मंत्री जो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेंगे और श्री चन्द्रप्पन उस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहते हैं ।

श्री उग्रसेन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारा नाम लिस्ट में है या नहीं ?

श्री महोलाल : मेरा नाम भी नोट कर लीजिये । . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

सभापति महोदय : नेक्स्ट सूची में श्री कल्याण जैन का नाम है, उन के बाद श्री उग्रसेन का नाम है । अन्य लोग अपनी स्लिप भेज दें ।

18.00 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR

(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): We do not know what about that report is about. Kindly ask him to give us the details.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member knows very well that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs only says that he presents the Report. Then the Report is printed and circulated and the Minister moves the next day that the report be adopted by the House. Therefore, the hon. Member will get an opportunity to say whatever he wants to say on the report.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Give us the gist of the report.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Next week is the last week. That is why we are requesting you to give us some indication of what is going to be discussed next week. Then only can we come prepared, otherwise we cannot.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The statement of Government Business for next week has already been made this morning.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: All right, agreed.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday August 28, 1978/Bhadra 6, 1900 (Saka).

GMGIPND—L—2572LS—Jc 3766—13-10-78—380